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THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76.
AND COLONIAL TIMES.

Volume 10

Sept. 1903-Aug. 1904

PATRIOT



THE SPIRIT OF '76

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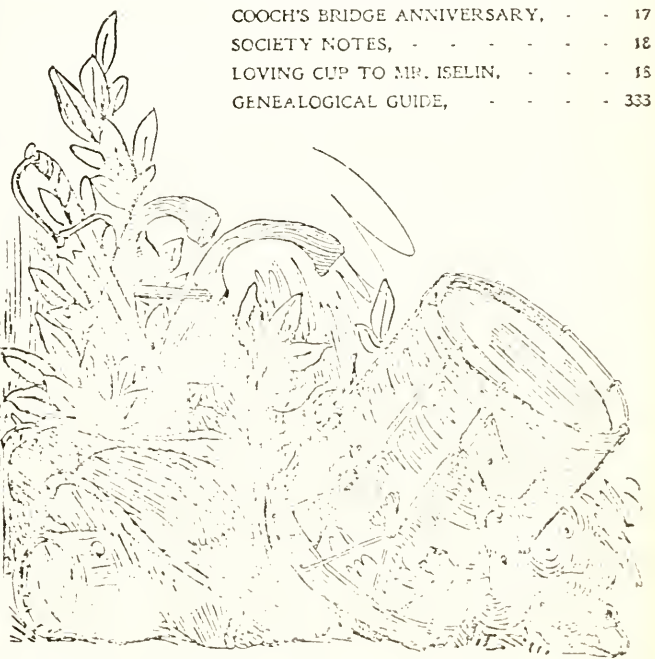
THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF 1876
AND COLONIAL TIMES

Vol. X. SEPTEMBER, 1903. No. 1.

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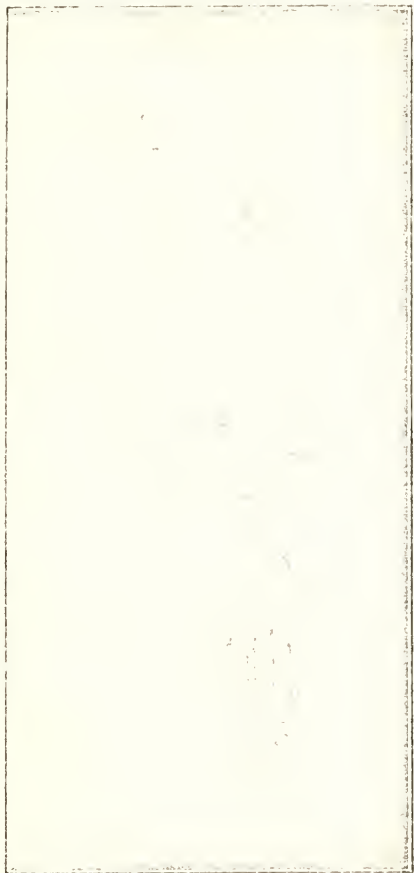
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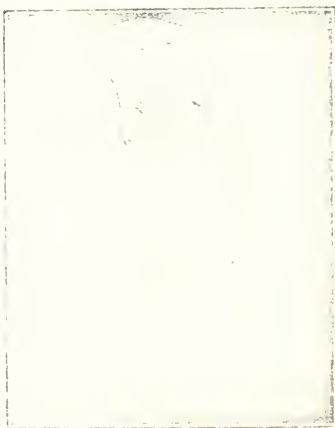
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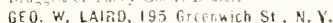
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THE START of the nineteenth century was a time of new freedom and development in the history of the American people. In the days of the present time, there was the sense of patriotism and citizenship. Here, the first time, all parties and religions were free to do as they saw fit. There was no more of the old and hereditary ways. There was a new sense of the present, based on the past and which paved the way for the development of the American life and thought of the future.

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEP 1, 1964

The historical student soon notices a marked difference between the spirit of '76 and the spirit of '61. The documents, speeches, pamphlets, sermons and letters, in which the first is expressed, refer almost entirely to general principles; the rights of man in the abstract, the fundamental ideas of liberty which justify a revolt from constituted authority, and the like. Concrete illustrations of oppression and illegal taxation are, of course, referred to, for few men care for abstract principles unless they have been violated, but in the main the movement was a rebellion not dissimilar in motive from that which cost Charles I. his head. There was of course no such thing as a country, a United States in the modern sense, only disconnected settlements of Englishmen from Maine to Georgia, in which it is true the same language was spoken and the same fundamental common law recognized, but which were made up of quite different social elements and were animated by quite different ideals. In all there was the same tenacity of local rights and the jealousy of interference by the central authority which has characterized the English political unit—parish, borough, hundred or county, from the earliest time. The Revolutionary war was in reality part of the long contest between the idea of royalty and centralization on the one hand, and local independence in local matters on the other, which has always been going on in England, and is going on to-day.

Washington, then, and his soldiers were not fighting for their country, for there was no country till it had been made. The Declaration of Independence did not make the country or nation, for a nation is an idea existing in the minds of a body of men inhabiting a contiguous area fitted by nature to constitute the seat of one of the great political units. Such an idea is a growth, a tradition. It must be recognized and be part of the

original mental postulates of its citizens. If a tradition is a nation in this sense begins to exist till a generation has passed away, the idea must be handed down from the fathers.

The Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic had just begun to be nations when they forfeited their rights to exist, for a nation is subject to the moral law as much as an individual is, and can forfeit its rights to independent existence, but the United States did not become a nation much before Daniel Webster nailed the world that it was not a partnership. The war of 1812 and the Mexican war did something to create the sentiment or consciousness on which a nation's life rests, but in our judgment Daniel Webster's "Reply to Hayne" did more. The South took the ground that there was really no United States as a nation; that is, that enough people did not believe in it to constitute a national spirit. They were mistaken, for, though many soldiers joined the army from a spirit of adventure or because their neighbors were going, or from motives of personal ambition, the central animating spirit, without which the army would have gone to pieces under stress, was love of country. We say this knowing well how many soldiers, and, more particularly, officers, there were in capable of the sentiment of patriotism, but to the great body the idea, "The Union must in all shall be preserved" was an impelling motive. To many it was a conscious, inspiring thought; with others it existed in the region of sub-consciousness, where, indeed, the contracting elements of character are found.

It would be useless to ask the question, which of these, love of country or inborn loyalty to the principles of local self-government or democracy, are the highest in nature, or which leads to the most devoted self-sacrifice for a man will lay down his life in either cause.

None of our Union generals had a army, except an annoying annoyance to contend with as Washington had a body of men under arms in 1861, voluntarily, the suffering of the army at Valley Forge. Perhaps Grant might have shown the sublime patience of Washington, and very likely there was a saving remnant in the army of the Potomac that would have gone through what the fathers did and made the best of it, but it never was tried. But it is well to remember occasionally how much democracy cost, in these days when we allow politicians to snatch our birthright from us without complaining. If we have saved the Union and lost the fundamental rights of the citizen, the "latter end of our commonwealth regrets the beginning," and we shall need another Revolutionary war.

Ideas are born of the gods. They are cherished, nurtured and developed by mortals.

Ten years after *The Sign of the Cross* was conceived. It was the tangible creation of an idea—an idea inspired by the goddess of Liberty and Protection. It lived and passed through many stormy seasons, but was always a sickly child. The gods looked on it with favor. Mortals wearied of the struggle and despair of ever seeing it successfully survive the uncertain stages of infancy. One

by one they lost heart and fell by the wayside, till only a solitary survivor remained. Unaided and unassisted the One sought to develop the Idea. Still struggling, the Idea existed. It did not live; it merely existed. So said the gods.

Inspired by them two other mortals, believing implicitly in the Idea, united their efforts with the One.

All this savors of the heroic. To quit the clouds and get down to earth—we believe in this magazine thoroughly. We believe it has a healthful existence before it. We believe that it has a future, a future that may prove elusive, yet one that is not unattainable.

A magazine that devotes its columns to the history of this country, to the men that made this country what it is, to the lofty principles of conduct that inspired such noble lives—a magazine that seeks to instill in the minds of its readers, old and young alike, the sublime privilege of living "For God and for country"—a magazine that affords an opportunity for solid and instructive reading, that encourages individual study and research—a magazine that is a valuable reference, historically and genealogically—a magazine that is up to modern methods of thought and of action—such a magazine, we contend, has a future ahead of it.

We are not infallible nor are we egotistical. We may succeed where others failed. We may fail ever as they.

We do know, however, that there is great need for just such a magazine. Its success will depend in a large measure on the support it receives. We need the active help of every patriotic, historical and hereditary society as a society and of their members as individuals. Moreover, we intend to get it.

Gov. Lucius F. C. Garvin of Rhode Island is a man after our own heart. His opinions are deserving of the utmost respect and consideration. Had he been living the time, he would have been an ardent Revolutionist. A short time ago Gov. Garvin, responding to a toast "The State of Rhode Island," before an august body, said in part:

"Gentlemen, it is a great source of gratification for us to see this organization gathered here to-night. It is as if Rhode Island had a great flock of chickens and had called them together here. It is a reproduction of

the spirit of '76. Has there been any loss of that spirit in the time that has elapsed? I think there is evidence of some loss of the spirit of '76. It is said that in some sections of our country there are tyrants. New York City, it is said, has a tyrant."

At last we see ourselves as others see us. Such truthful words, moral man never uttered before. With all their poetic genius and gift of metaphor, Homer and Vergil could scarce have composed such brilliant but homely figures of speech.

An organization of chickens, a "flock," to quote correctly, gathered from the State of Rhode Island modestly assert that they are a living reproduction of the "Spirit of '76." That the "Spirit of '76" is not what it used to be, is stoutly maintained. The chickens, fortunately for them, were hatched before the uncertain custom of throwing bad eggs was in vogue.

In self defense "The Spirit of '76" pleads ignorance to all charges of tyranny. Could our inferences lead us to any other conclusion? Evidently we are "it."

Mr. Walter Seth Logan is a profound thinker. More than that—he is a man who does things.

Elsewhere will be found his address on "The Right of the Laborer to His Job," and the report submitted by him as chairman of the Committee on Commercial Law before the American Bar Association at its recent meeting.

In commenting editorially we do not take issue with the privileges of modern commercial combinations nor with the problematic solution of the so-called trust evil.

As the exponent of the spirit of '76, the sturdy spirit of independence, the spirit of liberty and of individual right, we merely call your attention to these two articles for your careful reading.

Your attention is called to our "Prize Announcement" elsewhere in this issue.

We hope to interest all our readers, especially the boys and girls, not only in this magazine, but in the possibilities of "doing" something themselves. The new management has great hopes in this magazine, and we need your assistance in every way.

COMMERCIAL LAW AND MODERN COMMERCIAL COMBINATIONS.*

The important question now before the bar of the United States seems to be the effect of the modern gigantic commercial or industrial combinations upon the commercial jurisprudence of the country. These combinations are rapidly driving out of business the small trader and the small producer, and substituting in their place industrial combinations of gigantic magnitude. These combinations are changing the commercial methods of our people and having drastic effects upon our commercial law. The modern combination is entirely industrial and largely commercial. It deals principally with trade and commerce. Its primary object is to control trade and commerce in certain articles of production and substitute a more or less perfect monopoly in the place of a more or less free competition. It changes entirely the basic principle of commercial relations between man and

man, and if they are to continue to grow and develop in the future as in the past will render necessary most important changes in the principles of our commercial law. The law has simply compelled each man to respect the vested rights of his competitor and then said to each in effect, "Let the best man win, and the devil take the hindmost."

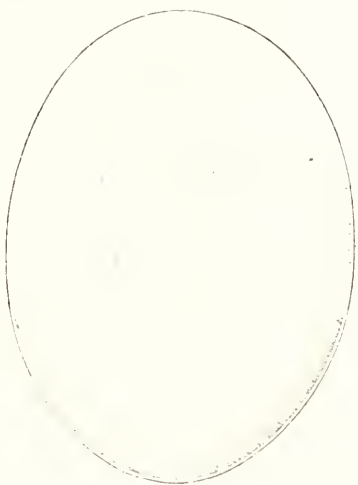
Competition has been the cornerstone of our civilization. To get the best of everything it needs, the community has relied upon competing producers. Our great cities have depended for their daily food upon competition between producers and carriers. It has been competition all along the line. Our whole civilization is based upon it. Take competition away and you destroy the structure of that civilization, and must substitute something equally effective in its place, or the whole structure falls.

But competition is coming to an end. The cornerstone is crumbling and the structure is in danger. Combination as an economic force is fast coming to take the place of competition. The producers are combining; transportation companies are combining; tradesmen are

*This, in substance, is a report submitted by Mr. Logan as chairman of the Committee on Commercial Law before the American Bar Association at Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 27, 1903. The report excited wide comment especially in the New York press, and subjected Mr. Logan to a great deal of criticism, both favorable and unfavorable. Much has been eliminated from the report being unnecessary.—Euc

combining; workmen as well as employers are combining; everything seems to be coming into some form of combination, and everybody seems to be a combiner. The competition that still remains is fast disappearing. Workmen are refusing to compete for jobs. Labor unions are enlarging the spheres of their activity and extending their operations. Instead of competing individually with one another for the job they both want, they put themselves in the hands of their unions, and the walking delegate represents them all.

We are now having combinations of combinations. The United States Steel Corporation is a combination of a dozen theretofore competing producers who were themselves combinations of still other producers, and these in turn often combinations of still others. The property which the Amalgamated Copper Company now controls was once, perhaps, a thousand mining claims, each one very likely owned in common by half a dozen miners. The Department Store Trust has combined the business of hundreds of merchants. It is estimated that the Standard Oil Company has taken, by contract or by force, the business of ten thousand corporations and merchants in all parts of the Union. The few present great railroad lines of



MR. WALTER S. LOGAN

the country have been made up by the combination of hundreds of smaller lines, some extensions of one another and others competing lines. The ambition of the Shipping Trust, perhaps the pet project of the great American combiner, has been to control all the ships that sail the ocean.

The process of this combination of combinations is still going on. No one can tell where the end will be or when it will come. No one knows but that within the next ten years a greater than J. Pierpont Morgan will arise who will combine into one organization all the industries of the land, so that the workman who works for wages can find but one possible employer and the purchaser of wares but one possible seller.

The most astounding revelation is that all this proves to be economically righteous. Production is cheapened when carried on on a large scale. A business is more profitable when there is no competition.

We cannot, therefore, rely upon natural forces—upon the laws of supply and demand or upon economic considerations—to limit the growth of modern combina-

tions. If they are undesirable, if the people of the American nation would be better off without them or with limitations put upon them, they must put those limitations on by the action of their legislature, their Congress and their courts. The American bar must act, and the American Bar Association must take the lead.

It seems to us that the masses of the community, outside of the comparatively few who are exploiting us, are pretty generally agreed that a limit should be put, and must be put, upon modern combinations for the following reasons:

1. Economic considerations, while important, should not be controlling. The first cost of a loaf of bread is not so important to the community, outside of the bakers, as its selling price that the community has to pay.

2. The question of the selling price the purchaser has to pay for a loaf of bread is less important than the question of whether he has the money with which to make the purchase. Two-cent bread will do a man no good unless he can raise the two cents.

3. Money is not always the most important thing. Perhaps it or what it represents is the most important thing in the early stages of civilization. In the infancy of the race, food was the important consideration.

Manhood is more important than money. A nation of freemen must have for its citizens men who have higher aspirations than to fill their stomachs or to obtain simply to a condition of bodily comfort. A nation of freemen must be a nation of men; of thinking men who can intelligently solve the problems of life; of men of self-reliance who can work out their own salvation; of men of character who scorn meanness in all its forms; of patriotic men, who are willing to devote their lives and shed their blood, if need be, for their country.

The men who followed Washington in the Revolution and won the independence of their country were men who were brought up to take the initiative and depend upon themselves. They had always been their own masters. If they worked for another instead of for themselves, it was because they chose to do so, and not because they must. If they worked for wages, they had a choice of masters and an opportunity to arrange for themselves the conditions and the wages of service. They were free, proud of their heritage and prizing their personal freedom as the choicest thing on earth. Our nation—great and rich and prosperous and powerful as it has become—is not yet through with its troubles. We have questions to solve and difficulties to overcome quite as serious as any which confronted Washington and our fathers of the Revolution in the early days of the Republic. The nation has need of the patriotism and the intelligence of its self-reliant sons of to-day quite as much as it ever had in the past. Would a nation composed of the working men employed by one or a dozen or a hundred great industrial combinations, which shall have absorbed the industries of the land, become the slave exploiters of labor and the only 'furnishers of their necessities to its people, be a nation that could meet the great crisis that occur in the history of every nation? Would such a nation as that have gone through the trials and troubles of the Civil War? Would such a nation as that have carried its flag as we carried ours in the late Spanish War twelve hundred miles further east and seven thousand miles further west than it ever went before? Would such a nation as that have grown in power and in prosperity, in wealth and in domination as ours has grown? No. If you are to have a nation of freemen, you must have freemen for your nation, and the men who work for wages without being able to sell it, their employers are not freemen, and can never make or save

a nation. If our country has yet to fight for its commerce with the Slay upon the broad Páedra or along the river valleys of Northern China, or with the Tienon for its national supremacy on the plains of the Orinoco or the pampas of Brazil, it must have for its citizens and its soldiers such men as followed Washington and Grant and Dewey, men who are capable of taking the initiative and are more than simply fighting machines.

Better, far better, were it that the cost of a loaf of bread were doubled; better even that the citizen had a scant allowance of it than that he should lower his self-respect, lose his power to take the initiative and become simply an automaton to work out the will of a master whom he cannot even choose.

If our nation should ever come to the point where combination has gone to the extreme limit, and there is but one employer of labor, one exploiter of industry in all the United States, we should be very near to the condition of socialism described by Edward Bellamy, except that the employer would be a private corporation within the State instead of the State itself—a distinction which would be entirely in favor of the Edward Bellamy ideal.

Combination and the resulting monopoly lead straight to socialism.

We believe in our individualistic civilization. It has been the ladder by which the race has climbed to its present height. It has been a rough teacher, but it has taught us the lessons we could have learned in no other way. It has given us what we have and made us what we are. It is that, and that alone, that separates us from our troglodyte ancestors. We believe in clinging to that civilization that has done so much for us, and to the teacher that has taught us so well. We fear socialism. We have no desire to live in a world where it prevails. We are not willing to give up the privilege of taking the initiative for ourselves or to live in the society of men who have not the power to take it for themselves. It is because we are opposed to socialism; it is because we believe in the economic virtue of our industrial system that we regard the modern tendency to combination and monopoly as the greatest danger that has ever threatened our race. We must curb this tendency even though we do pay more for bread and meat and clothes, and have less of the physical comforts and luxuries of life. We cannot afford to barter our manhood for all the physical comforts in the world. We cannot afford to allow these combinations and monopolies to go unlimited and unrestrained, no matter how great may be their economic righteousness. Economic gain must yield to the requirements of patriotic manhood.

The evil, however, is more apparent than the remedy is easy to find.

Whatever remedy we adopt must be such as fits the disease. We have competition to be necessary to the welfare of the nation and the best good of the people. The destruction of competition is therefore the disease. Its restoration is the cure.

The remedy is not to punish prosperity or to try to make things criminal that are not so. The remedy should be found in making it unprofitable to do that which the community determines should not be done.

Little, in our judgment, can be accomplished by directly prohibiting combination. You must make combination unprofitable, and then the prohibition is unnecessary. As long as combination is profitable the combiners will keep ahead of the legislators.

Competition is the force that we must save. The destruction of competition is the evil that must be prevented. As long as competition is economically unprofitable and combinations pay dividends, competition

will disappear and combination and monopoly take its place.

We must make combinations unprofitable. How?

1. We can tax them to death; or, if that is too radical a remedy, we can tax them until their growth and enlargement is impeded.

There are constitutional provisions requiring direct taxation to be uniform, and in view of these provisions it is probably impossible to discriminate in the matter of direct taxation against corporations holding large amounts of taxable property. The rate of direct taxation must be uniform.

There is, however, a franchise tax imposed by most of the States upon corporations at the time of their incorporation and annually thereafter. This franchise tax is in almost all States in some way graded so as to tax the small corporation at a higher rate than the large one. The first million dollars pay a higher rate than the subsequent millions. In our judgment the graduation should be continued, but it should be a grading up instead of down.

2. We can compel them to render better and cheaper service.

Congress can enact that any person, corporation or individual who engages in interstate commerce and furnish its services or supply its goods at lower rates wherever by any combination, merger or agreement competition is prevented than where competition is left free. Every important transportation company and every important producing organization engages in some way in interstate commerce, so that the effect of such legislation would be most drastic and far reaching.

3. If necessary, the State itself can enter the industrial field as a producer and restore the force of competition to its former supremacy by becoming itself a competitor of the great trusts. The modern combination has become too big for any private competitor to attack. If we must find a competitor, the State must enter the field.

The only possible competitor for a billion dollar trust is a hundred billion dollar State.

The United States Government, or any one of the larger States, coming into the industrial field in real earnest, would cause the people interested in the great trusts or combinations affected to have very unpleasant dreams, and possibly the government would in addition make a profit for itself out of the business.

This might be called socialism, but it is not. We believe in individual initiative and stand for it. We hope never to see the time when the individual will not take the initiative. We believe that the initiative-taking power of the individual should be preserved at all hazards.

But if we are to allow a combination so great and so strong and so powerful as to prevent individual initiative, we believe that that combination should be the State itself, and that the citizens, if they must have a master, should be the masters of themselves.

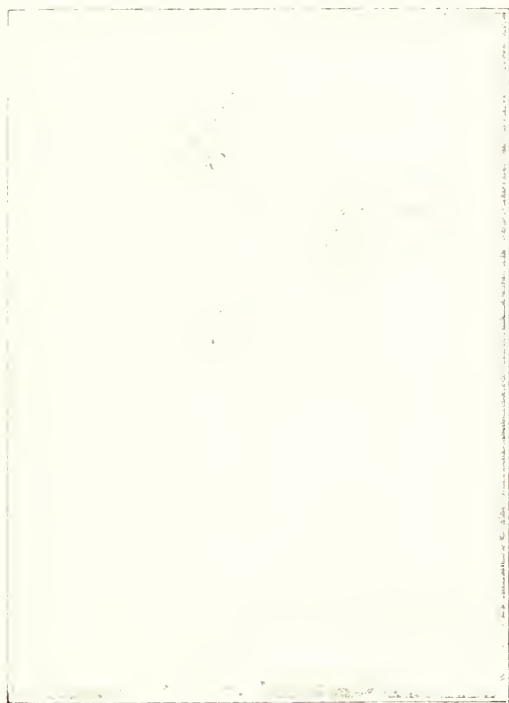
This is as far from socialism as pole from pole.

Our remedy, therefore, is to save competition, which is the living force of our present commercial system and which has been the basis of the development of our commercial law. We propose to do this by making the largest and most dangerous of the combinations unprofitable. It is not, therefore, necessary to consider the question how to protect the people from the evils of monopoly if competition is entirely or substantially destroyed. We do not propose to permit the destruction. We propose to save the old tree whose genial shade has protected the race through all the period of its evolution. It will be time enough to discuss the question of what antidote there may be to the poison of the new tree of monopoly when we have found that we cannot save the old tree of competition.

"TRAINING DAY."

And the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Massachusetts.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts has outlived revolution and war. Its history as an organization is indissolubly linked with the history of this country as a nation. Heroism on many battlefields, distinguished loyalty to the colony, the State, and the nation; generous bestowal of wealth; the protection and perpetuity of the principles of free government, fidelity to public trusts, and an ardent love of liberty and country—such is its record in the past; and in the defence and promulgation of these principles no class of citizens in this generation is more zealous and enthusiastic than the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.



CAPTAIN JOSIAH STEARNS CUSHING
Commanding Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

The antiquity of this Company, its character and organization, its honorable record and the personnel of its membership, all accentuate the grandeur and importance of "Training Day" and the consequent ceremonies.

"Training Day," so called, is observed regularly each succeeding year by this ancient organization, always on the first Monday in October.

According to the old established custom, "Training Day" proper will be observed this year on Monday, the 5th of October. The calendar of events, however, extends over a period of thirteen days—from October 2d to 14th, inclusive.

The great feature of the occasion will be the visit of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, the oldest

existing military organization in the world, with General The Right Honourable the Earl of Denbigh, C. B., O. C., late R. H. A., commanding.

In 1896 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts made a visit on a special steamer to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, England, where it was received with a cordial greeting. The late lamented Queen Victoria received the visitor at her private home, and the members of the royal family, including King Edward, then Prince of Wales, and an honorary member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and other dignitaries in England, extended to them distinguished favors. For the first time in history, the Stars and Stripes were borne with respect and applause through the streets of ancient London and welcomed within the royal precincts of the metropolis of the world.

The present visit of the Englishmen will afford an opportunity of seeing royal banners displayed in the streets of Boston.

Elaborate preparations have been made to receive and entertain the London Company, which is due to reach Boston, by the steamer "Mayflower," on Friday, the second of October. In addition to the observance of Training Day with fitting and appropriate exercises, the Honourable Artillery Company of London will be escorted by a delegation of the Ancient and Honorable Company of Massachusetts, to Providence, West Point, New York City, Washington, Niagara Falls and Montreal.

The London Company will number about two hundred, many of whom are Englishmen of note.

Col. Sidney M. Hedges, chairman of the Reception and Entertainment Committee, cabled to Secretary Hoffman of the American committee in London:

"Any truth in report cabled to day that Lord Roberts and staff have engaged passage on 'Mayflower' September twenty-third?"

To this Mr. Hillman replied by cable, Aug. 21:

"No knowledge; will inquire."

And on August 26: "Roberts rumor unfounded."

It was hoped that Lord Roberts would be able to be present, but circumstances prevented his coming.

THE EARL OF DENBIGH

The Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, who will command the Honourable Artillery in Boston, has had what many people would call an eventful life, though he looks upon it as having been rather a quiet one.

He obtained his commission from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in the Royal Artillery, in December, 1878, and served in England in a field battery until August, 1882, when his battery formed part of the expeditionary force sent to Egypt. He took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, but was invalided home in December, after an attack of typhoid fever at Cairo. The next year he was posted to the Royal Horse Artillery.

In the fall of 1883 he visited the United States and Canada.

In 1893 he was given command of the Honourable Artillery Company, which he has since retained. In 1895 he was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria. In the same year he was elected to the London County Council as one of the four members for the City of London, but resigned in 1897 to accept a baronetcy, since John Burns, and was defeated after what he terms "a hard fight and a lively one." He accompanied Queen Victoria to Ireland on her memorable visit there in 1900. Since her death he has continued as a Lord-in-Waiting to King Edward VII.

Lord Denbigh's accession to the earldom removed him from contests for Parliament, for it gave him a seat in the House of Lords. There he has for some years represented the Irish Office, answering questions and running unimportant Government Irish bills. Recently he has been gazetted a commander of the Victorian Order, and has been granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

SKETCH OF THE LONDON COMPANY.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London has an antiquity equal to that of any military body in the world. It dates back to the reign of the Red King, when the capital was threatened by Iredbooter, and an "armed company" of citizens was formed to protect their lives and property. This Company stormed the Danes in the castle at Benlucet, and, under Edmund Ironside, drove back the forces of Canute. Its present constitution was fixed by Henry VIII., and James I. granted the parade ground which the corps still hold in Finsbury. Charles I., who was a member of the Company, spoke of it as "a worthy and commendable institution, skillful in the knowledge and use of arms and military discipline, from which, as from a fruitful nursery, all the trained bands of our city of London and diverse of the companies of the counties adjoining have been supplied with able leaders and officers whereby our service hath received much advantage and the kingdom in general a very great benefit." During the eighteenth century, and for many years of the nineteenth, the Honourable Artillery was almost the only military force that the civil authorities could command in emergency, and it is now the only military body outside the authority of Parliament and under the direct control of the Crown. From the year 1660, with one short interval, the corps has been commanded by the Sovereign or the heir apparent, and his Majesty is now Captain-General.

SKETCH OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COMPANY.

In the latter part of the year 1637 a number of the citizens of Boston and vicinity determined to organize, for the protection of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, a military company. A petition was therefore prepared and signed by them and presented to Governor Winthrop asking for a charter of incorporation for their military organization. The request was at first denied, the Council considering it "dangerous to erect a standing authority of military men," but finally, the Council's jealousy having been removed by the chief military officers of the colony, a charter of incorporation was granted March 13, 1638, constituting "The Military Company of the Massachusetts." The original charter is still in existence, being preserved in the office of the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts.

The number of petitioners for the charter was twenty-four. Robert Keayne, the founder, father, and friend of the company was the first signer. The company was organized on the first Monday in June, 1638 by the election of Robert Keayne as captain, Daniel Howe lieutenant, and Joseph Wedd ensign.

Capt. Robert Keayne's name, like Abner ben Adhem's, "led all the rest." He deserves grateful recognition as the founder of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

On his decease, his legacy of three hundred pounds for the erection of a market place was doubled by the generosity of the citizens, and a building was erected in 1657 and 1658 on the site of the present "Old State House," so called, at the head of State Street. This market place, or really this Town-house, stood from 1658

to 1711, when it was consumed in a terrible conflagration. It was immediately repaired by a larger building, which was injured by fire in 1747, so it had to be entirely rebuilt except that the outer walls were not destroyed. The Artillery Company was assigned suitable quarters in the new building of 1711, and here its headquarters were established until their removal to Pancuit Hall, April 7, 1749. From 1760 until the present time, except during the Revolution, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has partaken of its annual dinner in Pancuit Hall.

The name of the Company as given in the charter is "The Military Company of the Massachusetts." It has been changed, not by any formal action of the Company, but as a natural result of its honor and longevity. The Artillery Company has annually observed its fall field day in various cities and localities of this Commonwealth. The training days were five Mondays in each year. In 1700 the training days were three full days and two half days. Other changes were made until the present day, 1903, was adopted, which provides for two training days, the first Monday in June and the first Monday in October.

By the terms of the charter, "the first Monday in every month" was appointed for the meeting and exercise of the Company. In the year 1700 the training days were the first Mondays in June, September, October, April and May.

These days were strictly observed until 1857, when the general regulations provided that there should be a stated meeting of the corps on the first Monday in April for business, and two field days yearly, the first Monday in June and the first Monday in October, on both which occasions the corps must parade in uniform, unless it shall previously be otherwise voted. This regulation has been in force to the present time.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, October 2.—Honourable Artillery Company expected to reach Boston at noon. Informal reception at armory in evening.

Saturday, October 3.—Visit Providence, R. I., as guests of First Light Infantry. Public reception in Boston in evening.

Sunday, October 4.—Church parade, under auspices of Committee of 100 British residents.

Monday, October 5.—Fall Field Day Parade. Harbor excursion. Reception in Horticultural Hall. Banquet in Symphony Hall.

Tuesday, October 6, to Tuesday, October 13.—delegation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company escorts the Honourable Artillery Company to West Point, New York City, Washington, Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Wednesday, October 14.—Reception to Honourable Artillery Company at Country Club, under the auspices of the Victorian Club. Return banquet to Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Hotel Somers by Honourable Artillery Company.

Thursday, October 15.—Honourable Artillery Company sails for England.

While in New York the visitors will be the guests of the Old Guard. They will be tendered a banquet at Sherry's, and will take active part in the Old Guard Fair.

Build as thou wilt, and as thy light is given;

Build as thou wilt, unsold by praise or blame;

Then, if at last thou hast built all full,—

Dissolve and vanish,—take thyself no shame

They fail, and they alone, who have not striven

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS. NEW YORK CITY.

Standing upon a commanding eminence, between 162d Street, Edgecomb Avenue, 160th Street and Juniel Terrace, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, is a beautiful specimen of classic colonial architecture, built as a family mansion in 1758 by Col. Roger Morris. Although referred to in common parlance as the Morris Mansion, or Juniel Mansion, its distinctive honor is that it was occupied by Washington as his headquarters in 1776, and it is therefore more properly designated as Washington's Headquarters.

This fine residence, associated in a peculiarly direct and interesting manner with the history of New York, during the Revolutionary period, now exists as the only structure, both of its kind and period, on the Island of Manhattan. It has not only escaped the destruction which has been the fate of all the fine colonial residences which at the time of its erection were dotted over the island, but also, by reason of the good fortune of its ownership by persons of taste and patriotism, it has also escaped the equally disastrous hand of the "improver."

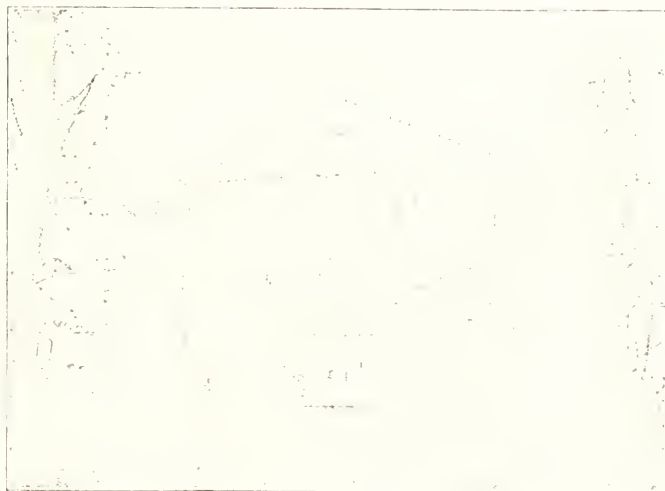
It therefore exhibits to day the same features which have for a full century and a half rendered it the most conspicuous building of its class in Manhattan, both in character, associations, and in its commanding location.

The recent death of the occupant, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, and the prospective change of ownership, made it eminently desirable that the building should be taken under municipal care at once, and its security and integrity as one of the notable antiquities of the city established beyond further doubt.

By a recent act and consummation of sale, this historic landmark will be turned over to the city by Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, some time this month.

It is hoped that the city will erect a fireproof museum, similar to the Museum of Natural History, for Colonial and Revolutionary relics.

Eventually the mansion will be the headquarters of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.



THE JUNIEL MANSION

"THE SPIRIT OF '76."

We've gotten aboard of the world at last,
We're galloping onward astride.
Since the first Revolution we're going it fast,
With a foot hanging down on each side.
We have doubled our speed since the crack of the whip,
We have clutched from the tail to the Maine,
Then loosened again on the latter our grip
And taken a hold on the reign.

We have gotten a spur and we're using it, too,
A prod for our fifty-horse team;
And I half believe we're going to get through
Else things aren't just what they seem.
We've gotten inertia enough without doubt
To bear us through quagmire and quicks,
And all this is due, if I've rightly found out,
To the "Spirit of '76."

Send us all your local Patriotic and Historical news.

We have gotten the pull and gotten the push,
Experience, too, is our own—
A record—at which e'en the proudest can't blush—
Chiseled out of an adamant stone.
We've gotten the Course of Events by the nose;
The Lion is muzzled, and when
The gruffy old Bear comes a-sniffing too close
We'll chase the old Cub to his den.

We've gotten the motto our forefathers wrote,
"Don't put your old cowhides on me."
'Tis the thing which I hope we'll be able to quote
Till we cross into Eternity.
Tho' the sun never sets on our scattered domain
Of nations and factions and cliques,
Like flies in a web they but struggle in vain
'Gainst the "Spirit of '76." — LEO W. D. RAY.

Criticisms and suggestions regarding the magazine from our subscribers are invited and accepted in good faith.

MR. DOOLEY AND THE "SONS"

An amusing feature of the exercises at the annual dinner of the Rhode Island Society, S. A. R., was the following letter, read by Mr. Buffum. It was written by Com-patriot Robert Lewis Barber:

RHODY IRELAND SOCIETY, SONS IV THE AMERIKAN REVOLUTIONERS:

Gentlemen—I was engaged in peerrusin' the invite that yez had the honor to send me, to be wid yez, when me friend Hennessey dr'oped in.

Says I, "I'm invited," says I, (swelling wid pride like a poutin' pigeon), "I'm invited," I says, "to spake wisdom to the Sons iv the Amerikun Revolutioners," says I.

"That th' divil is them?" says he.

"They're ould family min'," I says, "who live on th' rinnants of their ancestors' riputations," I says. "An' it's little else some o' them has to live on, anyway," I says, "but they're old, an' proud, an' respectable, that's f'what they are," I says.

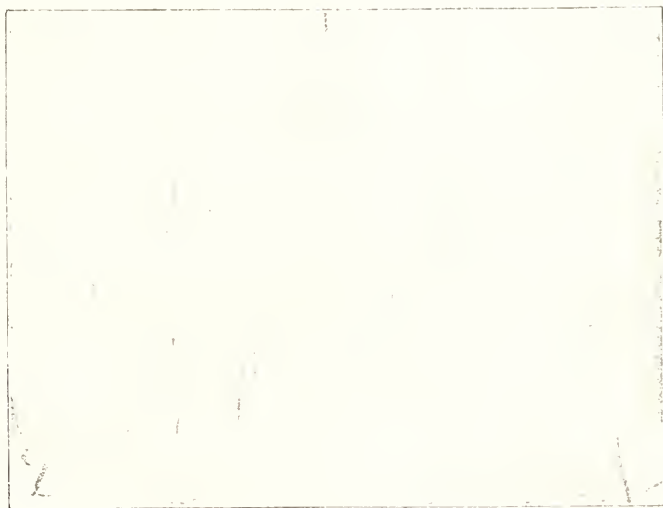
disrespectable av th' ould States; how did he make them States," he says.

"Made them wid his lute hatchet," I says. "He had in mind to make by a straight dozen, but when the 12 was done and set out to dry," I says, "up steps a stin up av land as runs around a great an' run av th' say, an' says 'Me too—' for I'm Rhody Ireland," it says.

"Well, General George (he was named for me con in George Dewey), General George," I says, "took his soon I best field glass es an' he looked all over Rhody. 'Where is it?' he says; 'I can't see anything but wather,' he says. 'Confound your impudence,' he says, 'I've but call have ye,' he says, 'to be on equal ter-rins wid th' ballae blood av Virginia, an' th' Poltroons av New Amasterswear,' he says.

"Now, there was a man by th' name av Roger that kept a money bank at twenty-seven Market Square, an' a hotel at number wan Nort Main Street; hi' f'ler name was Williams," I says. "Roger Williams was his name, Hennessey," I says.

"An' Roger Williams spales up to th' General Wash-



COUNCIL CHAMBER—JAMES MANSION.

"F'what will ye be spakin' about?" says he.

"Who else but Washington?" says I.

"Who is th' man?" says he.

"He's not a man," says I; "he's an idol," I says, "an more nor tin thousands o' them revolutioners all over th' country worships his nimpory," I says. "He was hild very great, an' was afere our Spanish conquest," I says. "but it's little heed he's gettin' since Cousin George, an' Mack, an' Hobson 'pulls the str-rings," I says. "But do you mind me, Hennessey," I says. "General Washington was great once awhile back," I says. "Did ye never hear as he made the thirteen indidigencous States?" I says.

"Naw," says Hennessey. "I never did, an' nayther did you," he says. "F'what talk have ye, anyhow?" he says.

"Mr. Hennessey," says I to him (spakin' in that commandin' voice that Secretary Alger used wid suv' powers on General Miles), "Mr. Hennessey," I says, "I for two cints," I says, "I'll call th' police an' have ye arristed for lees majestic," I says.

"Well, well!" says Hennessey. "I didn't mane to spake

ington bould as brass, an' he says, sez he; 'Who first gave yez real liberty av th' soul as well as th' body?' he says; 'it was this same Rhody Ireland, by your lave, General,' he says. 'Who gave yez admirals and commodores for y' navy and burned a British fleet on Gaspipe Point?' he says. 'Twas that same Rhody Ireland, your honor,' he says. 'It's little 'goold we have,' he says, 'but we've bushels av paper currience an' barrels av patriotism. That's why we're called Rhody Ireland,' he says. 'We've more independence,' he says, 'in our little state than in all your 12 ready made ones put together,' he says. 'Iv'ry wan has his own mind about iv'rything, an' divil a wan else agrees wid him,' he says. 'So by your lave, General, I guess we'll come in,' he says.

"There's foine impudence for ye, Hennessey," I says. "Anyhow," I says, "it took wid the General, an' he says, sez he, 'We'll have 13 for luck,' he says, 'for I cannot tell a lie,' he says.

"An' now I must be takin' me lave of yez, tho' faith I've not been wid yez at all. Yours for expansion,

"MARTIN DOOLEY."

THE RIGHT OF THE LABORER TO HIS JOB

By Walter Seth Logan, President of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., Formerly President of the National Society, S. A. R.

I. THE MORAL RIGHT.

Biblical cosmogony teaches that the decree went forth at the time of man's creation "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy daily bread." Scientific cosmogony teaches the same thing. We find the human race requiring for its sustenance and development food, clothing, and shelter, which can be procured by labor only. We find the species itself equipped with organs specially adapted for the performance of labor. If Paley's teleological argument is accepted then, we were created for labor. If we accept Darwin, these organs have been developed under strain of the necessity of labor. In either case it is clear that labor is our lot.

It is our species alone, of all the species that inhabit the earth, that are endowed with these organs which make self-directed labor on a large scale possible. The animals that browse for their food or lie in wait for or run down their prey, do not and cannot perform labor in the sense in which we understand the term. The animals and insects which during a season of plenty store up food for a season of scarcity come nearer to being laborers in the sense in which man performs labor, but they are guided rather by instinct than by reason, and their activities are so limited that at best they can hardly be said to form an exception to the statement that man alone of all the species that inhabit the earth is intended by his creation and adapted by his physical structure and mental endowments to be a laboring animal.

The biblical and scientific cosmogonies, however, differ in one point. The biblical cosmogony makes labor man's doom. The scientific cosmogony makes it his birth-right.

According to the Mosaic account our race was created in a garden of pleasure, where everything that it sought or desired was at hand, where every wish was gratified, and every aspiration fulfilled without exertion. It was only after man sinned that he fell to the doom of labor.

Science makes clear to us who are its devotees that it has been through our ability to labor and the impetus we have acquired from the necessity of labor that we have been kept rising among the scale of animated beings.

In the Mosaic Eden the snake and the woman stood on an equality, or rather the snake seems to have been the most intellectual and the dominant creature of the two. The snake commands, the woman obeys, and the man follows the example set by the woman. In scientific anthropology we learn that man started on his career—even at the beginning—the lord of creation, and that from the beginning to now he has ever and ever kept widening the distance between himself and the animate creation below him. He has done it by his ability to labor, and because his more complicated structure so increases his necessities and his desires that labor became imperative.

So it is, I say, that science teaches us that labor is not man's doom, but his boon. He can work and he needs to work, and, therefore, he has a right to work.

Theology and science, however, both agree as to the substantial import of the decree which emanated from

the garden of our nativity, wherever that garden and wherever that nativity was. By the sweat of man's brow he is to earn his daily bread. "Gild it a doom or a boon, whichever you choose." The right is a necessary consequence of the necessity. If a man must earn his daily bread he has a right to do so.

We lawyers have formulated certain rules for the construction and interpretation of legal documents. They are rules that are really applicable to the construction and interpretation of all written or spoken language. One of the first rules that the law student finds in his first text book is that a grant imports a right to the reasonable enjoyment of the thing granted, and a duty a right to do the things necessary in the performance of the duty. Whether, therefore, the command "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy daily bread" is a birthright or a doom, we are entitled to enjoy it if it is a birthright, and to conform ourselves to it if it is a doom.

If we must work, either because of divine command or by the necessities of our natures, we have a right to work.

II. THE LEGAL RIGHT.

The legal right is only the formulation of a natural right. The statutes against killing do not make murder a crime; they simply recognize it as such.

A man is allowed to have as his own that which his own hand has fashioned, not because the law books say so, but because the laws recognize a right which predated the laws themselves. If a man has a moral right to work there is now some legal recognition of that right or such legal recognition must be formulated wherever it is required. If the right to work was one of the rights omitted from the enumerations in the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence, it was because in those times no such thing was known as the inability to get a job. It required unmitigated toil fourteen and sixteen hours a day to earn the food necessary to keep humanity from starvation. Labor then, as compared with labor now, was very unproductive, but there was plenty of demand for it, and plenty of jobs to be had for the asking.

Now the progress of science and invention, the improvements in machinery and the processes of production, and the advance of civilization, have so multiplied the productive power of human labor that half the world, working half the hours, produces twice as much, and the laborer—if he belongs to the under half—finds himself out of a job.

Primitive man found his job too big for him and it took countless generations of labor to make the world fit to live in. Modern man finds his job too small. He gets through with it too soon, and has to go without work and wages till he is lucky enough to find another. To the original man the whole world was open, and there was plenty of room for everybody. He could snare his game in the forest; he could catch his fish in the waters; he could pluck the fruit from the bush; he could cultivate soil wherever he found a favored spot; he could eat the food which he found; he could drink the water he drew from the earth; he could sleep under any protecting tree or beneath the canopy of heaven, and there was no one to interfere. He could wander at will over the earth, a savage, but a freeman and a sovereign. There was no policeman to interfere with his sleep on the park bench. There was no barbed wire fence across his path. There was no judge to commit him for vagrancy, and no jail to confine him after a ten days' sentence. The life which he led was not altogether an enviable one, but it was the life of a man over whom no other man had jurisdiction, and who could come and go as he listed.

Modern man, when he arrives at years of discretion,

*Being an address delivered before the section of Social and Economic Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., December 30, 1902, and published in the *Arena* and the *Spirit of '76*, with the author's permission.

and a far different state of things. The forest have been cut down and domestic animals, with an owner's tag on them have taken the place of the wild game which was free to his ancestors. State officials and private watchmen protect the ash. The land has been fenced in and signs confront him on every side "Keep off the grass. No trespassers allowed." If he ventures to pluck an apple from an overhanging bough he is tried for petty larceny. In the city the policeman tells him to move on. In the country highway if he lingers near a dwelling the farmers set their dogs on him. The only thing that can save him from starvation is a job. The only way in which his right to work can be recognized is by giving him the right to his job, for without the job he cannot work and the right to work, under modern conditions, must of necessity imply the right to a job.

The only way in which property in land, the appropriation of the common earth by the landowner, can be justified, is by giving the workman, the landowner's fellow citizen of the earth, a complimentary right to earn his daily bread by his daily labor, somewhere and somehow; that is, by giving him some kind of a job. If the owner says "Keep off my land which you might otherwise cultivate or hunt upon and get your living from," then he must be able to answer the inquiry of the man he turns off, "Where shall I get a job by which I may earn my daily bread by the sweat of my brow?" The socialist, the communist or the anarchist, or all of them, must and will occupy the chair of state now held by the individualist, unless the individualist can answer the question of the man seeking the chance to earn his daily bread by his daily labor, "Where can I get a job?"

Darwin said that the discovery in all creation of a single species that had acquired a single organ or instinct that was not for its own benefit would be a complete answer to his whole philosophy of evolution. That answer has never been found.

I say that the discovery of a single citizen, able and willing to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, but who cannot after patient search find a job, is a complete answer to the whole philosophy of private property. Mr. Landowner, you must find a job for that man or give up your acres. Mr. Statesman, you must find that man a job or go out of business.

I do not, however, see the necessity for the landowner to give up his land or for the statesman to go out of business, for I think the job can be found and that we can find means to assure to the laborer a chance to earn his daily labor as a matter of right, instead of giving it to him when we please as a privilege.

I am here to-day to stand for the necessity of finding a remedy rather than to formulate one. That some legislative action must be taken seems to me clear. We must put upon some more solid legal foundation the right of the workman to his work. The discovery of the best way in which to accomplish this is not an easy task, but I do not think it is by any means impossible. The following are my suggestions:

1. Labor courts must be established with jurisdiction to determine differences between employers and employees, and their jurisdiction must not be made to depend upon the consent of the parties concerned. Limits may be imposed upon this jurisdiction which will minimize the perhaps inevitably resulting evils or inconveniences. The jurisdiction may be made to depend upon the number of laborers employed by one employer. The small farmer and his single hired man can safely be left to settle their own differences. Certain kinds of employment will naturally be left out of the court's jurisdiction. I hardly think domestic servants need such a court. I

should naturally suggest that a lawyer and the clerks in his office be left to work out their own salvation.

Generally speaking, the jurisdiction of the court would naturally be confined to the case of employers constantly employing large bodies of workmen.

The principle I am contending for is that such employers shall not have the power arbitrarily and without cause or reason to discharge their workmen or take away their jobs. As matters now stand, there is nothing in law to prevent the employers from discharging men on account of the color of their hair or the style of their cravat. A discharged man may starve. I do not think that the life of a citizen and those dependent on him should depend upon the mere whim of an employer.

2. I think the State should extend the field of its activities in the line of a more general ownership and operation of public utilities, and in that way become a larger employer of labor, have more jobs for its citizens.

3. I think the State should engage in more works of public improvement, and give the community better roads, more and better parks, better sanitation, more schools, more things which go to make the life of the average citizen better worth living.

All this gives jobs to its citizens as well as general benefit to the community.

4. I think the State must go still farther into the industrial field, if necessary, far enough so that it is able to assure to each citizen who cannot get it elsewhere a chance to work for the State itself. It must, if necessary, build factories and workshops, and operate mines and ranches. It must keep on extending the sphere of its activities till every man has work who wants it.

If the State is to protect the land owner in the monopoly which he enjoys, it must be ready to see that every citizen has a chance at a job. The land and franchise owner must submit to whatever taxation may be necessary to give men who do not own land or franchise a chance to work either for some other man who does, or for the State itself. The title deeds of him who would call himself the owner, and so have a monopoly of a part of the common earth, must be made dependent upon the giving to him who has no such monopoly a chance to earn his daily bread.

I think the time has come when we must re-write the Declaration of Independence so that it will read, "All men are entitled to certain inalienable rights, and among these rights are life, liberty, and a job."

Perhaps that is the way the distinguished author of the Declaration intended it to be read. The phrase, "the pursuit of happiness," may have been only his synonym for a "job."

WALTER S. LOMAX.

New York City.

NATIONAL FLAG LEGISLATION.

At the recent encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at San Francisco, the convention recommended the passage of a national measure to protect the American flag from desecration.

The resolution was secured by the American Flag Protective Society, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., president, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., vice-president, through Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and his patriotic comrades.

Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, first vice-president of the Blind's Society, S. A. R., and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Flag Protective Society, has been authorized to perfect an arrangement with several organizations in presenting national flag legislation. Progress of this movement will be noted in these columns.

BOOK NOTES

Fourie Wells Murray, in her "The Story of Some French Refugees and Their 'Asylum'" (1741-1860) (Green Point Historical Society, Athol, Penn.) has collected together much material concerning these refugees, and has preceded it by an account of the Asylum Company, which was to provide them with land, habitations, and, incidentally, the means of earning a bare subsistence. Miss Murray tells the story of the Land Company, the scheme of which ended in a fiasco and ruined the health and, in the already almost destitute Frenchmen,

The Volume IV of "The Source Readers in American History," edited by Prof. Albert B. Hart, deals with the "Revolution and the Civil War." The preceding volume have treated of "Colonial Children," "Compromise in the Revolution," and "How Our Grandfather Lived." The cover of the book under notice is surrounded by a picture of a typical four horse army wagon of the prairie schooner kind, done in buff, and containing over 100 pages of narrative, history, pictures and poems. The volume will serve the double purpose of interest that the children and of suggesting to them a wider range of reading.

Burton Allen Kunkel is to publish, through Camden 2, Co. of Philadelphia, "The Life and Times of Thomas Smith, 1742-1824." The author, it is known, was led to write this study by the discovery of the only known portrait of this member of the Continental Congress of 1781-2, and the only portrait of his antagonist, the Pennsylvania political leader of the popular party of the Revolution, George Bryan. The volume will contain forty illustrations, including reproductions of the next discovered portraits, half-tones of a miniature of James Wilson, the Franklin era man who he used as a political argument. Robert Morris, Shippin, Bradford, Yeates, Addon, a Stuart portrait of Barclayridge, an engraving of Telford, two pages of the Constitution of 1776, and several facsimiles. Hampton L. Carson, LL. D., Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, will write an introduction. The edition will be limited to 500 copies.

"Robert Morris: Patriot and Financier" (Macmillan Co.) is a biography of one of the great men of the Revolution and the early days of the United States. Morris has been comparatively neglected by historians and biographers. Lately a good deal of new material about him, in the form of a large mass of unpublished and unusual correspondence, has come to light. With it and Dr. Ellis P. Oberholser has written a biography, which has some importance on account of its theme and its novelty, but which will perhaps be read more on account of its attractiveness of style and treatment. The author is a Philadelphia of experience in historical research, who has devoted a good deal of time to collecting information from various sources about the career of this distinguished subject.

The chief portion of this new material is derived from sixteen manuscript volumes of papers, which were acquired by the Library of Congress from the John Meredith Reid estate. The adventure of these manuscript volumes would almost make a romance; the point at present is that they have been at length rescued from obscurity and put to their proper use. Of these volumes, three comprise Morris's official diary. The entries extend from February 7, 1781, to September 30, 1784, and embrace his entire term of office as Superintendent of Finance. The next seven volumes are his official letter books, covering about the same period. The next three volumes are private letter books, and two others contain official copies of the journals of Congress, while the last is a trans-cript of the accounts rendered to Congress by Beaumarchais. It seems probable that this biography of the man who brought the budding country through its financial straits will re-use fresh interest in a statesman whose splendid services have been allowed to suffer undeserved neglect.

The Club's Colonial Reprint of Providence R. I. has issued its first publication, viz., "The Fourth Paper presented by Major Butler, with other papers edited and published by Roger Williams in London, 1622." Only two copies of the original edition are known to be in existence, one in the John Carter Brown Library; one in the British Museum. The tract first became known to biographers of Williams in 1874, when J. Hammond Trumbull found a copy in a volume of seven or eight century pamphlets which he purchased. This copy is the one now in the John Carter Brown Library. The present reprint is the only one that has ever been made, and is an exact reproduction of the original. It completes the reprinting of the known works of Roger Williams. One hundred copies only are printed, on Van Gorder paper, with wide margins; well and attractively bound. Not the least interesting part of the publication is the introduction (pp. xxiii), and the notes (pp. 27-30) prepared by Mr. Clarence Saunders Brigham, the Librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The Fourth Paper played a particularly important part in the controversy between the Puritans without undermining the power of the State and the Church.

and notes call attention to the close relation existing between Puritans on both sides of the Atlantic in the eighteenth century.

Publications on the ships of the Titanic line. 1914.

"Boone's Wonders of the World." By A. L. Boone. Hackett (Hackett's Handbook) of America. Vol. VII. Mathematics and illustrations. 200 pp. 1913. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Hackett Company. No. the history of it is concerning the place of the history of the World, and by Boone's name is mentioned in the volume. Like its predecessors of the series, this book is a welcome contribution to the library of educational and scientific.

Fitchfield Genealogy (reprinted) compiled by Wilfred Fitchfield, M. S., Simsbury, Mass., a descendant of the descendant of Isaac and Cornelia, who came to New England before 1680, and lived in Barnstable and Scituate, in Plymouth Colony. The compilation of the book is, from the place of the New England Historic Genealogy Society. Based on many much information concerning old Scituate family and the families of the who have married Fitchfield. It will find its place in the excellent literature.

The Generalship of the Deaconess of John White of Wingham and Lymington, March 1800, 1808 (100). The second volume will soon be ready for delivery, containing biographies given to (many) of the fifth generation of the descendants of John of Lymington, young children of John White. It is a large as the first volume, has forty-eight illustrations of historical persons and family groups. The third volume contains a genealogical table of the family of the fifth generation, plan of the site of the cottage of John to the present day, with well-detailed and accurate also a complete copy of Mr. Mearns' *Wingham and Lymington 'Breviary'* giving his captivity among the Indians, (reprinted in 1982). It contains two pages, forty-six illustrations of people from John to the end in 1808, with many descriptions and places of interest.

What is told to be a capital story of the New Navy, all is issued clearly by The Moulton Company, under the title of *The Splendour of the Service*. The scene in Mr. Wallis' novel opens at the navy yard, of which Capt. Cornhill ought to command, and about ten years ago. Then after it proceeds, through various scenes to the battle of Manila Bay. Nearly all of it is told in bright, ray, breezy dialogue between the various navy officers and their wives, sweethearts and friends. One of the heroines, See-Ing-mer, is said to be really splendid in her swing of her vigor, her vitality and her enthusiasm. The book is described as a delightful tale of life and love among a number of energetic and interesting young people on shore and sea. Mr. R. F. S. Zoghreb has made all illustrations.

*WORK OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

The patriotic societies of women often have to encounter the question, "But what do you do?" To this question many answers can be given that are most satisfactory in their statement of practical accomplishment. The Daughters of the American Revolution, for example, are working for the education of foreign-born "American citizens" in all the three cities.

The erection and preservation of memorial and historic buildings is also a matter of no little importance. The Memorial Congressional Hall, now in course of erection in Washington, is to be a fine monument of heroic deeds and an administrative centre for the society. The Daughters of the Revolution have purchased several historic houses, among them the Waller house at Somerville, N. J. and the New Hampshire State Colonial Dames, has recently bought the old Colby mansion in Exeter, N. H., and will restore it as nearly as possible to its former condition. It has been the home of a Governor of the State, Jeremiah Smith, who was twice chief justice of New Hampshire. It will now be used as a club house for the society in the promotion of patriotic work.

OPITUARY NOTES

The sudden death of Thomas Seligman, Sr., the first occurred in Swampscott, Mass., on Saturday, Mr. Steele was born in Hartford, Conn., on June 17, 1816. He studied art in Paris, and traveled extensively in Egypt, New Orleans, Russia, and Europe generally. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Sophia Hackley Barvick, a descendant on the maternal side of John Wadsworth, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died Thursday, Aug. 27, in New York City. Descended was born in 1766 in N. Y. She was 84 years old. Her husband, John, died in 1861, in the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, and her son, George Aaron Hackley, fought in the War of 1812. She was a member of Grace's church in Ulster County for many years.

EVENTS THAT ARE MAKING HISTORY.

The Toronto (Canada) Daughters of the Empire have been by considerable notoriety of themselves by a public protest against the proposed admission of a statue of George Washington to St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The Montreal Star tells the Daughters that "it is well for people of this spirit that they are daughters of an empire, because they never will become 'mediocrity'." "For," the Empire builders look to the future and never to the past." It adds that "George Washington's countrymen of this generation are the greatest and best friends the Empire now possesses outside of its own ruling body." The Daughters of the Empire will do us a splendid service if they will repel the traditions of our glorious past, but they should not spoil it by binding our feet for the contests of the future with the prejudices and futile hates of other days."

With the closing session of the Universal Peace Union public announcement was made of the "conventions" adopted by the Union. To overcome the conditions that make war possible, it is recommended that the principles of peace and arbitration be taught in schools and universities, and that courts of arbitration be multiplied. The increase of the army and navy is condemned, as is also "the trivial and expensive playing of naval battles." State and National Legislatures are urged to take early action for the suppression of lynching and race hatred and prejudice are described as an offense against the Creator. A peace conference to be called by the President every four years, is favored, and it is recommended that an appeal be made to all nations to establish by legislation at least five per cent of their annual appropriations for a permanent peace fund, to be expended under the direction of The Hague International Arbitration Court.

The formal announcement of Governor-General Taft's selection to succeed Secretary Root emphasizes one of the prominent features of our colonial system. The civil establishment in the Philippine and the army stand, according to general report, with occasional exception, in its attitude of opposition, and yet the Secretary of War is at the head of both. Gov. Taft's elevation to that post, if not embarrassing the ascendancy of the civil regime, certainly put a man at the head of affairs who is in entire sympathy with it. Questions are constantly arising for the Administration to settle in which the views of civil and military are at variance. Such as the number of native troops that may be utilized, and the extent to which they may be relied upon for the maintenance of order in the archipelago.

Under his administration, the army will not expect to do any more than is absolutely necessary in the Philippines, except garrison duty. Gov. Taft's selection for Secretary of War, as viewed in its political aspects here, constitutes an expression of confidence on the part of the Administration in the civil experiment.

New York's State pavilion at the World's Fair is probably appropriate in commemorating the event on which the history of the exposition is based. The building is patterned after the University of Virginia, which was designed by Thomas Jefferson, during whose administration as President of the United States the territory comprising the Louisiana Purchase was acquired from France.

A committee has been formed, consisting of the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Grasse and Count de Rochambeau, descendants of the three notable figures in the American Revolution, to offer a bust of Washington to the United States. It will be a replica of the famous bronze bust by David d'Angers, which was once in Washington, but was destroyed by fire. The daughter of the sculptor has placed at the disposition of the committee her father's original plaster cast, from which the new bronze sections will be made. A public subscription has been opened. The Count de Rochambeau is chairman of the committee.

A granite statue of Gen. Samuel Meredith in Colonial uniform, the first Treasurer of the United States, will be unveiled at Homestead, Pa., on Memorial Day, 1904. Gen. Meredith was born at Philadelphia in 1741, and died at Homestead in 1807. He took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown; was a delegate to the Continental Congress; Director of the Bank of North America, and Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. In 1780 he was appointed Treasurer, resigning in 1781.

On Catamount Hill, in Colman, Me., a monument has been raised to mark the site of the first school raised over a public school house in the United States. The flag in question was displayed in May, 1812, from a log school house which stood on the hill.

CAPE COD PILGRIM MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

It is proposed to erect on the historic point in Provincetown, Mass., a similar monument to commemorate the arrival of the "Mayflower," and the signing and adoption in 1620 of the "Pledge" which is the memorial compact of civil government.

American liberty was born in that little crowded cabin of the "Mayflower," a first of its kind in the harbor of Provincetown, Nov. 11, 1620. Dr. Ford and Everett Hale have declared that "the compact drawn up at Provincetown is as important as the Declaration of Independence and as to be commemorated."

To this there can be no objection, as the few and high words of the compact contain the essential principles of self-government and is the first civil body politics of this country. It also often laid the corner stone of a Republic and founded a nation.

In view of the fact that the government has frequently appropriated money to mark battle fields it is believed that Cape Cod will join in commemorating the spot where the "Pledge" was signed, and close to which the "Indian Compact" was formed. A bill is pending among others. Spence is a part contribution to a condition that a memorial monument be erected from other sources.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated \$5000 on condition that an equal sum be raised and paid to the Association.

Patriotic societies, actively participating in raising such subscriptions, may send a memorial stone from some historic spot in their town or State, one side of which they will have had finished off and properly inscribed as coming from that historic spot and society. Such stones, if accepted, will not only be arranged chronologically as to the period of the nation's history they represent, but also in Spanish War Veterans and advancing through the Society of Spanish War Veterans.

Each person contributing one dollar or more receives a Life Membership Certificate representing the "Mayflower" entering Provincetown harbor. This will be a valuable heirloom.

There is to be a "Doomsday Book," in which to record members' names, titles, and amounts of subscription, thus serving in perpetual remembrance the patriotic donors whose generosity made possible this national landmark.

Mayflower descendants may have the name of one or more such ancestor, with their own in the "Doomsday Book," by the payment of \$200 for each Mayflower name.

One hundred dollars confers Associate Life Membership. Five hundred dollars confers an Honorary Vice President. Every contribution will be acknowledged as received and credited in the Cape Cod records.

President—J. Henry Sears, Brewster.

Vice Presidents—Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Boston; Hon. Arthur Tappan, Plymouth; Dr. Myles Standish, Boston; Mrs. M. P. Nickerson, East Brewster; Mrs. Prescilla S. Nickerson, Boston; Mrs. Mabel Simmons Agassiz, Yarmouth; Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Boston; J. Oakes Shaw, Boston; E. L. Van A. Glover, Boston; Dr. Gorham B. Cook, New York; Hon. David G. Frost, Melrose; Lorenzo D. Baker, Weymouth; Richard Henry Greene, New York; Franklin B. Goss, Boston; Dr. Charles C. Day, Barnstable; Franklin Cracker, Hyannis; Moses N. Gifford, Provincetown; Hon. William C. Laverne, Taunton; Joseph Jefferson, Buzzards Bay; Eben S. Keith, Sagamore.

Directors—J. Henry Sears, Brewster; Richard C. Nickerson, East Brewster; Thomas C. Thacher, Yarmouth; Hon. William B. Lawrence, Melrose; Henry H. Baker, Hyannis; Marshall L. Adams, Provincetown; Everett I. Nye, Weymouth; Henry H. Sears, East Dennis; Osborn Nickerson, Chatham; Treasurers—Howard J. Hopkins, Provincetown; Secretary—Osborn Nickerson, Chatham.

Address: (Mrs.) Sara White Lee, Assistant Secretary, Room 411, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON'S HOME IN PERIL.

The exceptionally wet summer has told seriously on the walls of the old mansion at Mount Vernon, and the managers of the estate have been fearful that unless they can prevent it the sandstone walls in the foundations will crumble away and threaten the destruction of the mansion.

The corner stone of the mansion, which was laid two centuries ago and on which the Masonic emblem is deeply cut, has disintegrated so that recently it was found necessary to remove the stone and clean off the crumbled parts. The masonry will be again cut in the stone, and it will be returned to its old resting place.

The old masonry, in which until thirty-five years ago the body of Gen. Washington and his wife rested, is in a dangerous falling to pieces, and a contractor has been let to a firm in Washington to cut the walls with a preparation which it is hoped will preserve them. The walls of the mansion are also being treated for the same purpose.

LAKE GEORGE MONUMENT.

The Lake George battle monument, erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, was unveiled with imposing exercises on the 8th of this month by representatives of patriotic societies of New York and New England, and representatives of the official life of these States, the Governors of New York, Vermont and Connecticut, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

The bronze figures of the monument were designed by Albert W. Elmer, the sculptor, and represent the Indian Chieftain, King Hendrick, demonstrating to Gen. Johnson the futility of dividing his forces. The figures are nine feet high, cast in bronze, and stand in the centre of Battle Park, a few rods north of the river at Fort George, overlooking the lake. The figures stand on a granite pedestal. On the east face is the following inscription:

"1759—The Society of the Colonial Wars erected this monument to commemorate the victory of the Colonial forces under Gen. Johnson and the Mohawk allies under Chief Hendrick over the French regulars, commanded by Baron Dieskau, with the Canadian and Indian allies."

On the south face it reads:

"Defeat would have opened the road to Albany to the French."

The north: "Confidence inspired by the victory was of inestimable value to the American Army in the War of the Revolution."

On the west face are the words: "Battle of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755."

The dedication was under the able management of Mr. Morris P. Ferris of New York City.

UNIQUE PORTRAIT COLLECTION FOR WORLD'S FAIR

The most valuable single feature of the exhibit of the Department of State at the St. Louis Exposition from a historical standpoint has just been completed. It consists of a series of pictures, arranged on twenty-six panels. In the center of every panel is a portrait of a President of the United States, beginning with Washington and ending with Roosevelt. Immediately underneath the President is a smaller portrait of the Vice-President. The Chief Executive and Vice-President are shown in square frames. Surrounding each President and Vice-President are the portraits of all the officers of the cabinet belonging to the respective administrations, in oval frames, giving the effect of an oval group on the square panel. This is the first time such a collection of pictures was ever made.

The most difficult portrait to find was that of Senator Gallard of South Carolina, who during the two administrations of President Madison was President pro tem of the Senate, and consequently Acting Vice-President of the United States. Vice-President Clinton and Ellbridge Gerry both died without serving any material length of time as Vice-President. Therefore, on the panel on which Mr. Madison occupies the central position Messrs. Gallard, Clinton and Gerry will occupy the space immediately below the Chief Executive.

In order to secure these pictures it was necessary to ransack the archives of the Library of Congress and all the old printings of the government. Over 100,000 prints in the Library of Congress and hundreds of old histories, magazines and papers were examined. The value of this collection to the country is incalculable.

Directed by
Howard De Haven Ross, Jr.
Francis M. Cooch, Jr.

More
spots
Stars & Stripes
were first unfurled
in battle.
Sept. 3rd 1777

Directed by
the Patriotic
Societies of Delaware
Dedicated
Sept. 3rd 1901

COOCH'S BRIDGE MEMORIAL
COOCH'S BRIDGE, DELAWARE

COOCH'S BRIDGE ANNIVERSARY.

To the people of Delaware no ground is more sacred than that which is consecrated by the blood of their ancestors in the only battle of the Revolution fought on Delaware soil. This took place at Cooch's Bridge, at the foot of Iron Hill, September 1777, eight days before the battle of Brandywine.

On June 14th of that year Congress had accepted the flag made by Percy Ross, which displayed thirteen stars and thirteen stripes. This was the first official flag of the United States. Most historians agree that the first battle in which this flag was used was that of the Brandywine—September 11, 1777—signifying the preliminary fight at Cooch's Bridge. This is due largely to the fact that the important engagement of Brandywine occurred only a week later.

The 12th anniversary of this battle was appropriately

celebrated on September 3d, under the auspices of the Cooch's Bridge Chapter, D. A. R.

Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, president of the Delaware Historical Society, presided. In the stand with him were Governor Hunn, and his staff; Judge James Pennewell, of the Delaware courts; Judge George D. Allen of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bishop Leighton Coleman, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Delaware; J. Wilkes Cooch, Daniel W. Corbit, George W. Kerr and the Rev. J. L. Villanueham, D. D.

The speakers were J. Wilkes Cooch, seventh in direct descent from the Revolutionary Cooch; Judge Pennewell, Judge Allen of Brooklyn, a descendant of John Allen, C. R., a Tory during the

The celebration was a huge success and reflects no credit upon those having it in charge, and particularly upon Mrs. Harriette C. Clark, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

SOCIETY NOTES.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Ala.)—On December 16th will occur the Continental Ball or "Boston Tea Party," which promises to be the most brilliant affair ever given by the Chapter. The refreshments will be suggestive of the primitive days of New England, and will revive the memory of the daring act productive of the most famous tea party ever recorded in either historical or social annals. The chief feature of the ball will be the unique introduction of the season's debutants, and as such will be a matter of absorbing interest to those who are permitted the younger set. The Sons of the American Revolution will lend their valuable aid to the Daughters in conducting to the success of the occasion.

Thirteen Colonies Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia).—The chapter was organized April 11, 1893, having been duly authorized by the National Society, by Mrs. Lillian Pyle Roomer. She was unanimously made regent. There were sixteen charter members, and it is expected there will be double that number before the Continental Congress convenes. The chapter is enthusiastic and harmonious, and is planning much good patriotic work.

A memorial to the Revolutionary patriots of the Canisteo Valley was erected by the Canisteo Valley Chapter of the D. A. R., and unveiled in the State armory grounds at Hornellsville, N. Y., on Memorial Day, with appropriate ceremonies. It is a simple boulder of light gray sandstone, some fourteen feet in height, which was found in the Snyder Creek Valley on the line of an old historic Indian trail. It bears a bronze tablet with inscription and D. A. R. insignia. The Canisteo chapter retains the original spelling of the word, which means "the place of putting in the canoes," and as there are three chapters in Seneca County it has restricted its research and patriotic work to the ten western towns of the county, or the upper valley. The list of patriots already honored by this chapter numbers fifty eight, and is not yet complete. A chorus of one hundred children in the public schools sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and there were addresses by Mrs. Benton McConnell, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Jennie Jones, and others.

The Massachusetts State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held this year on Oct. 14th at Brockton, as the guests of Deborah Simpson Chapter. In the afternoon they will listen to an address by William O. McDowell, I. L. D., the originator and founder of the N. I. D. A. R., on "Liberty Enlightening the World," and the part in this good work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Charles H. Masury, the State Regent, in sending Dr. McDowell the invitation says: "You will be heard by delegates from over 62 Chapters, representing the 4,000 D. A. R. of Massachusetts."

Miss Mary Duba, to whom more than to any other woman all honor, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution owes its existence, has written Dr. William O. McDowell: "I am glad the Daughters of the American Revolution are beginning to appreciate what you did for them. I wish you would write the true history." Dr. McDowell at once responded: "I will gladly write *with you* the full history of the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and issue it under my copyright of the name taken out before I called the Society into existence. I think it will be well to place at the end of the story, and as a most important part of the book, a short history of the individual for whom each Chapter is named, when it has taken the name of a person, and the origin of the name when a Chapter has appropriated the name of a city, place, or cause." This history is now under way.

The Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is arranging to erect a memorial to Mrs. Robert Murray, the woman whose timely hospitality prevented the capture of Putnam and his men after the battle of Long Island. Washington had retreated with his army to Harlem Heights, and the pursuing British landed at Kips Bay, just above Thirty-fourth Street, thus separating Washington from Putnam and his forces, at the lower end of the island. Mrs. Robert Murray, whose rural mansion was at what is now Earl Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, invited the British officers, including Lord Howe, Clinton, Tryon and Cornwallis, to partake of good cheer to such effect that she delayed them for several hours, meantime

getting word to Putnam to hurry his army, and so it was that Washington by way of the "Bloomingdale road." Thus the British failed to capture Putnam and his men, although they had possession of New York, and the Washington had his forces augmented by the garrison which the British had hoped to capture.

The annual convention of the Daughters of the Revolution in 1904 will be held in Boston, Mass. Next year's meeting will be the occasion of a presidential election and one of unusual importance. The board of managers recently elected in New York will consist of Mrs. J. J. Holloway, of West Virginia; Miss Florence O. Rand, of New Jersey; Mrs. Mary A. Kent of Pennsylvania; Mr. J. H. Abel, of New York; Mrs. John A. Heath, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, of Colorado; Mrs. Trembwell I. Trevel, of Iowa; Mr. J. D. Vance Cheney, of Illinois; Mr. George H. Raymond, of Delaware; and Miss Josephine Wundt, of New York.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Connecticut Society.—The presentation in behalf of the New York society of a bronze statue of Nathan Hale, was the most interesting feature of the annual meeting of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the Revolution, held at East Haddam recently. Colonel Richard Henry Greene, of New York, was present as a representative of the New York Society, and presented a gift in a graceful speech, in which President Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford made an appropriate reply. The statue is a copy of the statue of Nathan Hale in City Hall Park, New York City.

The gold medal created by the society for its best exemplar of the virtues of the American patriots, awarded to Wilson D. Beebe, a pupil in the Nathan Hale School, where the meeting was held. President Bulkeley made the presentation. The audience, before the assembly of Eleazer Woodruff, of Guilford, a direct descendant of a member of the staff of General Israel Putnam, was the signal for a demonstration of welcome, enthusiastically given.

Officers were chosen as follows: President, Morgan G. Bulkeley; vice president, Daniel N. Merriam; secretary, Walter L. Wakefield; treasurer, Henry W. Wood; registrar, Harland L. Curran; chairman, the Rev. Frederick R. Stoddard; board of managers, A. Floyd Delafield, Isaac W. Birdseye, Ransom N. Fitzgerald, John S. Jones, David H. Gould, Frederick L. Street, William F. Waterbury, N. B. Barton, Frederic H. Porter.

The members had dinner at a hotel, after which speeches were made by Colonel Greene and officers of the society. It is expected that at the next annual meeting, the monument to Colonel Spencer, to be erected in Nathan Hale Park, here, will be dedicated.

LOVING CUP TO MR. ISELIN.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

New York, Sept. 8, 1903

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:

The international yacht races are now a matter of record, and every one is proud of the manner in which the contest was managed. As Americans, we are proud to have retained the honor, proud of our guest, Sir Thomas Lipton, proud of the pleasant relations existing between the contesting parties, and proud of the cordial feelings which have been engendered through out the yachting fraternity.

We should not lose sight of the fact that Lipton is due to Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, a yachtman who has no peer for his brave, loyal, and successful efforts to retain the cup on this side of the Atlantic.

We trust you will bring this matter before the public. For the purchase of a loving cup to be presented to the mortgage owner of the Reliance on behalf of the American people, we contribute our check for \$5,000 to start the fund.

Yours very truly,

ANNIS & CO.

We heartily endorse this proposition. Those who desire to contribute to the fund may do so by enclosing the amount of their contributions and addressing all such communications to Editor *Spirit of '76*, "For the Loving Cup Fund." Monies thus received will be deposited with the Colonial Trust Company of New York. Names of contributors will be published in this magazine. We hope that this will meet with a liberal response.—Fr.

GENEALOGICAL.

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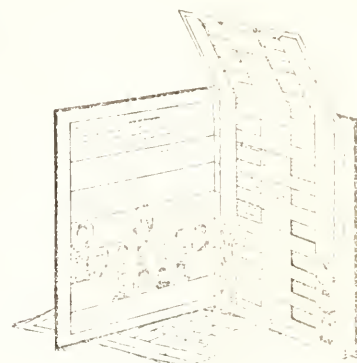
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"EARLY MASSACHUSETTS MARRIAGES." Book I, Worcester County from 1736 to 1753. Book II, Plymouth County, price \$2 each Postpaid.

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A page from Bailey's Ancestral Record Book, showing what may be done with it on each page.

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TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Two interesting articles on the early history of Masonry appeared in the October, 1901, and the April, 1902, numbers of "The Spirit of '76." In neither one of these was any mention made of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The records of this lodge contain a demit to the effect that one ABIEL FRY was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 14th day of June, in the year of Masonry 5775, and in the year of our Lord 1775.

The above ABIEL FRY or FRYE was born Nov. 8, 1734, in Andover, Mass.; was in the Alarm list there, April 29, 1757; at Fort William Henry Aug. 10, 1757, and continued to serve during the French and Indian wars of 1758-59 and '60. In the year 1703 he went to the then Province of Pennsylvania. In "Miner's History of Wyoming," pages 466-7, reference is made of a certain schoolmaster named Fry. In all probability this is the same ABIEL FRY. On the 2d of February, 1784, he married Abigail Farnam Owen (widow), in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., the daughter of Capt. Eliab FARNAM and Abigail KILLARN FARNAM. In 1794 he with his family removed to Chenung, N. Y., and in 1795 was made an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Chenung and Newtown, now Elmira. On Oct. 2, 1806, the Goshen Record reads thus: "ABIEL FRY, ESQ., of Tioga died of fever," whether he had returned on business, traveling on horseback, as was the custom of the time.

Further information regarding the above ABIEL FRY or FRYE, between 1703 and 1784, especially any information or proof of any service he may have rendered his country in any department, civil or military, is desired. Certain references to him in family history lead to the supposition that he may have been in the Commissary department.

Communications may be addressed to "The Spirit of '76," or to Mrs. David Gillespie, 418 N. McLean Street, Lincoln, Ill.

OUR OLD FOLKS.

Mary Gano Bryan Cobb died recently in New London, Indiana, aged 101 years. Mrs. Cobb drew a pension as a daughter of the Revolution. She was a stepgrandmother of W. J. Bryan, her first husband having been Capt. Louis H. Bryan, a veteran of the War of 1812. Mrs. Cobb was a daughter of the Revolution and a widow of the War of 1812, and the Mexican war. Her last husband, Stephen Cobb, died fifty-five years ago. She was born in Frankfort, Ky., on January 11, 1802, was a daughter of John Gano, a captain of artillery in the Revolutionary war, and a granddaughter of Stephen Gano, a brigade chaplain in Washington's command, being known as the "Fighting Parson."

Miss Julia Clinton Jones, a great granddaughter of Gen. James Clinton of Revolutionary fame, and the granddaughter of Gov. De Witt Clinton of New York, died recently at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland, Oregon. She was an author and teacher. At the age of 17 she wrote and published "Valhall." Later she wrote "The Story of a Ship" and "Mechanical Art."

FREDERICK WILLIAM HOLLS.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The will of Frederick William Holls, formerly secretary to the American legation at The Hague conference, was filed with Surrogate Silkman this evening. Much to the surprise of every one who knew Mr. Holls, his estate is valued at only \$15,000.

Some people value the world's opinion very highly. According to such people, Mr. Holls' life was an utter failure. His fortune amounted to the meagre pittance of fifteen thousand dollars.

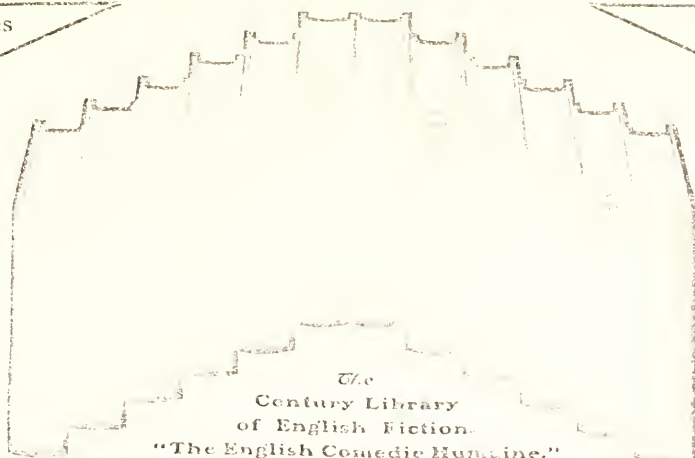
To those who knew him, Mr. Holls was a grand example of noble Christian and American manhood. He was a big man through and through, endowed with a big frame and a big heart and soul.

To his credit let it be said that he left a good name and a clean reputation, that he took with him a clean conscience and the knowledge of a life well lived.

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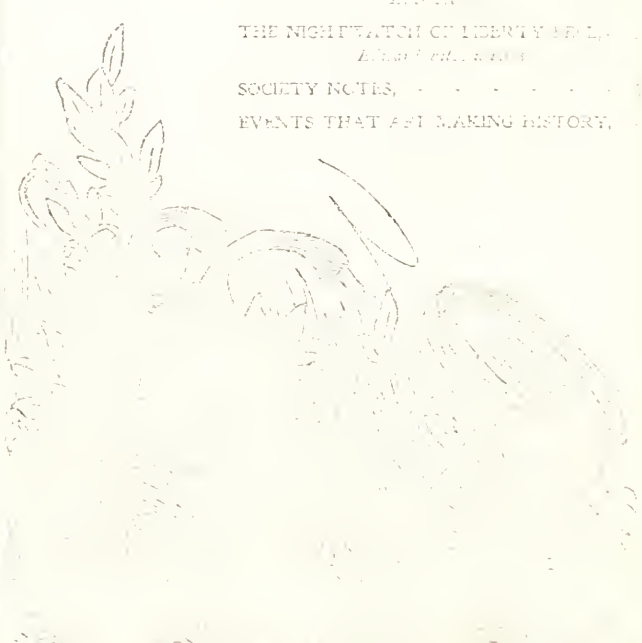
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OCTOBER, 1932.

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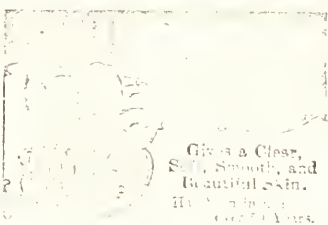
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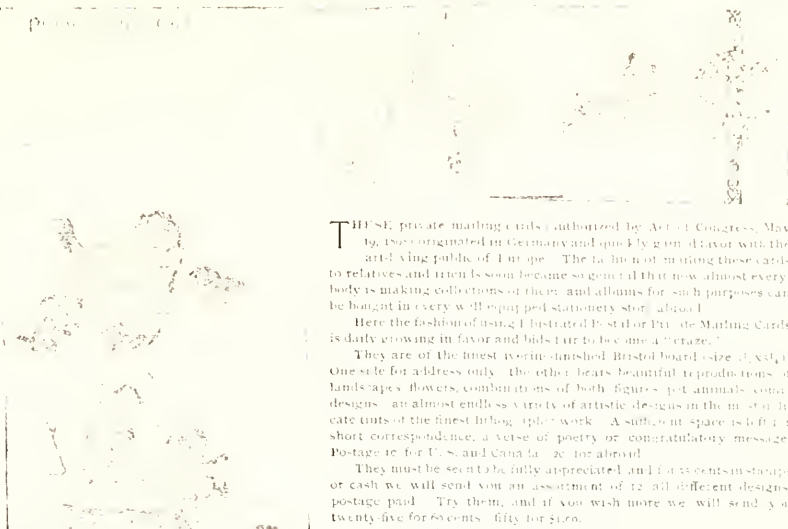
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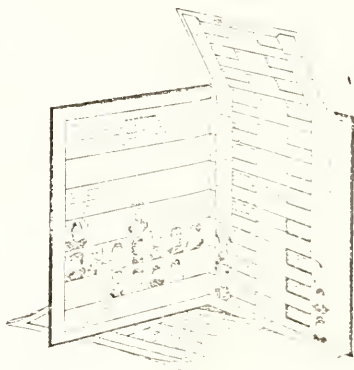
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ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, SEP. 15, 1874

MUCH of the growth and development of this country has come by and through men who can claim no relationship to the fighting patriots at Bunker Hill or those who fought in the later battles of the American Revolution. They have come to us from other shores, yet they are ready to share with us in our patriotism, in our love for the fathers, in our love for their deeds, in our love for the inspiring tale can be told them.

These people who have come to us are just as capable of high impulses, of patriotic thought, patriotic purposes, as we ourselves. They need, however, to be taught; they need to be inspired with the sentiment which inspires our breasts, which inspires those of us who can trace back our lineage to Revolutionary sires; they need to be told of the customs, the manners, the everyday life of the American people. In other words, they need to know American history.

It is only when such men actually come to know the men of the past, and know what they were, know what were their mental, physical and social characteristics, that they begin to realize the ideals toward which we, as a nation, are striving, and to comprehend the privileges and duties of American citizenship. The processes of mental thought, moral impulses, and spiritual longing become in time the mental, moral and spiritual forces of an entire community.

So they need to be taught. So we, too, need to grow in the knowledge of those noble privileges of life that our ancestors upheld.

In New York City alone, there is the most remarkable collection of people in the world, the most various in race and religion ever gathered together in such numbers in the history of this or of any other country. The problems here to be solved, the processes of education to be consummated, the doctrines of ideal

national and municipal citizenship to be inculcated, are of vital importance to the pre-conceived possibilities and future realities of perfect democratic government.

In New York as a whole, in 1900, only 21.5 per cent. of the population were native whites of native parentage. It may be assumed that since the census was taken even these small percentages have diminished very considerably, for immigration has been in unprecedentedly great volume, and the birth rate is highest in the districts of the city where the population of alien birth is largest.

The great feature of New York's population, however, is its immediate foreign derivation, a fact this table compiled from the census of 1900 will show:

Native whites of native parentage,	734,477
Born outside U. S. of native parentage,	279
Foreign born and their children,	2,643,957
Negroes,	55,489

Total population 3,437,202

Almost every race on the globe is represented in this foreign population.

Germany	786,435
Ireland	725,511
Russia	245,525
Italy	218,018
England	155,189
Austria	113,237
Poland	53,469
Hungary	52,430
Scotland	48,920
Sweden	44,708
France	29,441
Bohemia	28,849
Canada (English)	39,530
Canada (French)	5,305
Norway	18,687
Switzerland	15,474
Denmark	9,369
Wales	4,370
Other countries	58,080

Total 2,643,957

These figures, taken from the statistical tables prepared by Dr. Walter Lidlöw, Secretary of the Federation of Churches, include in the "other countries" about 10,000 from Asia. The Jewish population has increased very largely since the above enumeration was made, and also the Italian.

How to educate this motley assemblage of peoples along the lines we have mentioned is the "great problem" we have before us.

PROPOS the recent dedication of the monument erected on the historic battlefield of Antietam by the State of New Jersey, in memory of its men who fell in that critical engagement, we take exception to certain words of President Roosevelt, in his impressive speech on that occasion. Referring to the qualities most

needed in upholding and uplifting the high ideals of American citizenship, of preserving and perpetuating the traditions, the glories, and the unity of this country, he said:

"We need the same type of character now that was needed by the men who with Washington first inaugurated the system of free popular government, the system of combined liberty and order here on this continent; that was needed by the men who under Lincoln perpetuated the government which had thus been inaugurated in the days of Washington. The qualities essential to good citizenship and to good public service now are in all their essentials exactly the same as in the days when the first Congresses met to provide for the establishment of the Union; as in the days, seventy years later, when the Congresses met which had to provide for its salvation. There are many qualities which we need alike in private citizen and in public man, but three above all—three for the lack of which no brilliancy and no genius can atone—and those three are courage, honesty, and common sense."

A PATRIOTIC INVESTMENT.*

By Hon. Andrew D. White.

SOMETHING more than six months ago, I was present at the anniversary of the most venerable university in Scotland, and at one of the main festivities was seated next a countryman of ours, whose wealth and public spirit have aroused not only the wonder but admiration on both sides of the Atlantic. The conversation between us having turned upon public benefactions of various sorts, I spoke of the many great things waiting to be done in the United States, whereupon my munificent neighbor said: "Name some of them."

Whereat a joy arose within me; a hope large and lucid; the chance of all chances seemed to swim within my ken; the opportunity to give substance to ideas and plans and dreams, which I had brooded over for years. But just at that moment, the tide of after-dinner eloquence was turned on in full flood, and in an instant it had swept away my opportunity—apparently forever.

But the flood of eloquence has subsided; those old ideas, dreams and plans reappear; and now the answer which I could not give at St. Andrews, I purpose to give, at least in part, at Yale. I say "in part," for there are a multitude of wise benefactions which I may not suggest here and now. What I now purpose is, to answer the question: "What can Americans at this moment best do for their whole country, for the uplifting of its civilization, for the strengthening of what is best in its character, national and individual? for the evolution of better modes of thought and action on subjects of most profound interest, not only to ourselves, but to the nations around us and the centuries to follow us?"

Looking over the country, and seeking agencies already working successfully for the steady uplifting of American civilization, I see, among the most effective, our great universities. They are gradually taking rank among the first in the world; they have become a power as never before. Rightly did James Bryce see in them a main hope for our national future. Not only are their methods and range of instruction vastly superior to those in the days when the Class of Fifty-

To these qualities, in so, we take no exception. A man is courageous, he is honest, he has common sense, but—is that *all*? Is there not something higher, something nobler, something more to be desired than these? It seems so to us.

Surely there is something grander than courage, nobler than honesty, more desirable even than common sense—something that stands next to one's allegiance to his God. That something, the one quality most needed is—Patriotism; the quality of love and devotion to one's country, the divine spirit of allegiance to one's birthright, the spirit of self denial, of suffering, of persecution for the sake of one's promised land. Such, to us, seems to be the one quality needed.

What is courage without patriotism? What is honesty without patriotism? What is common sense without patriotism? Negative virtues, nothing more. Patriotism combines every quality. It comprehendeth all virtues. First for God—then for country. And if for country, then for *patriotism*.

three was gathered here, but their advantages have been enormously extended. At that time, a student body of 500 was considered exceedingly large. Now we have universities in various parts of the country numbering 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, and in one case over 5,000 students.

THE REASON FOR UNIVERSITY GROWTH.

The main reason for this improvement in methods and range of instruction is, that the universities are taking hold upon the national life in ways formerly unthought of. The main reason for this increase in numbers is, that the nobly ambitious young American more and more realizes that, as the national life becomes more and more complicated, as its problems become more and more intricate, as universities offer more and more instruction in fields which fit men for every sort of high intellectual endeavor, his chance, to say the least, is better with a university education than without it. The result is, that more and more, the brightest young men, the most energetic, the men of highest purpose and clearest thought, are drawn to the universities. It would appear, then, that these institutions are centers from which new influences are most likely to be forcefully exerted with power through the pulpit, the press, the courts, the legislatures, and in public life generally.

But is this influence normally exerted on public life as yet? I doubt it. In our courts, it has a stronghold, but in our county boards, our city councils, our legislatures, our congress and our seats of executive power, I see no such proportion of university-bred men as every intelligent American patriot must desire. We see, for examples, it is true, especially in the executive field—of whom are Theodore Roosevelt, John Hay, William Howard Taft, Seth Low. But I wish to back them with many more. Not that I would give university men a monopoly of public duty, legislative or executive. Far from it. On the contrary, I would always have in public positions a very large proportion of men of affairs—men who take the most practical hold on the everyday work of life; men who have tested theories by realities—self-made men, if you choose to call them so; but I would certainly have

*Being an address delivered at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Yale Class of 1853, in College Street Hall, New Haven, June 22, 1903, and preserved among the records of the University by its publication in the Yale Alumni Weekly.

our universities much more numerously represented than at present.

What is the cause of this insufficient representation on the universities in our public life? A pessimist might answer me by pointing to Mr. Lecky's book on "Democracy and Liberty," but need we go so far? In my opinion the main cause is one which Mr. Lecky does not touch. Happily we need not despair; for I believe that it will be found in a fact which patriotic munificence can remove—in the fact that, as a rule, our universities do not yet offer their students, who wish to enter public life, the instruction which fits them thoroughly for it; the instruction which would make a university-bred man *ipso facto* presumed to know something more about public questions and to handle them more easily than do his fellow citizens.

We have magnificent provision for instruction in the sciences, in literature, in all that pertains to various professions; we are rapidly taking the lead of the world in much of the instruction having to do with the application of science to the arts; laboratories abound, and at the center stands the great new Institution for Research at Washington. But I see no equal provision for fitting men to grapple with the problems of American politics. The universities have indeed done admirably in part of this field. Political economy in its various branches is taught far more thoroughly than ever before. The same may be said of various departments of history and here and there good work is done in international law; but the fact remains, that when the average American graduate leaves his alma mater, he is rarely, if ever, prepared to discuss leading questions, or even to study them with reference to discussion, in such a manner that his neighbors recognize in him the man who can handle such questions with more knowledge and skill than very many men who have not had his training. In this respect, politics remain very much as when Lowell stated the condition of things in his "Biglow Papers": "God sends country lawyers and sich-like wise fellers To drive the world's team when it gits in a slough."

MR. WHITE'S OWN EXPERIENCE.

May I plead my own experience? It happened to me, a few years after my graduation, to be tossed into the legislature of one of our largest States. What led to this choice, perfectly unexpected to me, was the fact that I had, while in a foreign country, published a political pamphlet, which, though it virtually fell dead there, aroused the interest of my fellow citizens in one of our interior cities. I went to the capital of the State to take my seat with a hope that there were some subjects on which I might impress my ideas, and never was man more disappointed. Before I had been in the place a week, I envied from the bottom of my heart Lowell's "country lawyers and sich-like wise fellers." I looked up with awe to the man who had been supervisor, or trustee of a public school, or acquainted with the practice in our justice's courts. Never was a man more unfit for his duties, and I burned the midnight oil humbly, long and sadly, in making up my elementary deficiencies.

It may be said that the knowledge which I found myself then in need of, is of a kind which comes by practice in the lower regions of public life. To a certain extent, that is true; and let me here confess that never in my life did I learn in ten or twenty times the same period so much of human nature as when, while holding a university professorship, I was suddenly made the foreman of a petit jury on a horse case. Let me here recommend to the young men who go from these halls, that they

do not slight opportunities to do service upon grand juries or petit juries.

But there is a group of subjects which, if well presented to the university youth, would, in my opinion, arouse in very many a legitimate ambition for distinction won by true public service, would fit them to realize such an ambition in a manner good for themselves and for their country, and would enable them so to grapple with public questions, great or small, as to insure them a hearing, whether they take part in discussion with pen or with tongue; and let me add the opinion that, if this group of subjects were presented in our universities, widely and well, the effect would be powerful in steadily uplifting our whole civilization, for the more satisfactory working of our political institutions throughout their whole range, for the betterment of American character, and for the healthful influence of our Republic on the world at large.

This brings back the question referred to at the beginning: "What are the best things which a man or a combination of men could do now for the country as a whole?" And I would now make answer:

A DEFINITE PROPOSITION.

The thing which I would recommend is the establishment, at the foremost institutions of learning in the United States, numbering perhaps twenty-five in all—north, south, east and west—of sundry professorships and scholarships being directly upon public affairs.

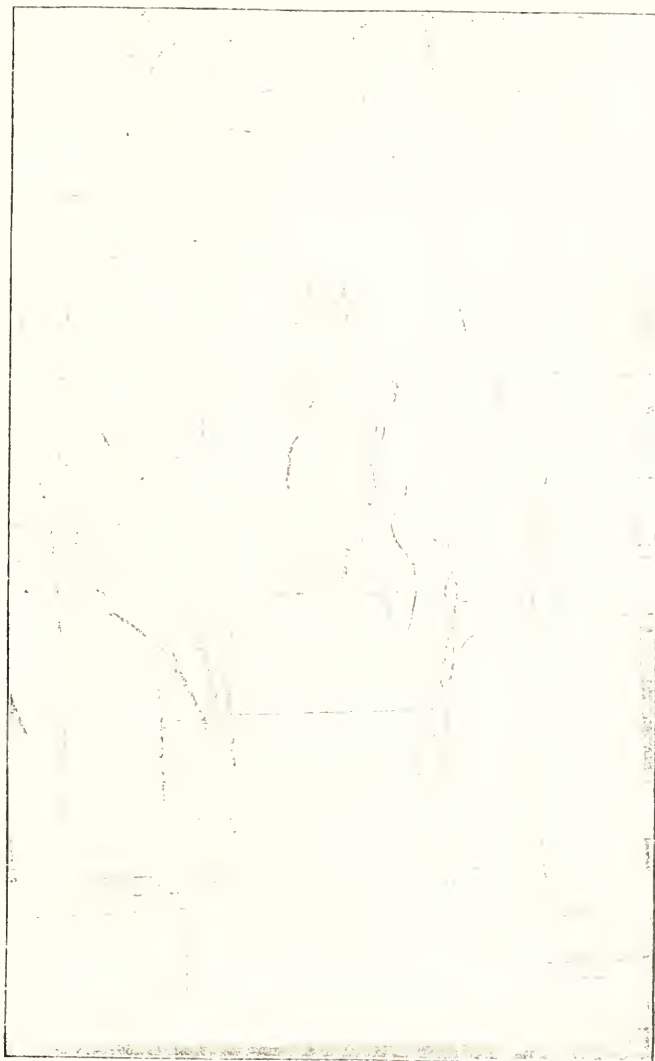
1. First of all, I would establish, in each of these institutions, a professorship and at least two fellowships in Comparative Legislation. Various countries have made a beginning in this already. The most notable example, perhaps, was when Laboulaye was called to such a professorship in the College of France at Paris. His lectures marked an epoch, and they did much to make up for the depressing influence upon political morality exercised by the Second Empire. As one who attended his courses of instruction, I can testify that nothing could work more strongly and healthfully upon the minds of thinking young men than his presentation, not only of legal ideals, but of practical courses of political action based on his studies of the best that had been done in other countries and in his own country at other epochs. Looking at the problem as it stands to-day, it would seem that nowhere would professors and students in this field be supplied with such abundant material for thought and work, or encouraged by such certainty of fruitful results; as in our own country. To say nothing of the legislation of so many other constitutional countries, which is open for study to an American professor, he has in our own land, not only our national legislature, but some forty-five State legislatures, constantly working at the solution of every sort of practical problem in government. Here, in the efforts of all these legislative bodies, can he study, near at hand, as in no other country, all sorts of attempts to solve the problems of government, from the most crude to the most subtle, and from the most wise to the most farcical. The endowment of professorships and fellowships at so many centers, to which there would be attached the duty of studying the best solutions arrived at in all these legislatures, foreign and domestic, could not fail to have a most happy influence. At present the instruction in all our law schools is in answer to the question, what our law *is*. The instruction which I propose should answer the question, what our law *ought to be*.

SOME RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED.

The first result of all these endowed professorships and fellowships would naturally be, to interest, in all parts

of the Union, great numbers of young men, earnest, vigorous, and, in the best sense, ambitious. The next probable result would be, that many of these men would influence their fellow citizens helpfully on various important questions. Another exceedingly likely result would be the increasing entrance of such men into posi-

tions executive and legislative. Yet another would be a steady and intelligent improvement in the laws throughout the country; and in addition to this, there would come, in the legislation of our various states, an increasing tendency toward homogeneity—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.



MONUMENT TO GEN. STARK.

The New Hampshire Society, S. A. R., have erected a statue of Gen. Stark in Concord, as a companion piece to that of Webster in the State House Park. Through the earnest efforts of Oliver E. Branch, a member of the House of Representatives and of the

Society, a petition addressed to the Legislature was favorably received and a joint resolution passed. The construction of the statue was immediately undertaken and soon completed. The model is by Conrads.

It may be said against one of these expectations of mine, that the entrance of young men thus trained into public life does not appear to be by any means sure; that we constantly see men of high education passed in the race for public position by men of little or none. In answer to this, we concede, no doubt, that native force will always be a strong factor in contests for public position; but we must bear in mind that hitherto our universities, while they have given general culture, and a special culture fitting men to speedily help clients, or patients or parishioners, have not given a culture which fits its young bachelor to stand early on a platform and show his fellow citizens that he has a grasp of principles underlying practical issues and a thoroughness of knowledge bearing upon them which most other men have not.

To say that young men, thus thoroughly trained for the most intelligent discussion of public questions, would not have, in most cases, advantages in the competition for honorable position in public life would be an indictment against American institutions and the American people which, if shown to be true, might well make us despair of the Republic. So far from this being the case, the history of our people, from the beginning to the present hour, proves that, as a rule, any man who has really any thing to say to them on public questions, which ought to be said, will finally get a hearing and win support.

THE SECOND PROPOSAL.

2. And now to my second proposal. Beside the improvement of law, there is needed an improvement of institutions; and for this purpose I would establish, in our more important universities, to the number of say twenty or twenty-five, professorships and fellowships of *Comparative Administration*.

Look at the problem as it presents itself in its simplest form. Here are 80,000,000—and soon to be 100,000,000—of the most active-minded and energetic people in the world. The number of its combinations for every purpose seems infinite. There are not merely State, county, city and village organizations, but institutions dealing with pauperism, inebriety, lunacy, feebleness of mind, incipient crime, chronic crime, and beside these an innumerable number of minor corporations, combinations and arrangements bearing upon the public welfare. What some of them are our newspapers tell us from time to time to our shame, as recently in various articles devoted to the State of Delaware and the cities of Minneapolis, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. Some other organizations are, no doubt, happy in their methods and admirable in their results, but the room for improvement still remains large.

THE THIRD OPPORTUNITY.

3. I now come to my third proposal. This has reference to an improvement which has already begun, and which shows admirable fruits. I refer to the establishment, on a large and broad scale, in the leading universities throughout our Union, of *Professorships and Fellowships in International Law*. We of Fifty-Three were among those who saw the feeble beginnings of this instruction. Those who came soon after us were so fortunate as to receive it from him whose memory we so deeply venerate—President Woolsey. By him, more than by any other since Henry Wheaton, international law has been brought to bear on American students, both as a means of culture and as an aid in patriotic endeavor.

But the provision for such work needs to be far more widespread. And first in the interest of the great number of active-minded young men—for their best development, intellectual and moral. In the study of in-

ternational law there is not only a constant appeal to those intellectual powers which are exerted in comprehending and developing its principles, but there is an appeal, no less constant, to the conscience of the student and his sense of right and wrong. No matter what aberrations have at times taken place, the Law of Nations is developed especially in accord with the rules of right reason; and in the development and statement of these rules of right reason there is constant appeal to the moral sense of the student. Modern international law began with this appeal in the minds of Ayala, Gentilis and Grotius, and having gone far afield indeed under Machiavelli it returned under their influence to its higher ideals and better methods in the great arbitration treaty of Washington, the Alabama Tribunal at Geneva, the Venezuela Tribunal at Paris, and the International Peace Conference at The Hague.

But there are other interests of a more general sort; look for a moment at those of our own country. She is extending her relations throughout the world as never before; her diplomatic corps is every year getting a better held upon the world's affairs, and her consular service has already become next to the largest—if not the largest—in existence. In both these services we need a larger proportion of men trained in those principles of international law, which give a fitness to grasp and advocate the principles on which American dealings with the nations should be conducted. We hear much said regarding the extension of what is called "Our Empire." Many discussions and declarations on this subject have been more vivid than illuminating; great space has been given in them to men of high pretensions and low expedients—pretensions far transcending justice, and expedients far below any which a self-respecting nation ought to consider. The training of a large body of young men in all parts of our country, which I propose, would result in a force sure to be felt through the pulpit, the press, in popular discussion, in the legislative bodies, and in behalf of national soberness and international honesty.

THE FOURTH PROPOSAL.

4. Now to my fourth proposal. It is, that there be established at the leading universities of our country, professorships and fellowships for the *History of Civilization*, and that there be knit into them obligatory instructions in *Political Ethics*. In the middle years of the last century we had in this country a man who made his mark in this field, and won the high approval of men as far apart as Woolsey, the Helenist-Puritan President of Yale, and Buckle, the agnostic historian of civilization in Great Britain. It was my privilege to know him well. This man was Francis Leiber. But he lived and wrought too early, and the Civil War called him from academic service to public duties. Still his influence was precious, and there are many now living who can testify to the value of what they then gained from him, both morally and intellectually. But in the growth of American universities, time has now come when such professorships can do work vast and beneficial. Their purpose would be, to show what the essential progress of mankind in civilization has been, and to deduce from this what environment should be promoted, and what powers should be cultivated for the evolution of the civilization which we hope for. As to the incorporation into the main professorship of a department of political ethics, it would, I trust, serve to show, in the history of civilization, the working of "a Power not ourselves, which makes for Righteousness." An abiding sense of this, deeply involved, forms a tough warp and a serviceable woof for all really great statesmanship. There would doubtless be other professorships

covering various fields of history, general and special; but I should expect this, which I now propose, both to derive light from all these and to shed light upon them. I should also expect it to be effective in so influencing other historical professorships as to keep out of them scholastic petulantism, party bigotry, and sectarian narrowness. In any case, such a course of instruction could not fail to enlarge beneficently the minds of those who follow it, to heighten in them a sense of civic duty and responsibility, and to make them, in whatever community their lives may be cast, the advocates of those institutions and policies which tend to the real greatness of the nation.

FINALLY, THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY.

5. And now, as the fifth and final feature in this group of studies, I would suggest professorships and fellowships for the *History of the United States*. Many years ago, a Berlin professor, in my hearing, scouted the idea that a history of the United States could be written at that time or for centuries to come. To his mind American history was the record of a squalid Tyre and Sidon, the annals of fanatics and shopkeepers—or say, rather, of beasts of prey more ignoble than Milton's kites and crows. The events of the last forty years have ended that view; they have revealed American history as a subject suggesting innumerable trains of fruitful thought. In various universities such professorships have already been established; but I would have more of them, until lectures on the growth of our national life shall be offered at every university. That this would promote a deep feeling of enlightened patriotism; that it would stimulate a desire in many to join in high public activities for noble ends; that the trains of thought thus set in motion would insure to the advancement of what is best in legislation and policy; that the ideas thus struck out would gradually filter down into the thinking of the people at large—seems to me certain.

But you will perhaps be surprised that I end my group of studies fitting men for public life just here, and especially that I omit from my list political economy and its cognate subjects. I make this omission because that department is already established in every institution fit to call itself even a germ of an American university.

GREAT TIMES OF A GREAT COUNTRY.

We have lived through one of the most important and entrancing periods in history; and above all is this

true as regards our own land. We have seen not merely marvelous gain in wealth, strength, population, discovery, invention, but we have seen progress in the deeper realities of civilization. We have seen this land pass through deep waters and emerge all the stronger. We have seen slavery abolished and the Union firmly established. We have seen our government wage war bravely and use victory magnanimously. We have seen our universities and schools and libraries developed beyond our dreams. We have seen the United States leading in great world policies. We have indeed lived in times to make us idolize our country. At this day when, as a class, we virtually take final leave of our alma mater, our last thoughts go out to her and to the glorious nation she serves. The greatest of Venetian statesmen, who had, in a terrible emergency, saved the republic he served, and, by his policy, taught wisdom to all nations and all times, could only, when he came to the last moment of his life, utter the prayer for the republic: "Esto perpetua." Such, in an hour like this, may well be our utterance. This new century which we are allowed barely to enter, is to endure new trials of our institutions, to face new assaults upon their foundations, to unravel new fallacies, to expose new sophisms, to grapple with new fanaticisms, to steer wise courses amid new storms of unreason and athwart new tides of folly. In earlier times and amid simpler problems, plain, strong men could lead us, and there will always be great place and crying need for such;—but just as in material progress, the old, strong engineers by rule of thumb can no longer say the last word, so in all this new political and social welter and swirl of conflicting and confusing ideas, issues, doctrines, tides, tendencies, we are now to need, more and more, men taught to apply to our problems, national and international, the wisest thought and most skillful practice evolved in history or discovered among our contemporaries.

So long as each generation does its part in developing such men, our hearts need neither faint nor fear. The latter half of the nineteenth century, which has passed since we first met here, has done nobly. What greathearted, munificent, patriotic outlay of life, thought, effort and colossal wealth we have seen lavished by individual citizens upon our country! Now, let the first half of the twentieth century do its part, and, with Heaven's blessing, the new time shall reveal a growth loftier, nobler, better than the old.

"IN THE FIELDS OF THE PEACE OF GOD."

IF to carry beyond us the souls undaunted, if to leave among us who saw them go

A name that is brighter because they bore it, inwrought with honor as white as snow—

If these are worthy the Hope Eternal, then hope must follow their flight, I know.

If to stretch a hand to the hands that needed, if to soften the path unto weary feet;

If fair deeds done in life's silent place because such deeds to their hearts were sweet,

If these make light on the shadowed waters, they have gone where a thousand splendors meet.

On the battlefields where comes no answer to the broken questions we ask in vain—

On the sea whose tides ebb out forever and beat not back to our feet again

Have the bright lives passed, that, to lives that loved them, only in passing had given pain.

But across those waters, no darkness gathers over the way that their souls have fled,

So deep that my love cannot follow after, when the tears are done and the prayers are said—

Follow and cling and abide forever, until I, too, follow, O dear and dead!

And I lift my face to the far-off heaven, from these old fields where our feet once trod

Life's ways together in days long over, with sandals of youth and of courage shod,

Praying the paths that are here divergent may blend in the fields of the Peace of God.

*This poem was written by Mrs. William Allen, and read by W. H. Stevens at the unveiling of the tablet given by the Le Roy de Chamont Chapter, D. A. R., Watertown, N. Y., in memory of the officers and men of the 9th U. S. Infantry who fell in the campaigns of Cuba, China and the Philippines. Record of the proceedings is given elsewhere in this magazine under Society Notes.—Ed.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By Hon. Irving M. Scott.

In about 1275 Marco Polo visited Kubla Kahn and wrote his famous story of the immeasurable wealth, splendor and glory of an empire which was unknown to the people of Europe. It was the enthusiasm of the story of Marco Polo which spurred on the navigators to discover the eastern shore of his cathay. It was that which started Columbus upon his voyage of exploration. When he discovered the coast of America, he supposed it was the eastern coast of Asia, and he died in that belief. It was a hundred years after the discovery of Columbus before the world knew that the American Continent was comparatively unpeopled and undiscovered, including all that portion of which our country is now composed. It was another hundred years before the world ascertained that the Pacific Ocean was yet between the western coast of America and the eastern coast of Marco Polo's cathay, and enterprise after enterprise was pushed to discover and obtain the wealth of Asia supposed to be within the boundary of America. There were other elements at work, and the great colonies of England on the Atlantic coast, bounded by the Alleghenies upon the west, Canada upon the north, and the possessions of Spain upon the south, were contending for the supremacy of this new empire then being explored.

England, in that hundred years, had strengthened herself for the supreme battle which was to be fought between the French and the Spanish for supremacy upon this continent. In the formation of this battle and in the lines that were drawn, elements of liberty that had developed in the old Grecian colonies and had been fostered in Geneva were pitted against the old forms of government. When the Parliament of England decided, the night before Charles I. was beheaded, that, "under God, all just power comes from the people;" when these patriots had been nurtured in Holland and had finally traversed the mighty ocean and settled on our own shores, they found a field of operation in which to put in successful movement the great thought of human liberty and the great principles of representative government in a land untrammelled by tradition, unrul'd by kings, and in a government where thought was free, which was to give us truth instead of tradition and fact instead of fiction.

Our great commander—Washington—was the genius of that movement. With a wisdom that none hath disputed, he divined that some effort must be made to keep on the Hudson a force sufficient to prevent England from dividing New England from the remaining colonies, thus making her a detached section. So Washington kept his fortress on the Hudson. He eventually maneuvered so well that the capture of Ticonderoga gave him the great guns, and he waited until the winter had frozen the ground, so that with his ox-teams he might haul them and invest Boston, to relieve New England from the presence of the British without firing a shot. Then with that same wisdom divining the policy which they had attempted to carry out, when the British ascended the Delaware, he met them at the battle of Brandywine, and later at Germantown, and, though he failed to prevent their occupation of the capital of America, he immediately placed himself between Philadelphia and New York, and, by a most masterly movement, forced them to fight the battle of Monmouth, of Princeton and Trenton, and in a very short campaign our British friends

found themselves outside the State of New Jersey, and Washington in charge of New York. Again, the same wisdom had sent his general south to the base of supplies at Savannah, and he induced the British to chase him through the Carolinas and into Virginia, and led them into the trap at Yorktown. And then, very wisely, Washington brought and welded these factions together and formed the United States of America, under which human thought was free to develop itself in every direction. This was the mission, and this was the object of the great captain's leadership, the formation of a government in which the representation of each individual should be protected and preserved.

Having formed this nation upon a basis that has been successful, we can from that date measure its influence upon the nineteenth century. While our English brethren had the knowledge of human liberty, as expressed in their Parliament, there was no field upon which they could plant the batteries of free thought and free speech, and that man should be permitted to do that which was just within the sight of his Creator and his fellow-man until Washington formed this Government of the United States of America.

From the confederation that preceded these United States was builded up this great platform upon which the principles of freedom could be deployed and massed for the benefit of mankind. And it has been working to that end, not only through the great expounders of the law of the Constitution which made it possible to make a Union from Marshall's definition of the Constitution that it was a union of the States, as against the rights of a single State, that made possible this Union.

The delay of States in joining the Union of States proved the keystone of that Union, for Maryland refused to enter into the Union until Virginia and all the States owning undefined and unexplored territory conveyed their title to the United States for the benefit of the States forming that Union, thus preserving the integrity of the States, as otherwise the territory claimed by Virginia alone would have made it possible for that State to overshadow the other twelve and destroy their individuality.

The second step was then made in the development of these great colonies. We were the United States under Washington; under Lincoln we became nationalized, a nation—one that had the power to enforce its laws in every State that was under its flag, and to do justice to every man, regardless of color or previous condition of servitude.

And yet our lesson was but an unfinished one; for there came a time in the development of the mighty thoughts that were springing from the brain of men who were free, under the aegis of our Constitution, under the free thought and untrammelled life that was ours, and under the right of representative government, we having become as it were isolated within our own borders, that we sat down, careless of the lives or conditions of our brother man. We were just as far from doing the mission which the centuries had ordained for us to carry out as we were at the adoption of the Declaration of Independence upon the subject of African slavery then prevailing in half of the States. But again came the genius of human liberty. Again came that splendid forward movement of freemen, whose hearts

(Continued on Page 32)

THE "OLD SOW."

The "Old Sow" was a cannon placed upon the summit of the Short Hills during the Revolution. Its purpose was to call out the Minutemen of the interior for defence in case of an attack from the direction of New York, which was in the hands of the British forces. Numerous signal stations to the eastward were so placed as to readily observe any movement of the enemy, and communicate the warning to Short Hills station. The alarm was then sounded by the booming of the gun, or flashed at night by a burning tar barrel, which could be seen over a wide region. In 1777, and again in 1780, the army of Washington was encamped in the neighborhood of Morristown, and the gun and beacon then became important aids in its movements.

The site of the signal station was marked with appropriate exercises by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. William Parlburst Tuttle gave a history of the spot as well as of its identification. The latter was made in his presence in 1855 by Richard Swain, who, throughout the Revolution, was a lad living close by, and who was an eyewitness of the facts narrated. Reference was also made by Mr. Tuttle to the testimony of Colonel William Brittin, who as an officer of the State militia in 1818, had removed the gun, and who, in 1855, pointed out the spot it had occupied. In addition, abundant proofs were cited from Revolutionary letters, maps and other documents.



(Continued from Page 31.)

were beating true to their fellow-men. And, under the magnificent interpretation of our present President, we took our place among the nations and powers of the earth, there to remain as long as human speech and human sympathy shall be felt by educated freemen. We had no more right to sit down and fold our arms in the peace and plenty of commerce than we had to sit down with half our people holding slaves after the Revolution. But destiny, "which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may," has placed us as the champion of an oppressed and downtrodden people, and that magnificent movement of America united all degrees of politics and all degrees of religion, and has placed us where we belong in the world. Our country put her foot down and said to Spain, "Let Cuba go," and she did.

These are mighty thoughts that occupy the human mind and the human intellect. We took upon ourselves the burden of that war. Our homes gave to the nation some of our choicest treasures, that a race unable to protect itself should, by the power and support of that flag which said all men shall be free, have an oppor-

tunity to form a republican government in their own style, in their own time, and for their own people. And if one thing will tend to measure the influence of this Republic on the nineteenth century it is that, for the first time in human history, a nation has patriotically undertaken to liberate another race and give it the benefit of that liberation without charge.

Again, this Republic of ours, which has blossomed with the best brains of the world, when it began in that narrow strip between the Alleghenies and the Atlantic, reaching from Canada to Florida, had opposed to it the great empire which it fought in Cuba, owning every foot of land including Florida and Georgia and Alabama, owning every foot of land west of the Mississippi River, from the boundaries of Canada to the Pacific Ocean, as well as every inch of territory in the Isthmus and in South America. Spain owned all that land. The entire South America, the Isthmus, all the land between the Pacific Ocean and the Mississippi River, and Florida and Georgia out to the Atlantic! Under the rule of that nation was maintained a system denying to the brain of man free action, free thought, or to the soul of man free worship.

Mark the influence, as step by step this Republic rose, the loved instrument of all our people, extending freedom, making the school house part of the decalogue, making intelligence the law of the land, sweeping fiction, and tradition, and bigotry from its borders. If, since Washington was President, emerging from the heroic battles fought by heroic peoples for a noble principle, in the short time that has elapsed, we have freed our continent from the dominion of a narrow-minded nation, what shall be said, and how shall we measure the influence of that mighty principle planted in the center of the archipelagoes in the ocean of the Pacific, whose center reaches more millions of people than we have ever met before? Who shall measure the beneficent influence that shall carry to those people representative government and the right to think and to pray as they see fit? There is nothing to measure it by in the history of the world. Every invention that shapes the destinies of the human race to-day received its impulse from this free government of America, where inventions have touched high-water mark, because the inventor has had a right to what he advised. It has been under this principle of liberal discussion that the politics of the nation have been ameliorated. There is no nation to-day but what, in some manner, more or less recognizes the individual rights of men. And every autocratic government, however severe, is hedged around by some popular representative of the people, which says, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

The human race are changing the world over. Wherever man has been in his earlier days, there are

traces that he has advanced from a savage to this present civilization. There never was a tall of man. Vent's cave in England, the dirt period in France, the remains and objects found in the peat bogs of Denmark, and now in the museum of Copenhagen, the first implements and rough stone implements found on the banks of the Nile, and in the early homes of every race known points to the universal, steady advance of man from savage life to the present civilization. If that be true, and it can be demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, why should we stop here with our five senses? The race is immortal. The individual may be like the leaf of the tree, but the race goes on forever, upward and onward. What we do to-day, dwell on, and talk about, and glory in, will, a century hence, be looked back to by the dwellers of that time with wonder why such barbarism existed in our day.

In this glorious outlook of the race, ever advancing upward and onward, taking in all races of men, we shall, side by side, in love and harmony, work out the problems of life, that we may lessen toil, and alleviate pain, and approach nearer to the ideal of the great Father, as we discover the workings of natural law after natural law, of which to-day we are totally ignorant, and yet of which we have some inkling as to fuller development in the future. And we shall see what glorious possibilities were made when America was founded and the government of Washington made permanent through the grand and glorious deeds of Lincoln. The world will take courage, and keep on its onward and upward march for the alleviation of humanity.

OPENING OF THE ELLSWORTH HOMESTEAD.

The Ellsworth homestead at Windsor, Conn., was formally presented to the Connecticut Society, D.A.R., by the descendants of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth on Thursday, October 8th. The occasion was made a very notable one by the Daughters, many distinguished people from all sections of the State being in attendance at the presentation exercises.

Every living descendant of that staunch old patriot, Oliver Ellsworth, united in making the transfer of the property to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of these, there were fourteen direct heirs and between 130 and 140 descendants. The money value of the place is about \$5,000. The house has been restored with its original colonial furnishings, and has been made beautiful in every way. It has been fitted with rare old furniture; no reproductions, but with articles of genuine historic interest.

The presentation of the deed of the homestead was made by Mrs. Frank C. Porter, of New Haven. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent, accepted the gift in behalf of the Connecticut D. A. R.

The greeting was made by the Hon. Abiram Chamberlain, Governor of Connecticut. In his remarks, Gov. Chamberlain emphasized strongly the fact that "the nation's life depended on Patriotism."

Letters of regret were read from President Roosevelt, Chief Justice Fuller, President Hadley of Yale, and Senator George F. Hoar.

Oliver Ellsworth was one of the foremost men in the Revolutionary period. He was born in 1745. He was a Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut, a member of the Council of Safety, one of the

(Continued on Page 35.)

JONATHAN EDWARDS BI-CENTENNIAL.

The 200th anniversary of the birth in Windsor, Conn., of Jonathan Edwards, theologian, metaphysician and preacher, who exerted so tremendous an influence upon the religious thought of his day that it has not yet died out, occurred on Monday, October 5th.

A certain genealogist has taken advantage of this anniversary to examine the way in which the 1400 known descendants of the sturdy old Puritan divine have turned out in the world. It is an interesting study, and the results throw convincing light, if any were needed, on the value of a good inheritance. The list includes scores of exemplary public officials, preachers, lawyers and merchants. Over 100 college professors trace their descent from Edwards, and Princeton, Hamilton, Union, Amherst and Johns Hopkins have all had presidents from this family. The family has given the United States army and navy 25 officers. Thirty of the family have been judges, and 80 have held other honorable public offices.

The bi-centenary of Edwards is, reviving much interest in the life and work of this wonderful man, one of the greatest that America has produced, but this story of his descendants is one of the brightest and best chapter in the story. Few men ever founded a more honorable or more useful line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Please notify us immediately of any change in address. When sending money, do not fail to send name as well. One of our Washington subscribers sent money for renewal with no name attached. If that subscriber will advise us, we will send receipt.

LAFAYETTE.

BY GEN. GEORGE HAFE FORD, PRESIDENT OF GEN. DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, CONFEDERATE SOCIETY S. A. R.

The Memorial Statue in Paris, to Gen. Lafayette, the gift of the American people to the French nation, invites interest in the character of Lafayette.

Men who stand forth in their time as burning and shining lights frequently do so because they were somewhat in advance of their age. Posterity, however, looking down from a better vantage ground, may lament their weaknesses or extol their virtues; and by a singular decree, only after a period of one hundred years or more they are assigned by history to the real place in which they belong. The lessons derived from studying their characters are a heritage, which one generation of men leaves to its successors.

General Lafayette, son of the Marquis de Lafayette, an officer of distinction in the army of Louis XV, as Colonel of Grenadier, fell at Minden, Germany, in 1757, three months before the birth of his son, who, according to a custom in distinguished families of Europe, was christened in the name of Marie-Paul-Joseph-Roch-Yves-Gilbert de Motier, Marquis de Lafayette—a name which contains all the letters of the French alphabet except four.

The early days of the orphan gave small promise of the long, glorious and eventful life that was to follow. At thirteen his mother died, leaving him master of his own moods and destiny. Enrolled in the King's Regiment, he received a commission as Colonel at the age of 15—an honor reserved exclusively for the sons of distinguished men who had sacrificed their lives in the national service. He was married one year later to the daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, thus uniting himself with one of the most ancient and important families in France.

Independence of thought and action was a prominent characteristic of his youth, and well known to all the members of the French Court. It is said that upon the occasion of a French masked ball, recognizing some of his superiors, but under the cover of the apparent disguise of both, he engaged one of the most influential in conversation, and offered views and opinions that he knew would not be acceptable, and with a boldness that, if he had been unmasked, would have been considered discourteous. After his identity was discovered, he was advised by his superiors that his remarks would be remembered; to which Lafayette replied that "Memory was the wit of fools."

The early struggles of the American colonies at first excited but little interest in France. In 1776, he then being eighteen years of age, Lafayette's attention was drawn to the conflict, and although an officer in the army stationed at Metz, he became intensely interested, and determined to offer himself to the people who were struggling for freedom, and returned to Paris to prepare himself for the enterprise. His relatives and friends attempted to discourage him, but without success. He secured an introduction to the Baron de Kalb, whose labors and death are interwoven in the story of American independence, and they became fast friends. Not yet familiar with the English language, he began its study, and adopted the motto on his arms, "Car non?" (Why not?).

News of the disasters of Brooklyn, White Plains and Fort Mifflin, which reached France at about this time, seemed to throw a shade of hopelessness over the cause of America, but did not have the effect of dampening the ardor of young Lafayette, but rather increased his sympathy and loyalty. Having some means, as he expressed it, "The time has come to prove my sincerity." He purchased a ship, and offered to carry all who were willing to assist in his enterprise. Orders were issued to arrest him, but, not to be outdone, he sailed to a neighboring port in Spain, and then appealed to his government for permission, citing the fact that an officer of the King's Irish Regiment had been permitted to join the British forces, and challenged them to show reason why other officers should not be allowed to join

the Americans. These appeals were unsuccessful and the communications to him from his government were accompanied by threats. He was ordered to retire at once to Marseilles. Escaping under the guise of a servant, he rejoined his ship, and in 1777 set sail for America.

After a tedious voyage of seven weeks, accompanied by De Kalb and ten other officers of different ranks, his ship approached the coast of South Carolina and landed near Georgetown, whence they were conveyed to Charleston. He immediately began his journey of 600 miles on horseback to Philadelphia, where Congress was then in session.

Arriving at a critical juncture in affairs, just after Washington had crossed the Delaware and occupied Germantown, he placed his letters in the hands of the Congressional Committee of Foreign Affairs. So numerous had been the applications from foreigners that his received no special attention, and he decided to make a personal effort, which was accompanied by an emphatic note to Congress, closing as follows: "After the sacrifices I have made, I have a right to exact two favors: one to serve first as a volunteer, the other, to serve at my own expense."

Recognizing his zeal, which demanded neither pay nor indemnity, Congress resolved that his services be accepted, and conferred upon him the commission of Major General in the Army of the United States. This title was acquired before he was 20 years of age. Congress, however, failed to assign him any definite command.

The great Washington was now expected in Philadelphia, and Lafayette awaited his arrival. Upon meeting the young Frenchman, Washington, much impressed with his modest appearance and ardent zeal, invited him to his headquarters in the army. From this time a friendship of the most intimate and enduring character was developed. Studying the fortifications and conditions of the army, Lafayette soon endeared himself to all his associates.

The battle of Brandywine was approaching. Lafayette, realizing the danger of the day, remained near Washington, and asked leave to volunteer his services to General Sullivan, which was granted. Galloping across the field, he dismounted and joined the ranks, inspiring confidence and enthusiasm. Here he received his first wound, but continued his exertions until reinforcements arrived, barely escaping capture by the enemy.

Recovering from his wound after some months, he returned to camp, and successfully led a small body of men with distinction that attracted the attention of Congress, which immediately assigned him a command in accordance with his rank.

Soon after, his sincere attachment to Washington was demonstrated when an intrigue was in progress under General Gates to undermine the influence and destroy the power of the Commander-in-Chief.

His services in the Canadian expedition, and at Saratoga, Ticonderoga, and later at Valley Forge, Monmouth, Barren Hill, and the defence of Virginia, are records of history too familiar to be repeated here. Although leaving France under an official protest to assist in the cause of the American freedom, his personal character and official achievements not only commanded the love, esteem, honor and admiration of the American people, but attracted such attention in his own country that the French as a nation developed a sentiment in favor of the struggling colonies. Prominent and influential papers began to openly advocate their cause and applaud the heroic conduct of Lafayette. Brave old soldiers and young cavaliers were eager to follow his example. Popular feeling set in strongly in favor of America, assisted and encouraged by the ministry of Benjamin Franklin, then the Ambassador from America to France.

(To be Continued.)

(Continued from Page 33)

framers of the Federal Constitution, a Minister Plenipotentiary to France, Senator, and Chief Justice of the United States.

A gift such as this has never before been made in any State. The homestead will be used as an Historical Museum, as well as the headquarters of the Connecticut State Society.

The following ladies were in charge of the exercises:

Invitation Committee—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren, Vice-Regent of Connecticut.

General Committee—Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Hartford; Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Bristol; Mrs. William H. Moseley, New Haven.

County Committees—New Haven County, Mrs. William J. Clark, Ansonia; Fairfield County, Mrs. George B. Bunnell, Southport; Middlesex County, Mrs. William W. Wilcox, Middletown; Windham County, Mrs. Mary B. Medbury, Putnam; Tolland County, Mrs. A. N. Belding, Rockville; Litchfield County, Mrs. John L. Buel, Litchfield; New London County, Mrs.

Bela P. Learned, Norwich; Hartford County, Miss Mary Francis, Hartford.

Reception Committee—Connecticut Chapter Regents—Mrs. John A. Holcombe, Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley, Miss Alice Chew, Mrs. Jabez Backus, Miss Hannah K. Peck, Miss Kate Boardman, Mrs. George L. Beardsley, Miss Mary B. Kippen, Mrs. Amos Culver, Mrs. Robert Noble, Mrs. Charles E. Wetmore, Miss Jennie Loomis, Mrs. John F. Vaughn, Mrs. Kate Foote-Coe, Mrs. George W. Tibbles, Mrs. George E. Shaw, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Mrs. Caleb J. Camp, Miss Alice Norton, Miss Annie M. Olmsted, Mrs. J. Arthur Atwood, Mrs. William H. Moseley, Mrs. Bradford P. Raymond, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocumbe, Mrs. John S. Castle, Mrs. John Tweedy, Mrs. John Alden Rathbun, Mrs. George C. Eno, Miss Cornelia Roff Pomeroy, Mrs. Charles S. Cook, Mrs. Isabel M. Chapell, Mrs. Joshua Fessenden, Mrs. C. D. Talcott, Mrs. Celia Prescott, Miss Mary E. Brooks, Mrs. Sarah L. Fuller, Mrs. Edward F. Burleson, Mrs. A. E. Blakeslee, Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Mrs. Orlando Brown, Mrs. John Lablawn Buel.



THE ELLSWORTH HOMESTEAD.

NECROLOGY.

Judge Albert C. Ritchie, presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, Md., died of appendicitis at Narragansett Pier, on September 13. Judge Ritchie was president of the Maryland Historical Society, and wrote several papers concerning the early settlement of the State.

It was no small loss that we suffer in the death of Judge Ritchie. His was a life that merits admiration and respect, that merits the noble title—a typical American. A lawyer of wide repute, he possessed in abundance that quality which President Roosevelt styles "common sense." Off the bench he was courteous and engaging in contact with his fellow men. His interest in the Maryland Historical Society, and the services he rendered it are well known. Able and conscientious, loyal and patriotic, he was a type of citizen that is a credit to any country.

Notice of the death of Mr. O'Shea P. Fellows of Dorchester, Mass., on August 20, at the age of 70 years and 11 months, reached this office too late for insertion in the September number. Mr. Fellows was born September 14th, 1826. He came of Revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather, Lieut. Thomas Hodgkins, of Ipswich, Mass., having served in Captain John Robinson's

company, Colonel William Turner's regiment, during a large part of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Fellows possessed at his death some interesting relics of those days, among them being his grandfather's powder horn, his canteen, the roster of his regiment, and a sword taken from a British officer at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, as well as a subscriber to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Col. R. T. Jacob, a picturesque figure during the Civil War, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., September 13, aged seventy-eight. He was widely known as the man who saved Kentucky from secession. Col. Jacob's career began with a trip across the plains in 1845. He crossed in time to serve during the Mexican War. Returning to Kentucky, he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat. The secession question came before the Legislature, and Col. Jacob created surprise by refusing to vote with the Breckenridge party, his vote giving a plurality of one for the Unionists against secession. When active hostilities opened Col. Jacob organized the Ninth Kentucky (Union) Cavalry. Near the close of the war Col. Jacob became Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky. Col. Jacob's wife, Sarah Benton, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, died many years ago.

SIR GEORGE CARTERET AND THE NAMING OF NEW JERSEY.

Read by E. S. Atwood before the Monmouth County Historical Association, at its regular meeting at Water Witch Club House, on Thursday, Aug. 27th, 1903.

THE relation between Imperial Rome and Republican New Jersey is not at first glance apparent; and yet the State of New Jersey takes its name indirectly from the greatest of the Roman Emperors. New Jersey, of course, implies an older Jersey. That older Jersey is one of the Channel Islands, and the word Jersey is a corruption of Caesarea, the name given to it by the old Romans, who in this manner designated it as Caesar's Isle. It may be well to refresh our memory somewhat, and recall the connection between the little island of Jersey and the sovereign State of New Jersey.

Jersey is the largest and most important of the Channel Islands, which as their name denotes, lie in the mouth of the English Channel, adjacent to the French coast. Jersey has an area of 45 square miles, and a population of about 60,000. Communication with England and France is convenient and frequent. The Channel Islands are a dependency of Great Britain, although curiously enough, independent of her general laws. They are divided into two self-governing commonwealths, with Jersey at the head of one and Guernsey at the head of the other, each with its law-making body, and accountable to the English Parliament—only when some sudden emergency should make it necessary for that body to step in and assume control. The English Crown, however, appoints the Chief Magistrate, who executes the laws.

During the early settlement of America, the house of Stuart ruled England. Charles I. succeeded his father, James I., in 1625, and reigned until his dethronement, and subsequent execution in 1649. Then came the Commonwealth and Protectorate, which lasted until 1660, when Charles II. was brought back from exile and placed on the throne, which he made picturesque for the next 25 years. It was during these warlike times, when social, religious and civil unrest was disturbing the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, and in large measure due to them, that the Island of Jersey became Godparent to the land we live in. Let us see how it came about.

The battle of Edghill was fought in 1642. It was the first encounter of the Civil war, and although undecided, was the advance wave of that rising tide which at its flood swept Charles I. from his throne to the scaffold. During the bitter contest which followed, the Channel Islands remained loyal to the King. Lord Jernyn was Governor-General, but a much more important personage in the history of the times was the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Carteret. This man, a descendant of perhaps the most prominent family in Jersey, was born about 1610, and died in 1680. He was a nephew of Sir Philip Carteret, bailiff of Jersey (the highest local executive officer), and succeeded him in the office at his death in 1643. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Carteret (daughter of Sir Philip), in whose honor Elizabeth, N. J., was afterward named. He was bred to the sea from boyhood, and rose by successive stages to the post of Comptroller of the Navy of England in 1630. Soon after this, the rebellion broke out, and influenced partly by zeal in the Royalist cause, but probably much more by self-interest, he established himself at St. Malo, on the neighboring coast of France, to readily supply the fortresses in the Channel Islands. As the rebellion progressed, and the Royal fortunes waned, Charles I. on the 13th of December, 1644, com-

missioned Sir George Carteret as Vice Admiral. He immediately organized a vigorous privateering campaign against English commerce, and by inflicting punishment upon the King's enemies, put much money into his own pocket. He kept up this vexatious warfare even long after Charles I. was executed, and in spite of the fact that Parliament decreed it to be piracy. Finally, in 1651, Admiral Blake with a large fleet and assisting land force, captured the Island of Jersey with all its fortifications, and took Sir George prisoner. He was allowed to leave the country and went to France, in whose navy he received a command. He returned to England with Charles II. at his restoration in 1660, and his loyalty was rewarded by being appointed a member of the Privy Council, Treasurer of the Navy and Chamberlain of the Household. In 1661 he was elected member for Portsmouth, and in 1666, for some misdemeanor, suspended from sitting in the House. In 1693 he appears as one of the original proprietors of Carolina. He died in London in 1680. So much for a general outline of his career. Now for the events that led up to his special connection with New Jersey.

The battle of Edghill in 1642 was followed during the next two years and a half by the more decisive engagements of Newbury, Marston Moor and Naseby, in which Cromwell's veterans gradually but surely acquired dominion over the land, until in April, 1645, Charles I., then at Oxford, seeing that all was lost, fled away in the night, and a few days later gave himself into the keeping of the Scottish army. And the thrifty Scot, a little later on, made merchandise of him, and sold him to the English Parliament for £400,000. The Royal household was, of course, broken up after the flight of the King, and Charles, Prince of Wales (afterward restored to the throne as Charles II.) looked after his own welfare by going to the loyal Island of Jersey, and accepting the hospitality of Sir George Carteret for about two months, after which he embarked for France. Charles I. was beheaded January 30, 1649. A little later, his son, Charles II., accompanied by his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, and their suites, returned to Jersey, which still remained loyal to the Crown, and again became the guest of Sir George Carteret. He remained several months, and caused his host much trouble in catering for his profligate tastes. And all the while, being in need of money, Charles was plotting with Lord Jernyn, the Royal Governor, to sell the Island to the French. This was known to Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Carteret and three or four other patriotic Jerseymen, who much as they liked Royalty, were not willing to pass under French dominion, and arranged to give the Island over to Parliament in case France should come to an agreement with Charles. All this, however, was beneath the surface, and Charles knew only that he was being entertained and protected from his enemies by Sir George Carteret. It was a service that neither he nor his brother James, the Duke of York, ever forgot, and later on after the restoration, established Sir George Carteret for the rest of his life, as a prime Court favorite. Charles II. was restored to the throne in 1660, and, as already stated, chose Carteret as one of his Privy Council, and gave him other important and lucrative offices.

Another member of the Privy Council was Lord John Berkely, Baron of Stratton. He, too, was a

favorite of the profligate monarch. He does not seem to have had such rugged characteristics as Carteret, but by a similarity of taste and conduct in social matters appears to have been a man after the King's own heart. Both Carteret and Berkely were made the recipients of Royal bounty. Early in 1664 Charles made to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, a grant or patent of a large tract of land in the new world, which may be roughly described as covering all New England and the States of New York and New Jersey as they exist to-day. About three months later James, Duke of York and Albany, conveyed to Berkely and Carteret, all his rights thus acquired, in what is now the State of New Jersey. Both of these grants conveyed not only the right of ownership in the land, but the right of government as well, so that Berkely and Carteret became the combined rulers and owners of the whole territory.

The grant of the Duke of York to Berkely and Carteret conveyed, "All that tract of land adjacent to New England and lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhattas Island, and bounded on the east part by the Main Sea and part by Hudson's River; and both upon the West Delaware Bay or River, and extending southward to the Main Ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of the Delaware Bay; and to the northward as far as the northern-most branch of

the said Bay or River of Delaware, which is in 41 degrees and 10 minutes of latitude; and crossing over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River in 41 degrees of latitude, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called New Casarea or New Jersey."

And thus New Jersey was christened. The name came as the logical sequence to Sir George Carteret's long services to the Stuarts, and in compliment to his birthplace and residence, which at one time had been a haven of safety for the Royal exiles.

With the subsequent history of New Jersey, it is not the purpose of this paper to deal. How Philip Carteret, son of Sir George, was sent over here to act as Governor; how Berkely sold his undivided half interest to Fenwick and Byltinger; how they in turn sold it to William Penn and his associates; how an agreement was reached between Penn and his associates on one side and Carteret on the other, by which Penn took West Jersey and Carteret East Jersey; how Carteret afterward associated others with him, and formed the Company of East Jersey Proprietors, which survives to this day, and still owns lands in the State; how the Dutch once more conquered and annexed New York and New Jersey, and how the territory came back to English rule; all these facts are interesting incidents of history, and are deserving of especial consideration individually.

THE NIGHTWATCH OF LIBERTY BELL.

By Edward Fitzwilliam

Among the attractions in Boston of late.

That of welcoming Liberty Bell

Afforded Bostonians a pleasure so great

'Twill long in their memory dwell

Philadelphia's Mayor escorted it here:

'Twas received by our Mayor with welcome sincere:

The people in thousands came from far and near

To welcome Old Liberty Bell.

It was not curiosity brought people out

To gaze on old Liberty Bell;

'Twas not for amusement nor frolic nor rout;

It was for what it once told or to sell.

The precious old Bell, after making its call

On Faneuil Banker Hill and old Faneuil Hall,

Was placed on the Common for one and for all.

To visit old Liberty Bell.

The Ancient Artillery, chosen, of course,

To guard the loved relic all night,

Were duly provided with every resource

For a duty so pleasant and light.

Through lowering clouds not a star shed a ray,

Yet electrical sparks turned dark night into day,

Enabling thousands due homage to pay

Inspiring Old Liberty Bell.

They came in vast numbers, no creed, race, or class,

Was thought of all day or all night;

They formed in line orderly by it to pass—

To touch it gave keenest delight.

Then after *midnight*, when the living had fled,

The Ancients declare the illustrious dead

Came hovering round it, and wise words they said

While visiting Liberty Bell.

Patrick Henry, the Adamases, Hancock, Revere,

With Jefferson, came in full view;

George Washington, dignified, calm, and severe,

With Franklin and others came, too.

The Ancients were feeling the right kind of way

To listen and hear what the ghosts had to say

From the midhour of night till the dawn of day.

As they hovered round Liberty Bell.

Benjamin Franklin, the wise and the good

(The Ancients declare without doubt),

Arose and most earnestly said, as he stood,

To the Bell, before all those about:

"It is well you have visited Boston;

Strange seas is the ship-of-state tossed on;

It would seem independence is lost on

Some *wise* statesmen, Liberty Bell!"

George Washington, rising with dignity, said:

"To these *wise* statesmen slight or ignore

My farewell address and the lines therein laid

By myself and the statesmen of yore:

Imperialist leanings, the mountainous wealth

Obtained and amassed mostly through *lean* wealth

Is fast undermining clean, strong public health"

"Too true!" echoed all round the Bell.

John Hancock declared that the term Commonwealth,

Which he to the Puritans traced,

While laws are enacted to legalize stealth,

Is misunderstood or misapplied.

Tom Jefferson, smiling, said to Paul Revere:

"'Tis well that the Ancients are listening here;

They will spread what is said far and wide, never fear,

By us ghosts around Liberty Bell."

Patrick Henry arose and said: "Be of good cheer:

The people as ever are right;

I have witnessed the throngs that came eagerly here

To visit this Bell day and night

As before, when the time comes they'll say in a breath,

'Arise, freemen, rise: we'll have freedom or death!'

Then self-seeking schemes will be trod underneath."

"Hip hurrah!" echoed all round the Bell.

I cannot relate all the Ancients heard said

While guarding the Bell through the night,

Suffice it to say, they declared to the dead

They themselves would for Liberty fight.

The "Thornlike" hands, they visited oft,

And many bright tears to sweet Liberty quaffed,

Till the ghosts, they declare, bidden their party and laughed,

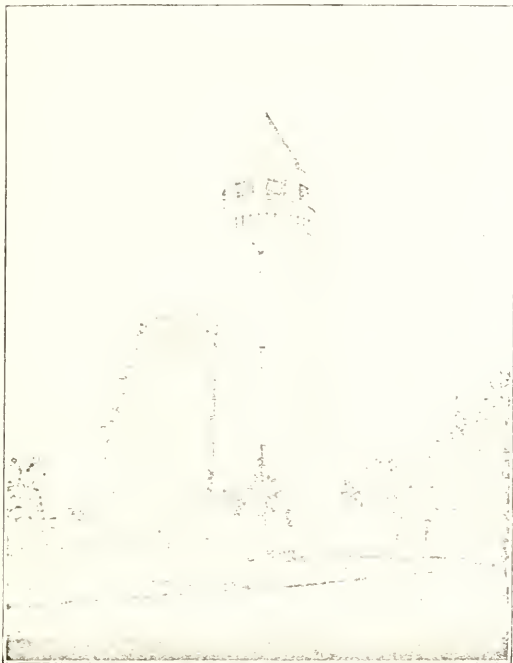
And all drank *an echo* to the Bell.

SOCIETY NOTES.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, D. A. R., Watertown, N. Y.—On Wednesday, September 16, the tablet presented by the Chapter in memory of the officers and men of the 9th Infantry, who lost their lives during the campaigns in Cuba, China and the Philippines, was unveiled.

The exercises opened with music by the Regimental Band, followed by prayer by Mrs. George Hooker of the Chapter; presentation address by Mrs. Louis Lansing, vice-regent, who acted for the regent, Mrs. Ellis, who was unable to be present; unveiling of the tablet by Miss Mary Gilbert; response and acceptance by Col. Kegan; a poem written by Mrs. William Allen, sister of Capt. Anderson, read by W. H. Stevens. These were followed by addresses by Gen. Robt. Mrs. Little, the New York State regent, and Miss Forsyth, ex-president general. The exercises closed with a benediction by Chaplain Newsom.



TOWER AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.

SHOWING TABLET ERECTED BY LE RAY DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER.

The tablet is of bronze, made by the artist Paul E. Cabaret of New York, and put in place by Mr. Charlebois. It is inscribed as follows:

"Erected by
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Daughters
of the American Revolution,
in memory of
The gallant officers and men of the Ninth United States Infantry,
who lost their lives during the campaigns in Cuba,
China and the Philippines,
1898-1902."

Report sent to THE SPIRIT OF '76 by Mrs. Grace Moffett Lansing, vice-regent Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, D. A. R.

Knickerbocker Chapter of New York City, D. A. R., Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck regent, has selected November 23, which is Evacuation Day in New York, as the date on which the Chapter will unveil the tablet to be placed upon the site of Mary Lindsay Murray's home, in Park Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street. The tablet will be affixed to a large boulder and placed on the exact site of Mrs. Murray's house. The inscription will

state that it is in honor of Mrs. Murray's services to her country during the Revolutionary War, when by flattering General Howe and his officers with her attention and entertaining them with a fine dinner, she kept in her house until the American troops under General Putnam had an opportunity to escape.

Washington Heights Chapter of New York City, D. A. R., Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer regent, will hold a business meeting on the morning of Friday, October 23, when plans for the season will be discussed and the committee chosen.

Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is making an extensive tour through the West, visiting a number of State congresses of the Society. She will visit within the next month conferences in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa.

At a meeting of the Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, D. A. R., the regent, Mrs. H. G. Munger, read a letter from Warner Miller of Herkimer, N. Y., in which he offered to give the Chapter a statue of General Herkimer, to be placed in Myers Park, if the Chapter will provide the money for the pedestal. The Chapter enthusiastically accepted the proposition, and voted to raise the sum necessary, estimated as \$1,800. The statue, which will be made by Burr C. Miller, will be cast in bronze at a cost of \$1,000, and the making will occupy eighteen months. It will be a life size figure of the hero of Oriskany. General Herkimer's grave at the Oriskany battlefield is marked by a fine monument.

Graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried at Niagara Falls and Lewiston have been marked by the Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R.

State conferences of the Daughters of the American Revolution are being arranged for in several States. One of the earliest is the Iowa conference, which is to be held in Davenport on the 10th and 11th inst. The Iowa conference, which was held in Davenport on the 6th and 7th inst., Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president-general of the society, was present, and made an address.

Patterson Chapter, D. A. R., Westfield, N. Y.—Regent, Mrs. Geo. W. Patterson; vice-regent, Mrs. Moses D. Ternant; recording secretary, Mrs. Josephine P. Dodman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Samuel C. Crandall; treasurer, Miss Hannah D. Johnston; registrar, Miss Sara R. Munson; assistant registrar, Miss Lizzie F. Simmons; historian, Mrs. Ben Boulton; literature committee, Miss Lavinia S. Stone, Mrs. Mary E. Whitney, Mrs. William H. Walker.

The following program has been arranged for the monthly meetings of the Chapter, season 1903-1904:

September—The Boston Tea Party, Mrs. Brewer; Patterson Chapter Prize Essay—West Point During the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Alice M. Flagler; State Mottoes.

October—The Battle of Lexington, Mrs. Jones; Revolutionary Dates.

November—Literature of the Revolutionary Period, Mrs. Paddock; Quotations from the Writers of the Revolutionary Period.

December—The Winter at Valley Forge; Mrs. Nixon; Chapter Ancestry.

January—(a) The Private Soldier, (b) The Officer, in the War of the Revolution, Mrs. Alta Flagler; Current Events.

February—The Declaration of Independence, Mrs. Owen; Names of the Signers of the Declaration.

March—the Thirteenth Continental Congress, D. A. R., Mrs. Patterson, Chapter Regent; Sayings of Revolutionary Heroes.

April—Whigs versus Tories, Mrs. Rood; Names of Reigning Monarchs.

May—Siege of Yorktown, Mrs. Sixbey; Poor Richard's Maxims.

June—Historian's Report, 1803-1903, Mrs. Boulton; States, When Admitted; Annual Rush Meeting.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A meeting of the Tennessee Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held the past month, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Col. A. S. Colyar, president, in the chair. The following applications for membership were received and approved: Henry P. Fawcett, of Franklin, descendant of James Russell, of Virginia; Stanley W. Treadway, of Murrefreesboro, descendant of Benjamin Treadway, of Massachusetts; Jno. C.

Brown, of Nashville, descendant of Col. Archibald Lytle; Angus Brown, John Childress and Esler Williams; Ray R. Hart, of Columbia, descendant of Capt. Samuel Jones, of North Carolina; Chas. C. Lipscomb, of Virginia; Holmes E. Strayer, Nashville, descendant of L. V. Layton Yancey, of Virginia; Peter B. Vaughn, Nashville, son of Abraham Vaughn, Virginia; George W. Mitchell, Pulaski, son of James Mitchell, of North Carolina.

The election of Rev. George W. Mitchell and Peter B. Vaughn gives the Tennessee society the distinction of having two members who are real sons of the American Revolution—their fathers having been soldiers in the army of the Revolution, a distinction which no other State has.

Charles C. Lipscomb, having served in the Spanish War, will receive the medal of honor and accompanying diploma, which is presented by the National Society to members who were soldiers in that war.

The matter of the proper celebration of the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain was introduced, and after discussion the president appointed a committee composed of Leslie Warner, Roger Eastman and D. A. Lindsay, with authority to determine the manner of the celebration. It seems certain that the committee will decide upon a banquet, with a short address from some prominent member of the State Society.

On motion of John H. DeWitt, the Committee on Celebration was made a nominating committee, to nominate officers of the State Society at the meeting held on this anniversary of King's Mountain.

The Society voted to offer its services towards participating in the unveiling ceremonies of the James Robertson monument, and Jno. H. DeWitt was appointed to take the matter in charge.

The Syracuse Chapter, S. A. R., have incurred considerable expense within the past year locating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in their country, and with a few exceptions, have seen that headstones are erected, and on Memorial Day flags and flowers placed thereon. Through the Syracuse Chapter and the co-operation of the teachers of public schools and the University under the leadership of Mr. William A. Mace, \$1,000 was realized from a series of lectures on the American Revolution, the proceeds of which were used in buying historical books, which are placed on file in the University, and from which there will constantly go students informed and enthused with the facts of the American Revolution.

CHAS. W. WOOD,

President Syracuse Chapter, S. A. R.

Third Vice-President Empire State Society, S. A. R.

Maine, during the Revolutionary War, furnished men on the quota of Massachusetts, for which the State has not as yet had full credit.

One-ninth of the soldiers of the mother State were from Maine, and they numbered over ten thousand men. Maine soldiers were at Bunker Hill and the intervening battles to Yorktown, and probably as large a proportion of our population are descended from Revolutionary patriots as any State in the Union. Our soldiers honored our history, and that they might never be forgotten, the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized.

The Society has already done a notable work. It has published the history of four of our regiments, and three towns, at least, have histories of that period in printed form, while all our recent town histories have devoted much space to the events of those times. Much valuable information has been given to the public through the daily and weekly press, whereby thousands of names have been recorded which might otherwise have been lost. The interest created has stimulated very much the study of family history, and because of the demands made upon them our public libraries have added many valuable publications relating to the Revolutionary War.

Altogether the members of the Maine Society have cause for gratification because of the work accomplished during the eleven years of its existence. There is still much left undone. We have in preparation a register of the location of the graves of the patriots of the Revolution who were buried in our State, also of the inscriptions on the monuments of Revolutionary soldiers, and assistance is desired that this register may be as complete as possible.

NATHAN GOULD,

Registrar Maine Society, S. A. R.

Portland, Me.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The National Society of Mayflower Descendants at their recent triennial meeting, at Plymouth, Mass., elected the following officers:

Governor-General, Charles Francis Adams, Massachusetts;

deputy governor-generals, Richard H. Greene, of New York; William L. Marsh, of the District of Columbia; D. E. Closs, of Connecticut; S. O. Allen, of Pennsylvania; J. H. Hyde, of Illinois; Paul Allen Doty, of Michigan; John S. Hall, of Maine; W. H. Doane, of Ohio; J. H. M. Lombard, of Wisconsin; George C. Nightingale, of Rhode Island; C. A. Brewster, of New Jersey; secretary-general, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., New York; treasurer-general, J. M. Rhodes, Pennsylvania; historian-general, George Ernest Bowman, Massachusetts; elder-general, Rev. J. T. Fowell, District of Columbia; captain-general, Dr. Myles Standish, Massachusetts; surgeon, A. V. Nelson, Connecticut; assistant generals, Howard Davis, of New York; S. S. Thayer, of Minnesota; Rev. F. H. Monroe, of Rhode Island; P. S. Lasell, of Massachusetts; W. W. Hyde, of Connecticut; W. W. Howland, of Illinois; George C. Mason, of Pennsylvania.

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America was held at the New Haven Country Club recently, and was attended by about 100 of the members and their guests. Luncheon was served at 1.30 o'clock by the Country Club chef, after which an interesting paper was read on "What We Owe the Pilgrims," by Rev. Edward Grier Fullerton, Ph.D., of Bridgeport. At the close of the address an informal talk was held, after which the meeting was adjourned. The meeting was presided over by Edward Everett Sill, governor by order. Charles Lewis Nicholas Camp, of 300 York Street, New Haven, Conn., is the present secretary of the order.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, held yesterday, these officers were elected: President, Daniel B. Fearing; first vice-president, F. P. Garrettson; second vice-president, Colonel Addison Thomas; historian, Commander J. B. Murdock, U. S. N.; board of managers, Perry Belmont, Oliver Belmont, Colonel George E. Vernon and Major W. D. Sayer.

CAPE COD PILGRIM MEMORIAL.

Nearly half of the \$25,000 to be raised by the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association is already in hand, and \$10,000 would about complete the sum and permit the corner stone of the monument to be laid in about twelve months. It is hoped that the small remainder will be collected before the expiration of the year so that attention may be turned to completing the memorial.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

WRIGHT-SNOW.—I have traced by line of Snows back through ten generations, 267 years, to Richard Snow, who embarked at Gravesend, Kent, England, November 20, 1635, on the ship "Expedition," 203 passengers, bound for the Barbadoes Islands. Afterwards, about 1649 to 1652, Richard Snow located at Woburn, Mass., buying a house and twenty acres of land of one George Farley. My grandfather, Joseph Snow, born at Woburn, Mass., July 12, 1774, married a little before 1800, Miss Mary Wright, at or near Jaffray, N. H., where some of their ten children were born: Charles Wright Snow, Maria, George W., Persis, Parnella E., and I think Emily and Elvira. They afterwards removed to Kookin's Mills, now called Center Rutland, Vt., where my father, James Thomas Snow, was born May 22, 1815, and his brother and sister (twins), Joseph and Mary Adeline, were afterward born at Brandon, Rutland County, Vt. Joseph Snow was in the war of 1812, and died at Leicester, Addison County, Vt., in May, 1826; his widow died at Pilsbald, Mich., about 1840. I heard her say that grandmother, Mary (Wright) Snow, was an own cousin of the late Joel Parker, for ten years chief justice of New Hampshire, and afterward Royal Professor at the Harvard Law School. She was also first cousin of Silas Wright, the statesman, and once governor of New York. What I wish to ascertain is what became of her brother, Thomas Wright, and her sister and perhaps other brothers. I believe she had sisters Hannah and Lucy, but am not sure as to their given names; one of her sisters married a Conant, one a Balcome, and I think one called Charlotte married a Temple, and one a Read. I suppose the Wright family lived in those days at or near Jaffray, N. H. I believe Joel Parker was born at Jaffray, as he delivered the oration at the 100th anniversary of the town. (M. O. Snow, Vergennes, Vt.)

WILLIAMS.—Many thanks to H. T. B. for the help given on the Williams family. The children of Isaac Williams of Stonington have since been received. My search is for the parents of Jerusha Williams, who married, probably about 1725, Jacob Lamb. He was baptized at Stonington, August 17, 1701, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Lamb. I would also like the family of Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Lamb.

BOOK NOTES.

The centenary edition of Charles Gayarré's "History of Louisiana" has just been issued by F. F. Haisell & Brother of New Orleans. The history is in four volumes, and contains a critical biographical sketch of Gayarré by Miss Grace King; also a bibliography by William Beer and a copious index.

A History of the Mississippi Valley, from its Discovery to the End of Foreign Domination, by John R. Spears, in collaboration with A. H. Clark, is a systematic arrangement of the history of a vast section of our country. A portion of the work deals with the Mississippi Company and John Law, with his marvelous schemes of finance.

"The Spy of Yorktown" (D. Appleton & Co.) is a story of Arnold and Washington in the last year of the War of Independence. It is written by Mr. William O. Stoddard, and illustrated in colors by Mr. B. W. Clinedinst.

The Minnesota Historical Society will publish the diaries of Alexander Ramsey, Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, Governor of the State of Minnesota during the Civil War, and United States Senator. A period of sixty years is covered in these diaries. They are being prepared for publication by Gov. Ramsey's daughter, Mrs. Furness of St. Paul.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published new editions of the volumes relating to Ohio and Virginia in the American Commonwealth series. In the first will be found a supplementary chapter dealing with the history of Ohio since the Civil War, by Prof. Theodore C. Smith of the Ohio State University. The second edition contains a similar chapter on Virginia by William Ganott Brown. Both volumes have indexes and maps.

The next volume in D. Appleton & Co.'s Expansion of the Republic series will be "Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory," by Oscar P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Little, Brown & Co., who are bringing out the National edition of Daniel Webster's writings in eighteen volumes, sold by subscription, will publish a book of Webster's best speeches, with the title "Daniel Webster for Young Americans." The volume will contain, in addition to the important speeches by the great statesman, an introduction and notes by Prof. Charles F. Richardson of Dartmouth College, and an essay on Webster as a master of English style by Edwin P. Whipple. The illustrations will include over fifty portraits, views, historical paintings, fac-similes, etc.

A new edition, in one volume, of Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," and at a popular price, will soon be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. The one volume work will contain all the illustrations, 178 in number, that appeared in the first edition in two volumes.

Algonquin Indian Tales, collected by Everett R. Young, is the title of a new book just published by Eaton & Mains, New York.

A factor of much importance in our present and future immigration is the growth of irrigation in the West. This matter is said to be well treated by the author of "American History and Its Geographic Conditions," which will be published this month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Another feature of the book is the chapter on "The History of the Louisiana Purchase."

The North Carolina Booklet, devoted to the great events in the history of North Carolina, edited by Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton and Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, is now in its third volume. The object of the Booklet is to erect a suitable memorial to the patriotic women who composed the "Edenton Tea Party." These stout-hearted women are every way worthy of admiration. On October 23, 1774, seven months before the defiant farmers of Mecklenburg had been aroused to the point of signing the Declaration of Independence, nearly twenty months before the declaration made by the gentlemen composing the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Edenton, nearly two years before Jefferson penned the immortal National Declaration, these daring women solemnly subscribed to a document affirming that they would use no article taxed by England. Their example fostered in the whole State a determination to die, or to be set free. In beginning this new series, the Daughters of the Revolution desire to express their most cordial thanks to the former competent and untiring faithful editors, and to ask for the new management the hearty support of all who are interested in the brave deeds, high thought, and lofty lives of the North Carolina of the olden days.

SELIS HISTORIC GROUND.

The historic Temple plantation at Yorktown, on which Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, has been sold by W. O. Mauck to Mr. Willerbe, of Detroit. The residence in which Cornwallis had his headquarters is still standing.

EVENTS THAT ARE MAKING HISTORY.

The installation of Dr. John Huston Finley, formerly Professor in Princeton University, as President of the College of the City of New York, marks a new epoch in the history of that institution. As the head of the New York State public school system, it signifies the general advance from a belief in "popular" education to a demand for higher education. In his inaugural address, Dr. Finley pointed out that more than one-third of our citizens were of foreign parentage. In direct line with this thought and that expressed editorially in the present issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, President Cleveland said in his address at the inaugural exercises: "It should be the prayer of every patriotic citizen that American education may always remain true to its mission—a steady force against all untoward conditions; that higher education, as it becomes more accessible and widespread, may reinforce the firmness of our national foundations, as they are made to bear the increased weight of our country's healthful development, and that in the democracy of higher education our people may ever be gathered together under the sanction of enlightened and strong American citizenship."

The members of the Catholic Union of Boston have arranged to place a bronze memorial tablet upon the building now standing at the corner of Franklin and Devonshire Streets, on the spot occupied by the first Roman Catholic Church in Boston.

The 100th anniversary of the execution of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, has been commemorated in various ways by thousands of Irishmen all over the country.

The Hon. W. R. Merriam, Director of the Census, marshals the salient facts of the enumeration of 1900 in the September number of the Century Magazine. Referring to a marked deterioration in the quality of many immigrants at the present time, he says that they "are unfit for assimilation with our people and not in sympathy with our plan of government." During the ten years between 1890 and 1900 there was a decrease of 4 per cent. in German immigration, and 14 per cent. in Irish, but the number of Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, Poles and Russians showed an increase of almost 100 per cent. Ninety per cent. of the population of the United States is to be found east of the Mississippi. The far West, it appears, has a comparatively small stake in the country, although making a good deal of noise about it.

A great many people will be surprised to learn that the increase in percentage of city population was not as great between 1890 and 1900 as in the ten years previous to 1890. In the early decade the advance was from 23 to 20 per cent., and in the late from 20 to 33. In 1900 the urban or city population was 28,372,302, the semi-urban 8,208,480, and the distinctly rural 30,413,703, or 52 per cent. of the whole. It is to be noted, by the way, that the non-assimilative immigrant of whom Mr. Merriam speaks rarely settles in the country—city slums are good enough for him.

Students of the negro question will find something significant in the decline of the negro population from an 11.9-10 percentage to 11.6-10. In the Director's opinion, the white population would not be able to maintain its proportionate rate of increase over the negro race but for the steady influx of white aliens. The increase of the white population was 21.4-10 per cent. for the decade.

The National Government has given to the various exhibits and expositions held in this country and Europe nearly twenty million dollars outright. Within one year after these enormous appropriations of the people's money are granted and the exhibits are over, these magnificent buildings, etc., are destroyed and sold to junk dealers. Every succeeding exposition calls for similar outlays of money, and then follows the destruction of Government property.

The object of the Permanent Exposition Association is to use all legitimate means and influence possible to hear upon Congress to establish a Permanent Exposition in Washington, to be open to visitors ten months during the year. All this Government Exposition property could then be utilized for the benefit of the Washington Permanent Exposition, and not destroyed, as at present.

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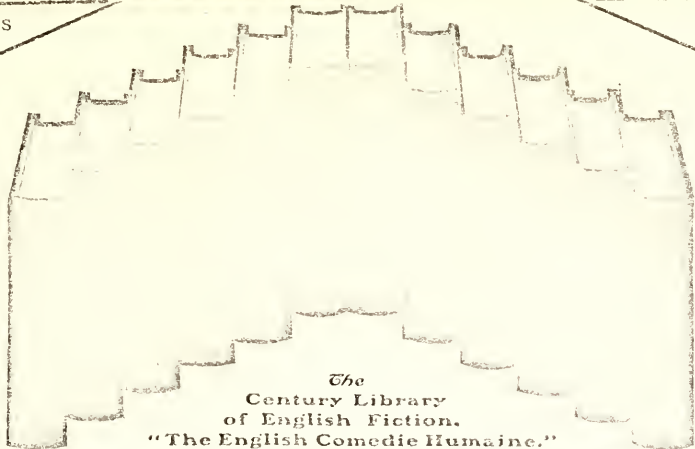
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There are some books to get out of a library for a single reading, and there are some books to own;—books to read once and throw aside, and books to live with year after year. Emerson, by the way, was not the first man to say that when a new book came out he read an old one. THE CENTURY CO. has just issued a series of masterpieces of fiction in a new form—and a series that makes one look at the books from an entirely new point of view. Throughout this set of books the author has most graphically portrayed the habits of his contemporaries, manners and morals, and the books are so arranged as to reconstruct, for twentieth century readers in a connected series of pictures, life in England in all its varying aspects during the most interesting and picturesque period of its development. This series forms

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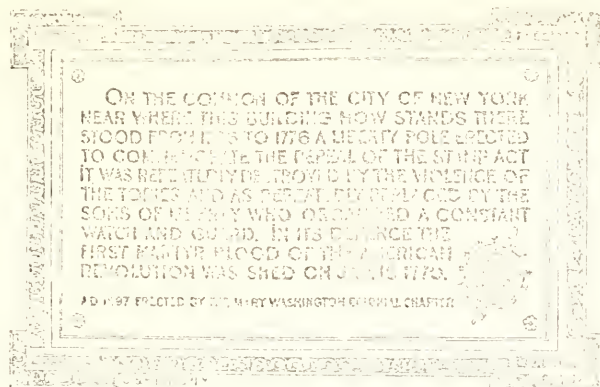
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Vol. X.

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No. 3.

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1894

THE presentation of the Alaskan boundary case has been one of vast and wearisome detail. It has minutely traced the history of the boundary from the English-Russian treaty in 1825, through the purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States in 1867, down to the recent discovery of gold in the Klondike, and the subsequent need of British Columbia for a port upon the Alaskan coast. All the mass of evidence and weight of argument centered upon the literal definition of the boundary, as specified in the treaty of 1825, whether or not the line should follow the sinuosities of the coast or be drawn from headland to headland. Great stress was laid in addition upon the evidence of undisputed possession by the United States government until the discovery by Canada of the need of an Alaskan seaport, which would give the right of access by water under Canadian jurisdiction to the gold fields of British Columbia. The decision of the tribunal is one that admits of no other alternative. Had England any claim whatsoever, it should have been filed and protested at the time of the American purchase in 1867.

At the very outset it was impossible to dispute the American contention that the tribunal was not one of arbitration, as the Canadians would have assumed. The United States has steadfastly refused to make any concessions as to its title, and explicitly refused a suggestion of arbitration during the negotiations that led up to the convention of 1899. In this way the subject matter before the tribunal was properly restricted to the facts concerning the treaties involved, their theoretical and practical interpretation by each country, and definitions of certain technical terms used.

In so far as the effect of the decision is concerned,

the future relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada will determine. The Detroit Board of Commerce, in a resolution adopted favoring Canadian reciprocity, urges the immediate reconvening of the Joint High Commission for the purpose of negotiating a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, and warns us of the great danger of delay.

The Canadian press has given expression, in unusually strong language, to the great feeling of disappointment and resentment that exists in the Dominion over the finding in the case.

Such an expression was but natural and extremely human. Canadians, however, like most other people, are governed to a great extent by their political prejudices. The Ministerialists express disappointment and regret, but they do not impugn the competency or the equity of the tribunal which has rendered a decision against them. The Opposition goes very much further, and some of their representatives lost their heads.

When the temporary irritation caused by their disappointment has subsided, the Canadians will agree that the British Empire has really been more strengthened by this award than it could have been by the deadlock which was the only alternative. The case has been settled in all fairness and justice.

M^{R.} Andrew Leitch of Fredericksburg, Va., in a letter to the New York *Herald* concerning the battle of Harlem Heights, about which a mass of literature has been published recently in the New York papers, especially the *Herald* and *Times*, says:

"With reference to the Mrs. Murray and General Howe incident, it was hoped that investigation by students of American Revolutionary history had laid away that romantic story, which has the slimmest foundation in fact, with the hatchet and cherry tree episode and other fairy tales of the kind. But for life tenacity it appears that a historical lie can make a cat feel as if it were born in the 'also ran' class."

In view of the fact that the Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., of New York City, of which Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck is regent, is preparing to unveil a tablet upon the site of the Mary Lindsay Murray house, on November 25, which is Evacuation Day in New York, this letter will prove interesting. Until Mr. Leitch relegated this hitherto historical fact to the world of romance, it was quite generally believed that Mrs. Murray actually did do an inestimable service to her country by flattering Gen. Howe and his officers with her attention and entertaining them with a fine dinner in order that Gen. Putnam and his troops might have an opportunity to escape.

Y^{OU} are all patriots to-night, but you won't be working at it to-morrow," said Rev. William B. Leach--he of recent prominence as a foe of woman's clubs--to the members of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, while they were celebrating

Yorktown Day at the Hamilton Club, Chicago. (See report of dinner given elsewhere in *THE SPIRIT OF '76*.)

"Every one of you here to-night," continued Mr. Leach, shaking his fists at the members, "is ready to spill his blood in the defense of his country and flag, and every one of you would go to-morrow and help to nominate or elect a man to office if you thought that man would aid you in getting political preferment or would assist you in your business."

Mr. Leach did not give any particular amount of enjoyment to the occasion by his treatment of the subject assigned to him, "Common-Sense Patriotism." His hearers looked at each other as though they would rather listen to a different view of it, but the minister warmed up and delivered a few more "hot" ones as he progressed with his remarks.

"You don't applaud what I have said," shouted Mr. Leach, who apparently found a huge delight in his task. "That's the best evidence that I have told the truth. You know it's the truth that we don't use common sense in our patriotism, as do the Canadiana people, for example, who observe the law on Sunday, and who enforce their law on all other days. Our patriotism is commercial nine times out of ten. It

makes no difference what kind of a man is nominated for office, the question is, can he command the foreign vote? There is where the spirit of patriotism is killed at every election. It is not the best man for the place, but the man who can get the foreign vote."

Mr. Leach's speech was just an incident of the evening, but his thrusts at the patriotism of the men who delight in tracing their ancestry back to Revolutionary days were not forgotten when he left the room.

In line with the same subject of patriotism, was the speech of the Rev. William M. Lawrence, who responded to the toast, "The Spirit of '76." Said Mr. Lawrence: "There never was a subject more appropriate to the moment than the spirit of '76 as it is reflected in the idea of justice to all men, and just now there never was so much danger that justice would be prostituted into a spirit of tyranny."

The central idea advanced by Dr. Lawrence was that the American people were too prone to think lightly of their patriotism, and too ready to belittle its significance, that noise, boastfulness and bravado were too infrequently accepted as evidence of patriotism to-day.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

BY JAMES M. BODDY.

THE earliest confederacy in America was that of the New England colonies, which formed the "United Colonies of New England." Commissioners from the colonies met at Boston, Mass., in 1643, and drew up "articles of confederation."

The various interests of the citizens seemed to necessitate a stronger confederation of the scattered provinces, so that delegates from the New England, Middle Atlantic and Southern colonies met at Albany, N. Y., in 1754, and "resolved that a general union among the colonies was necessary for their preservation." This was ultimately consummated by the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Annapolis, New York City, Princeton, Trenton, Lancaster and York, Pa., was a movable body, meeting whenever the exigencies of the case demanded. There was a growing desire for the permanent location of the capital for the government, which James Madison held to be a necessity. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress, by Mr. White, May 15, 1780. Definite steps were taken by Mr. Scott, a member of the House, while Congress was sitting in New York City, on September 3, 1780, who introduced a resolution to locate the permanent seat of the national government "at some convenient place as near the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory, with due regard to the particular situation of the western country."

The New England members of Congress, together with the members from New York, were of the united opinion that the permanent location of the national government's capital ought to be on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna River, in the State of Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the Southern Congressmen were in favor of locating the nation's capital on the banks of the River Potomac. In fact, nearly a year before the meeting of the first Congress, "the General Assembly of the State of Virginia passed a resolution offering ten miles square of any portion of the State

for a new Federal city." But Mr. Benjamin Goodhue, a member of the House from Massachusetts, on Sept. 3, 1780, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved. That the permanent seat of the general government ought to be in some convenient place on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, in the State of Pennsylvania, and that until the necessary buildings be erected for the purpose, the seat of government ought to continue at the City of New York."

The design of this resolution was to select a site "as nearly central as could be devised."

Mr. Richard Bland Lee of Virginia endeavored to substitute the words "north bank of the River Potomac, in the State of Maryland." The motion was defeated by a vote of 20 to 21. Several other places were suggested, but Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna seemed to be preferred. The Goodhue resolution was amended on Sept. 7, 1780, when the words "east bank" were stricken out and in lieu thereof, the word "banks" was inserted. This amendment was carried by a vote which stood 26 to 25. Then, on Sept. 22d, the resolution as amended, passed the House, by a vote of 31 to 17, and the measure was then sent to the Senate.

Elis Boudinot was especially solicitous of locating the "Federal City" in the neighborhood of York or Lancaster. Col. Hartley, in pressing the claims of the Susquehanna site for the capital, said that "Wright's Ferry was the proper spot," and, with respect to the settlement in that neighborhood, at that time, it was asserted that it was "as thickly inhabited as any part of the country in North America." As early as 1718 John Griest, who, with divers other persons, settled on the west side of the Susquehanna, while the east side of the same river was settled by Samuel Wright, about 1726. Columbia, Pa., on the east and Wrightsville, Pa., on the west bank of the river, were included in this preference. But the older trustworthy records say: "It was at one time in contemplation to make the ground upon which Wrightsville, Pa., now stands

the site of the capital of the United States." But the first session of Congress closed without making any permanent selection. When Congress met in January, 1790, the "rule of naturalization," the "assumption act," African slave trade, and the abolition of slavery, were measures which occupied the time and attention of the members.

Alexander Hamilton, President Washington's Secretary-Treasurer, was anxious to have the general government assume the State debts, which the States had incurred in order to carry on the war of American independence. The Southern members were opposed to this measure, while the New England and Northern members were in favor of its passage. Rather than have the financial legislation defeated, Hamilton made a deal with the Southern Senators, who were to vote for the "assumption act," in return for which several Northern members who had voted against the Potomac, agreed to change their vote, and by this compromise the members of the Congress on Friday, July 9, 1790, passed the resolution whereby the nation's capital was to be located on the Potomac, by a majority of three votes in the House and two in the Senate.

After leaving New York City, the next temporary seat of the capital was in Philadelphia, where it held its sessions from 1790 to 1800. It is said that the name "Capital City" or "Federal City" was proposed, but the commissioners named the permanent abode of the

government the "City of Washington," Sept. 9, 1791. The late ex Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore City, Md., who was a prominent member of the Maryland Historical Society, is an authority for our knowledge of the fact that Benjamin Bannaker, the colored mathematician, was associated with Andrew Ellicott and Major L'Enfant when they surveyed the city which was selected as the seat of the general government.

In the year 1800 the general government was moved from Philadelphia, Pa., to its permanent home, to what is now known as the beautiful city of Washington. Had Wrightsville, Pa., on the banks of the Susquehanna River, been selected as the nation's capital, it is more than likely that its unrivaled beauty, its advantageous situation as to ease of access and security, would have made a very beautiful city. Thus Wrightsville, Pa., formerly called Wright's Ferry, was prominently spoken of as the probable permanent seat of the nation's capital.

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ISAAC BARKER'S SIGNAL.

By Edward Field, Member of the Rhode Island Society, S. A. R.

AMONG the country folks who stayed on Rhode Island after the British had taken possession was Isaac Barker, a farmer of Middletown. His farm was situated on what is now known as Paradise Avenue, about half a mile from Sachuest or Second Beach, and one mile west of the Seaconnet River.

Isaac Barker was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from James Barker, who was in Newport in 1638, and was of the eighth generation from James Barker, of Harwich, Essex County, England. For more than two hundred years this custom of naming the eldest son James was kept up in the Barker family.

Nothing seems to have disturbed the tranquillity of his life on the island farm, nor interfered with his domestic happiness, until the month of August, 1778. To be sure all communication with the mainland had been cut off for a long time previous to this, and he, no doubt, in common with others on the island, had experienced some inconvenience from being thus restrained; but it was not until nearly two years after the British troops landed that he felt the full effect of the hardships which an invading army produced. At this time Barker was a young man twenty-six years old, with a family consisting of a wife and one child—an infant daughter.

During the time the British forces were in possession of the territory about him, Barker had managed, by great tact, to convey the impression to the enemy that he was a Tory, and their faith in him, as a friend to the King, was therefore well established. This apparent loyalty to the English crown had influenced the officers to treat him in a most friendly and courteous manner. Whether this pretended friendship for the British crown was the first step in a well-concealed and deep-laid plot the sequel plainly tells.

In August, 1778, one of the British cavalry regiments

took up its station not far from the Barker homestead, and the commanding officers made their headquarters at Barker's house. Instead of taking exceptions to this invasion of his household, Barker, on the other hand, perfectly in keeping with his pretended Toryism, at once became on the most friendly terms with the British colonel, catering to his wants with great assiduity. He lost no opportunity in showing him little kindnesses, even to the extent of supplying his table with poultry and other choice things. All of this had its effect, so that before long they were on the best terms. The Colonel reposed the greatest confidence in his host, and so completely impressed was this officer with Barker's loyalty to the King, that he gave him a pass to go in and out of the British camp. But this was not all; he was even permitted to visit the American camp, instigated thereto by the Colonel for the purpose of obtaining such information as he could from the "rebels." Barker used all his freedom with great caution and prudence, but the advantages attained were of far more importance to these so-called "rebels" than they were to this officer who had sent him.

A short distance from the homestead farm Barker owned another, to which he had given the name "Paradise Farm," and it is to-day known by that name. On this latter farm there is a high ridge or range of peculiar conglomerate rock, running north and south, from the top of which an extensive view of more than twenty miles can be had east, south and west. These rocky heights are known as Paradise Rocks, and during the summer season are much resorted to by the people of Newport to enjoy the beautiful view of the ocean and drink in the invigorating salt air. Over these rocks run stone walls, and in one spot a depression in the summit of this ridge forms a natural pass for the cattle and farm wagons to

reach the fertile fields, lying beyond to the eastward. In this pass farmer Barker had built a bar-way, and near this opening was a stake carelessly laid against the wall, and a "croch" probably at the top of one of the sides to this bar-way.

So entirely oblivious was the British colonel to any unfriendly act on the part of farmer Barker that he had paid no attention to his movements about the farm. If the Colonel had been at all suspicious he would have noticed that Barker appeared particularly attentive to this particular bar-way, and seemed to find great difficulty in placing the bars and stake in a position which satisfied him for any great length of time; but the frequent trips to the hilltop and the careful adjustment of these bars passed unnoticed.

In this month of August, 1778, occurred Sullivan's

expedition against Rhode Island, and the American army drove the enemy within his lines at Newport, and occupied the outlying country for some days, retreating, finally, from the island on the night of the twenty-ninth.

Not long after this, Colonel Sherburne, in command of one of the regiments guarding the eastern mainland shore, despatched Lieutenant Seth Chapin, with a small force, to the town of Little Compton, on the east side of the Seacomet River. Upon his arrival at the point to which he had been assigned, Lieutenant Chapin took up a position nearly opposite to the Barker homestead, ostensibly for the purpose of guarding the shore. If it had been possible for the British colonel to have witnessed the manoeuvres of Lieut. Chapin, on the heights across the river, he would have noticed a man wonderfully intent

"OLD TECUMSEH."



THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

Unveiled in Washington, D. C., on October 15, 1903. Courtesy of the *Washington Times*.

The equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman was designed by Carl Rohlf-Smith, the Danish-American sculptor. The ground covered by the monument is about 57x50 feet. The pedestal which supports the equestrian statue is of New Hampshire granite. On the east and west sides are two allegorical groups, "War" and "Victorious Peace." The extreme height of the monument is 50 feet, the statue proper being 17 feet 6 inches. Below the horse and rider are to be seen the four bas-reliefs, representing: "The Incident in the Battle of Missionary Ridge," "The Battle of Atlanta," "The March Through Georgia," "Sherman in Camp at Night."

The statue was accepted by President Roosevelt and his councillors in active participation with patriotic societies, the statue commission, and military bodies of the regular and citizen soldiery amid one of the most imposing spectacles ever seen in Washington.

on watching, with a glass, every move and act of Barker's, as he carefully adjusted the bars at the opening in the pass over the rocks. "When Barker moved the stake in a certain direction, it had a significant meaning; and when he moved the crotch and stake, it had another; every move had a distinct meaning, and there were as many as a dozen different changes, each of which had a meaning."

But this was not all. About a mile from the house was North Point, jutting out into the Seacoast; near the end of the point there was a ledge of rocks, in which was a half-concealed crevice, or hole.

Barker was allowed great freedom about the farm, both night and day, in fact, he went and came as though there was no army anywhere about his place. It was, therefore, possible for him to prepare a statement regarding the affairs on the island, and, in the evening, casually wander off towards the rocks, at the point, and, if unobserved, place this communication in this crevice, and return home. Great caution, however, had to be exercised by him in this part of his work, for a guard was usually on the shore. In the morning, after having placed this letter in this improvised post-office, he would go to the hilltop, and arrange the stake and the bars in a way that would signify to Chapin that a letter was awaiting him, and that night, under cover of darkness, Chapin would silently cross over in a boat, and, ere many hours, the goings on in the heart of the British camp would be spread before General Cornell, the commander at the Tiverton headquarters, and often transmitted immediately to General Gates, at Providence, then commanding the Rhode Island department.

One night this telegraph and post-office department came near being terminated, and the operator at the Rhode Island end was in imminent danger of losing his life; for such would have been his fate had his actions been discovered.

So successful had his work been carried on that, like many others engaged in hazardous undertakings, Barker became careless, and, one night, as he was returning from the post-office, he was overtaken by two light horsemen, halted, and a pass, or the countersign, demanded; unfortunately he had neither; he told such a plausible story that instead of being taken a prisoner to the guard-house, for the guards doubtless knew him, he prevailed upon them to take him to his house. On their arrival he explained his wanderings to the Colonel in a manner perfectly satisfactory to him, and he was released.

Day after day, month in and month out, the news of the movements of the British so far as they came to Barker's ears, and he was in a position to learn considerable, was signalled across the river, and as regularly com-

municated to the American camp.

For a long time nothing came to the attention of the British that their movements were so well known; but at last the enemy awoke to the fact that by some means intelligence of their acts was being communicated to the American army, and the forces on the island were enjoined to use the greatest efforts to apprehend the person who was furnishing this information.

One day the Colonel, as he was seated at dinner, called Barker into the room. As he entered the Colonel said: "Barker, there is a traitor or spy among us—there is no mistake. Not a single thing transpires on this island but the rebels know all about it almost as soon as we ourselves. This traitor must be found out. Let me but see him and the rascal shall soon go into eternity!"

In telling this story, years after, Barker said it required all his strength of nerve to conceal his feelings. He knew the "rascal" was there in the presence of the Colonel, but with strong language he coincided with him and said: "Yes, the traitor ought to be hung," and promised to use his efforts to see that he was caught. "After that," said Barker, "I was more of a Tory than ever."

This little episode, no doubt, caused him to exercise the greatest vigilance in the management of his signal station, but it does not appear to have caused him to relinquish his efforts to do what he could for the cause of liberty. For fourteen months, alone in the heart of the British camp, without the encouragement of any one save the watchful eye of Lieutenant Chapin, with the penalty of death staring him in the face should his acts be discovered, he continued to transmit messages to the American Army by this crude method, and not until the enemy finally withdrew from the island did he cease in this hazardous and voluntary service.

Isaac Barker died in Middletown on the seventh of September, 1834, at the ripe old age of 82 years, and his body was laid away in the little family God's-acre lot on his farm. In 1870 his remains, with those of his immediate family, were removed to the cemetery in Middletown.

It is unfortunate that a story so thrilling, based on a service so unique, with abundant proof of its performance, should have been so transformed and misconstrued as that which has been published in a volume devoted to the heroic acts of the men and women of the Revolution, wherein the service is reported to have been performed by Barker's wife, and the method of signalling by the family washing, hung on a clothes-line. It would have been easy for the author to have ascertained the facts, and not perpetuated such an idle tale as an historical fact.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

Lines written on hearing that an attempt is being made to find his resting place.

The valiant Scotchman, Paul alias Jones,

To whom our mighty debt is overdue.

Thank God our last request is for his bones,

Yea, spirit, too.

He sleeps not well his foster home apart,

Apart from Liberty and ocean's roar—

Go forth and bring the dust of that brave heart

To Freedom's shore.

Ay, look around—'tis late—but look around.

Search out the unknown graves 'neath alien skies.

For on some spot, perchance unhallowed ground,

Our hero lies.

Wrapt in what ceremonies—no matter now;

We would reclaim our dauntless ocean-scout;

No matter where he passed away nor how—

Go search him out.

Ay, be it soil of France or where it may,

These hundred years and more have passed in vain.

Go search and find, then bring his mortal clay

To us again.

And let the flag, for which he fought, unfurled

Flaunt all her glorious colors to the sky

When he again shall cross the wat'ry world

At home to lie. FLOYD D. RAZE.

LAFAYETTE.

BY GEN. GEORGE HARE FORD, PRESIDENT GEN. DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, CONNECTICUT SOCIETY, S. A. R. (Continued.)

A SPIRITED correspondence from Lafayette, filled with loyal and friendly sentiment, resulted in a treaty recognizing the independence of the United States at the Court of France. On receiving letters from his government announcing this alliance, he embraced Washington, and with deepest emotion exclaimed: "The King, my master, has acknowledged your independence and formed an alliance with you to secure and establish it."

Joy was universal and loudly expressed. Brigades were assembled, patriotic discourses were delivered, and the outline of the compact was read. Chaplains offered devout thanksgiving, which was followed by a running fire of infantry, and from right to left the entire army shouted, "Long live the King of France; honor to Lafayette."

The campaign of '78 opened with confidence. A vote of thanks from Congress was tendered to Lafayette for his prudence and skill as a General and a diplomat.

In the fall, leave was granted him to return to France, with a most flattering letter, in which he is referred to as "the idol of Congress, the army, and the people of America." Loaded with testimonials expressing the gratitude of the nation, he returned

should be properly clothed, and stated his plans for effecting it, guaranteeing ten thousand complete uniforms. This gave new life to the army and the people. Volunteers came from every section; wealthy merchants formed associations to aid the finances of the country, and banks offered substantial loans. He was in personal conference with our own Governor Trumbull, and together they did much to assist Washington in carrying out the measures thus suggested.

An incident in connection with Lafayette and Benedict Arnold is perhaps of sufficient interest to be related. Washington and Lafayette, returning from Hartford, where they had been in consultation, took the road for Fishkill, intending to visit West Point. On their way towards the headquarters of General Arnold, on the east side of the river, Washington was diverted in looking over some fortifications, and Lafayette, being disposed to press forward, was jokingly taunted by Washington on his anxiety to breakfast with Mrs. Arnold, who was a very charming woman. It was at this breakfast, with Lafayette seated at the table, that Arnold received the letter announcing the capture



*Headquarters of Gen. Lafayette in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 7 to 20, 1775.

to the French Court. Although compelled two years before to steal away from his native land like a fugitive, he now returns to it clothed with the highest office of the Revolutionary army, laden with the honors and praises of a grateful people, and welcomed with enthusiasm and triumph by his countrymen.

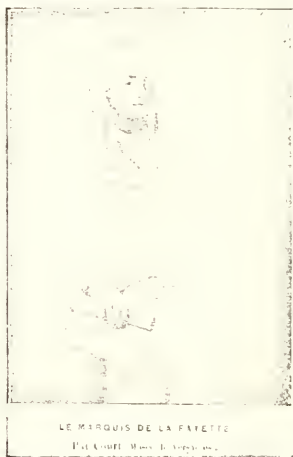
Received at Court with every mark of respect and admiration by Louis XVI. and the beautiful and accomplished Marie Antoinette, French chivalry vying with itself to do him honor, he became the main connecting link between the United States and France.

While here he received from Dr. Franklin, as representative of the United States, a magnificent sword, voted him by Congress, elaborately carved with his motto, "Cur non?" and inscribed, "From the American Congress to the Marquis de Lafayette."

The French government promised him six thousand men under Count Rochambeau, armed and equipped, to be placed at the disposal of the American commander. In addition to this he obtained a loan of money from Holland under the guarantee of France to sustain the treasury of the United States.

In six months he returned to the United States as an American officer, without connection with the French troops, wearing his American uniform. On his arrival at Boston, the Cradle of Liberty, amid the most flattering acclamations of the multitude, he was borne in triumphal procession to the residence of Governor Hancock.

After four days he proceeded to Philadelphia to confer with Congress, where he expressed his desire that the whole army



of Andre, and his own imminent peril. With singular self-command, Arnold concealed his emotions and left the room, leaving word for General Washington that urgent business had called him suddenly to West Point. Arnold's treason, however, was not discovered until two days afterwards.

In the campaign in Virginia, by a singular coincidence, Lafayette was brought into immediate conflict with the British officer before whom his father had fallen 23 years before.

The siege of Yorktown soon followed, and in this closing and decisive scene of America's revolution, Lafayette acted a most prominent and conspicuous part. Although opposed by superior numbers, and by one of the ablest and most experienced Generals in the British army, he succeeded in out-manoeuvring them, partly driving and partly luring them into a corner where they were compelled at length to lay down their arms.

His career of glory in America was now in a measure finished. His services, his fortune, and his influence, direct and indirect, had won the gratitude and love of America. Swords were turned into plow-shares, the voice of rejoicing and thanksgiving went up from every dwelling in the land, and Lafayette was accorded the satisfaction of occupying the highest position in the hearts of the American people next to the immortal Washington.

Returning to Paris, his talents, his energies and his influence

* These illustrations were loaned THE SPIRIT OF '76 by C. D. Daniel Stevens of Bristol, R. I. The house is still standing and is occupied by Judge John P. Reynolds, a descendant of original owner.

were devoted to advancing the interests of the United States, and procuring commercial treaties which would put this country on as favorable a footing as possible with other nations. Through his influence the ports of Marseilles, Bayonne, L'Orient and Dunkirk were thrown open to exports of merchandise from the United States, which, with the exception of tobacco, were admitted free of duty.

Having arranged matters of this character as favorably as possible, he was impressed with a strong desire to once more meet his comrades of the Continental Army, and, urged by Washington and other friends, upon a cordial invitation being extended to him and Madame Lafayette, he visited America. He proceeded to Washington, and it is recorded that he embraced his beloved General. For twelve days they devoted themselves to each other.

The circumstances and conditions of the meeting of these two men upon this occasion were remarkable. One a venerable patriarch, Father of his Country, laden with the honors of a grateful people and the homage of the world; the other a youth in the prime of life and the morning of his manhood, like a son by the side of his father. Each had assisted in achieving the fortune and fame of the other. Their work accomplished, their triumph achieved, each was emphatically the man of the age.

Lafayette was everywhere welcomed by the people as the hero who had fought their battles. Accompanied by Washington he traversed the scenes of the recent war, and visited the Continental Congress then in session at Treuton, where he received the most distinguished marks of attention, and an honorable and complimentary welcome from the President. In his reply, his last sentence was as follows:

"May this immense Temple of Freedom ever stand as a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary of the rights of mankind; and may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their government."

He left New York on Christmas Day, 1784. One of the last incidents of his presence here was the interest which he took in a young man who had recently started a newspaper known as the *Volunteer Journal*, loaning him \$500 for the enterprise, which was the foundation of a fortune for Matthew Carey.

Again in France, he became exceedingly popular with the common people, and much respected by the royalty in consequence of his great influence, his ability, and his fairness. Personally, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette could not indorse and were not in sympathy with his democratic sentiments and opinions, yet his influence over the masses of the people made him a valuable ally for them, and they realized, in the threatening aspect of the French horizon at that time, that Lafayette would be useful, as he was in reality necessary to them. He was therefore made Commander of the National Guard, which position he filled with distinguished ability and diplomacy. He was also a member of the French Court, where he always advocated the cause of the people, the reduction of taxes, and the radical reforms that seemed imperative in consequence of the extravagance and follies of the reign of Louis.

The Declaration of Independence, framed, was hung upon his wall, and a corresponding space on the opposite side left vacant, as he expressed it, for the "Declaration of Rights for France." For eight years that space remained unoccupied.

The spirit of freedom was abroad. A new order of things was demanded. The French Revolution, which ended with the rise of Napoleon, was born and in its infancy. Lafayette, although in sympathy with reform and exceedingly popular with the people, was nevertheless loyal to the King, and held the nation in a balance for a long time before actual hostilities developed.

The Bastille was demolished, and the formidable key was sent to his friend Washington, and to-day may be seen at Mt. Vernon.

Twice he saved the life of the King and Queen. Proposal was made that the King should be deposed and Lafayette appointed Regent; but he would not listen. "If the King rejects the

constitution," he said, "I will oppose him; but if he accepts it, I will defend him. In this he never faltered, although his popularity far exceeded that of any other man, and after the French fashion, the huzzas and the enthusiasm were always for Lafayette. "Lafayette forever! Vive le Lafayette!" With great diplomacy he quieted the mob at Versailles in the famous riot, standing on the balcony behind the King. Sincere in his profession of republicanism, he relinquished his rights of nobility and dropped the title of Marquis.

During the exciting scenes accompanying the Reign of Terror, Lafayette, by his magnificent frame and physique, by his own personal efforts and his strong arm and muscle, frequently rescued some poor fellow whom the mob was inclined to hang to the lamp-post or pierce with the sword.

The year 1797 found Napoleon General-in-Chief of the Army of Italy, and Lafayette a prisoner in Austria, where he remained for several years.

In November, 1799, a little more than a hundred years ago, the Directorate gave way to the Consulate, with Napoleon at its head, and the banished and proscribed of all Europe were ordered to return to the homes of their youth. The password of the day was, "Liberty, Paris and Lafayette." His return was somewhat of a surprise to Napoleon, as Lafayette was a formidable rival in the affections of the French people.

Upon the fall of Napoleon and the establishment of a provincial government, Lafayette was placed at the head of a commission to treat with the allied powers, which position he filled, in spite of his advanced age, with the same honor and fearless integrity that had characterized his entire life.

He had almost reached his three score and ten. He longed to visit once more the country to which he was so much attached, and view the evidences of her growing wealth and power. Accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, he arrived in the harbor of New York on the 15th of August, 1824. To describe the brilliant parades, the triumphal processions, the costly fetes, the balls, the parties which followed him upon his journeys as he visited the various scenes of his early campaigns; to recite the fine speeches and describe the great enthusiasm of his triumphal tour, would be impossible. He visited the tomb of Washington, and was received by Congress in a speech by Henry Clay. He went to Charleston, Augusta, Nashville, Buffalo, New York, Boston, stopping at New Haven in the month of August. The Second Company of Governor's Foot-Guards acted as escort upon his arrival in that city, and during his stay he visited the house (still standing) owned and occupied by Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University.

He was present on the 17th of June at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument, fifty years after the first battle of the Revolution. Some of the old soldiers and officers were present and participated in the celebration of the day, some scarred and wounded and bent with years, leaning on their staves, and with their children and grandchildren and hundreds of thousands of loyal Americans assisted in laying the foundation of that monument on the historic spot where Warren fell.

Can we do better than to leave him here standing on this sacred spot, tall, well proportioned and strongly built, with ample forehead and regular features, eyes of greyish blue, prominent, expressive and full of kindness; in deportment, noble and dignified; with manners easy, graceful and winning; voice agreeable and of great capacity; habits simple and regular; diet abstemious and temperate, benevolence unbounded, ability demonstrated. In the words of John Quincy Adams in his eloquent eulogy:

"Pronounce him one of the first men of the age, and you have not yet done him justice. Turn back your eyes upon the records of all time, examine from the creation of the world to this day the mighty deed of every age and clime, and where among the race of mortal man shall one be found who, as a benefactor of his kind, shall claim to take precedence of Lafayette?"

OURSELVES

A Story that will always be continued.

When we assumed the publication of *THE SPIRIT OF '76* three months ago, the prospect of rejuvenation seemed almost hopeless. For the past few years, Mr. Louis H. Cornish, the sole editor and publisher, was forced, through pressure of outside business, to spend as little time as possible on the magazine. Each succeeding year saw a decrease. Rather than suspend publication entirely, he managed in some way or other, to insure its appearance monthly. We say "monthly" reservedly. At any rate, each volume was complete with twelve numbers, bearing the names of the months in consecutive order. With every issue, it was a case of "Hello, you here again?"

All this is changed now. *THE SPIRIT OF '76* has been born again. Apologies are no longer given, nor are they expected. To tell the honest truth, we have been surprised ourselves at the good results we have obtained. Three months is a short time, but when you stop to consider the amount of nervous energy and concentrated force that has been expended during that period, you will marvel less.

Talk of the sufferings of prison-ship martyrs! Talk of the poor devils in Wall street who worry themselves into an early grave over "the madness of much money!" Why, their lot has been easy compared to ours. The martyrs fought for a cause and lived with no thoughts of money. The servants of Mammon fight for money with no thoughts of the life outside.

We were up against it both ways. The cause—Patriotism. The support of that cause—Money.

In other words, we had before us the problem of making *THE SPIRIT OF '76* a magazine that meant something, a magazine that would be valuable, interesting and instructive. Likewise, the problem of getting money enough to pay expenses. So far we have succeeded.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is now a magazine that will stand comparison with any other magazine published, so far as its reading-matter is concerned. Readers have assured us of that fact in innumerable letters. The circulation has increased with amazing rapidity. So has the advertising.

But we are far from being satisfied. We intend to publish a better magazine. We intend to increase the circulation to 25,000 within a year. We intend to get good advertising.

So much for what we have done and what we will do. Now, for what *you* can do. Read the magazine carefully. If you can write, or think you can write, do so. Study your American history, and give us the product of your research. Renew your subscription promptly. Don't force us to keep hammering at you. Get other people to subscribe. They'll do it, if only you'll ask them. Get them to write for sample copies. Read the advertisements. If you see anything you want, write to the advertiser and tell him you saw such-and so in *THE SPIRIT OF '76*. Every little counts—even Patriotism.

The bigger the circulation, the greater the advertising. A steady increase in both means more money, and that means—a better magazine.

It sounds absurd to say so, but every cent we take in will be turned right back into the paper. Perhaps you don't believe that statement. It's true nevertheless.

Now for a few of the letters we have received.

One man out in Chicago writes "we could not keep house without our favorite paper." That's putting it rather strongly. Yet we venture to say that inside of ten years, if that man continues to subscribe to *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, he'll be President of some big "trust," probably the "Servant Girls' Union."

Another man out in Topeka, Kansas, says "I might keep house without it, if I had plenty of beef steak and potatoes, but I would not want to be compelled to do so. Nothing but hard times would keep me from continuing to be a subscriber to *THE SPIRIT OF '76*." Heavens, what a responsibility rests on our shoulders! Think of the happy homes wrecked, should *THE SPIRIT OF '76* cease to exist. We may not be able to supply beef steak and potatoes, but we can furnish you with sufficient "food for thought."

Still another man from Philadelphia writes "I am very glad to learn that it is your purpose to make *THE SPIRIT OF '76* an organ of all the hereditary societies and as such I trust you will treat all alike." Not content with being the preserver of many unknown homes, we must perforce stand "treat." At this rate *THE SPIRIT OF '76* will speedily file a petition into bankruptcy.

A few days ago we received a letter from a man "out West"—that may mean almost anywhere—in which he says "I trust you will not 'weary in well doing.' In consideration of my appreciation, enclosed please find \$5." That man certainly deserves some great political office. The only position we have left to dispense with, a position that involves great responsibility and invests the incumbent with untold honor, is that of office-boy.

Other letters we have, too numerous to publish. They all, however, express the same thought in different ways. We like to get such letters. They signify the writer's appreciation in evident sincerity.

One thing more. We are working with a definite object in view—the diffusion of a more general knowledge of the subject of American History, the lesson for the future that may be drawn therefrom, and for the furtherance of that unknown quantity, that stands for so much and often means so little—Patriotism. To realize how much such work is needed, consider the alien population of the United States to-day, and its astonishing increase year by year; consider the children who are growing up in absolute ignorance of American ideals, of American principles, of American thought and traditions.

So much for this time. Possibly something more later.

Yours very truly,

The Spirit of '76 Publishing Company.

A SOLDIER'S HOME.

"YE OLD ABBEY."

"Ye Old Abbey" still stands as a landmark among the fine old shade trees on Lindel Street, in the picturesque town of Leominster, which was included in the old town of Lancaster, Mass., where Josiah White built it, and also the first saw-mill within the limits of the new town, which was set off and incorporated in 1740. Mr. White married, March 14, 1739, Deborah,



daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Curtis) House, who was the first mistress of "Ye Old Abbey," and the mother of his fifteen children. She died September 22, 1768; he then sold his home in Leominster and moved with his younger children to Rockingham, Vt., where he married second, September 16, 1770, Elizabeth Pulsifer, who sleeps by his side in the old church-yard in Rockingham. Of his ten sons born in "Ye Old Abbey," nine served in the Revolutionary War: namely, Josiah, John, Samuel, Benjamin, Abijah, Asa, Luke (grandfather of Mr. J. B. White of Kansas City, Mo.), Abel and Phineas White, born in 1763, and when writing the genealogy of the family we thought him too young, and did not look for his Revolutionary record, but later it was sent us from the war records of Vermont. He served 15 days in Capt. Jonathan Holton's company, Col. Eben Wood's regiment, October 17, 1780.

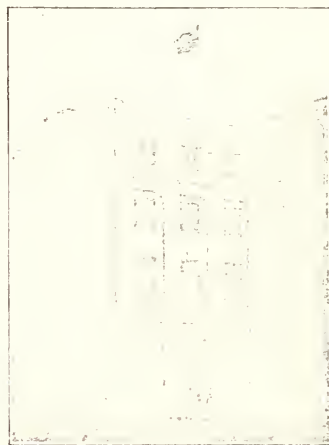
They were all living except Josiah and Asa when their father died, in 1800, and with his other son and daughters, grand and great-grandchildren, numbered 323 living descendants, while 63 had passed on before him. (From his stone in Rockingham.) We have been able to find birth or baptism of 2,063 of his descendants for the "Genealogy of the Descendants of John White," although there are five of his children whose families we have been unable to locate.

MYRA L. WHITE.

THE ORIGINAL ROGER SHERMAN HOUSE.

SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

On the site of the original dwelling house of Roger Sherman, in New Haven, Conn., the Union League Club of that city has erected a strikingly handsome clubhouse, which was formally opened on Monday, the 12th of October. THE SPIRIT OF '70 is indebted to Mr. Eli Mix for the illustration given of the old Sherman house, in which for a number of years his ancestors



THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, NEW HAVEN, CONN.



THE ORIGINAL ROGER SHERMAN HOUSE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

lived. His grandfather, Nathaniel Mix, lived and died there. The lot on which the house stood appears on the map of 1641, one of the earliest recorded maps in the history of the New Haven colony, and was known as the "Richard Platt" lot. In 1761, one hundred and twenty years later, the property was sold to Roger Sherman. It was during his visit to New Haven that George Washington made his headquarters in this house, staying in the upper right-hand room (See illustration).

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED CONCERNING ITS ORIGINAL OWNER, LIEUT.-COL. ROGER MORRIS, K. C.

THE recent purchase by the City of New York at the old home of Lieut.-Colonel Roger Morris, K. C., on Washington Heights, now known as Washington's Headquarters, renders appropriate the publication of some extracts from a memorial address, by its former owner, to the British government. A copy of this memorial was discovered by the writer among the papers of Sir Guy Carleton, in the files of the Public Record Office, London, during this summer.

It is dated 12 April, 1783, and recites that the memorialist "commanded the 47th Regiment as Lieut.-Colonel from 19 May, 1760, to 11 December, 1764;" that he was then appointed a member of the King's Council, and in May, 1775, upon the general confusion in the city of New York after the affair at Lexington, he removed with his family to England, and returned only in December, 1777.

Meantime, as we know, his residence had been utilized as the headquarters of his old friend and companion in arms during September and October of the year 1776, and after the fall of Fort Washington had been inhabited by the Hessian General and his aides.

We learn that the government paid rent for the

house to Lieut.-Colonel Morris, and that this rent and his salary as Inspector of the Claims of Refugees was all the means he had at that time to support himself in New York and his family in England.

He tells rather pitifully how he had been possessed of ten thousand pounds sterling at the time of his marriage, besides the large estates of his wife in the Phillips Manor of Westchester and Dutchess Counties.

Not only had their fine home become the centre of warlike operations, but he had had the misfortune to lose his town residence with all its furniture in the great fire in New York of September 21, 1776.

In respect of all these services and losses, and of the damage done to his barn, out-house, fences, and the cutting of all his timber for the camps, he asks consideration of the British government.

As is known, in the year 1779 his estate was forfeited and sold by the American Commissioners of Forfeiture.

Colonel Morris is stated to have obtained compensation for his loss of this property.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

IN AUTUMN.*

The Kingsbridge road is bright to-day,
Bedecked with nature's colors gay.
The yellow dust upon the sod
Is but the gold of goldenrod.

The hills around once more are green,
As when with other eyes were seen
Within this steep and narrow gorge
The royal banners of King George.

The sleepy tide by Harlem's plain
Ebbs southward, but returns again;
So came the soldiers, dim and gray,
That here made fight one bygone day.

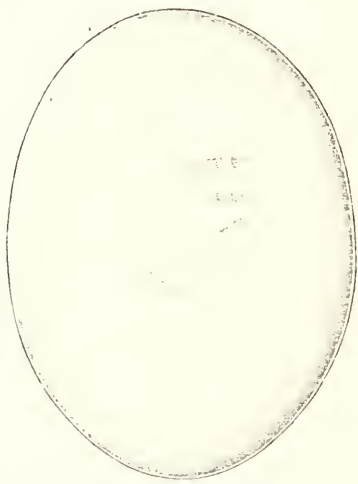
On yonder height, where clings the pine,
Was massed the Continental line;
'Twas there with fire and musket crack
The armies struggled forth and back.

Perchance by night the battle train
Storms, fights, and then retreats again.
Perchance the pines hide misty hosts,
With sentries wan and picket ghosts.

Long silenced is their warlike shout;
Their drums are stilled, their lights are out;
And few remember those who trod
Above the green and springing sod.

Yet they are here. In trenches deep,
Yankee and Hessian soldiers sleep.
The kindly earth is their abode;
God rest them by the Kingsbridge road!

JOHN JAMES MEEHAN.



Hon. Edwin Warfield of Baltimore, formerly President-General of the National Society S. A. R., has been elected Governor of Maryland on the Democratic State ticket.

Yes, give me the land that hath story and song,
To tell of the strife of the right with the wrong;
Yes, give me a land with a grave in each spot,
And names in the graves that shall not be forgot;
Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb,
There's grandeur in graves—there's glory in gloom.
For out of the gloom future brightness is born;
As after the night looms the sunrise of morn.
And the graves of the dead with the grass overgrown
May yet form the foot-stool of Liberty's throne,
And each simple wreck in the pathway of night
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of Right."

—Father Ryan.

*THE SPIRIT OF '76 is indebted to Mr. W. L. Calver for these lines, which were inspired by the discovery of certain Revolutionary relics just below the steep hillside of Fort Tryon, N. Y., where the battle was fought on November 16, 1776.

GEORGIA AND JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE.

GEORGIA, with its mountains and its valleys, its old red hills and green plains, its pine forests and its cultivated fields, its great lakes and rivers, its vast territory, its manly men with their ready response to friend or foe, its pure-hearted, loyal women, the "Empire State of the South," stands to-day a fitting monument to that great and good man, James Edward Oglethorpe, who called it into being.

In the Book of the Immortals this prince of English gentlemen must be reckoned without a peer among the wise, altruistic, far-seeing men, who like himself established colonies in America. Viewed as an effort of undefiled philanthropy, his work on this continent for humanity stands without a parallel in American history.

Handsome in feature, of commanding presence, with a fine native intelligence, polished by education and environment, a favorite at the English Court, a success in society, in politics, in business, he, nevertheless, turned away from the life he was so ably qualified to adorn, and in 1732 came to a far-distant land, for the exalted purpose of making a home for the homeless and to plant hope anew in the hearts of those worthy but unfortunate debtors of England, into whose lives the sunshine of the promise of better things seemed forever shut out.

His splendid manhood, his trained intelligence, his ample fortune, he gave to this beautiful purpose, without one thought of profit to himself, without a hope of personal gain. His compensation and reward came in the realization of a life lived worthily. Georgia remembers his sacrifices, and honors his heroic exploits.

The Colonial Dames of the State, Mrs. Georgia Page Wilder, president, have undertaken as their loving task and peculiar duty the renovation of the Oglethorpe Battery, which still stands, though in decay.

This society of patriotic women have replaced the old wall—forty feet front and sixteen feet high—and are now endeavoring to make the work permanent and solid. Even the old towers will be made to look as they once did.

When the renovation is completed, a bronze tablet will be placed on the old fort by the Dames to tell the inquiring stranger something of Georgia's infancy.

The State, led by the Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames and Sons of Colonial Wars, is now moving with a common impulse to further honor the memory of Georgia's founder, by erecting in Savannah a splendid marble monument that will voice even in soundless tone the praise of James Oglethorpe.

By a concerted movement the cities and towns will give a grand ball for the benefit of the monument fund in December.

The writer feels sure that the good wishes of all true patriots will be extended for the speedy completion of this work.

Mrs. S. B. C. MORGAN,

Vice-President Oglethorpe Monument Association.

HONOR FOR MISS M'LANE.

Miss Frances Moulton McLane, great-great-granddaughter of General Jonathan Moulton, first brigadier general to be appointed in the Revolutionary army, has received the scholarship of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Barnard College.

Miss McLane is a freshman at Barnard. She was graduated last June from a Brooklyn high school. Because of her illustrious American ancestry she was chosen to represent the New York City Chapter at Barnard. She is descended from Sir Thomas Moulton, one of the signers of the Magna Charta, and from Richard Warren, who came to this country on the Mayflower. Daniel Webster and John Greenleaf Whittier were distantly related to the family.

GEN. GRANT'S HOMESTEAD.

The old homestead of Gen. Grant in Galena, Ill., has been decided to that city by the children of the former President. The citizens of Galena presented this house to Gen. Grant in 1865, just after the Civil War. The building will probably be converted into a hospital.

Cardinal Gibbons says of America: "Every time I go to Europe I contrast things there with America, and then I praise God for the establishment in this country of a home for the oppressed."

THE FLAGS AND BANNERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The flags of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution are authentic fac-similes of those used during the American Revolution, and were made only after careful historical investigation by the Society's committee and under its personal supervision.

The collection at the present time numbers seventeen, as follows:

(1) The present United States national standard; (2) the flag of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing the arms of the State; (3) the standard of the Society of Sons of the Revolution; (4) the first National flag of the United States; (5) the Continental or Grand Union flag; (6) the flag of the Floating Batteries; (7) the Crescent Flag of Fort Sullivan, S. C.; (8) the Rattle-snake Flag; (9) the flag of the Continental Navy; (10) Naval Privateer Flag used during the Revolution; (11) the flag of the First Pennsylvania (Continental) Line Regiment; (12) the flag of the Hanover Association of Lancaster County, Penn.; (13) the flag of the Independent Battalion, Westmoreland County, Penn.; (14) the Royal (or Bourbon) flag of France; (15) Count Pulaski's Banner; (16) the flag of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard; (17) banner containing the Washington arms.

A brief history of each flag has been prepared by the chairman of the Committee on Flags. Two of these sketches are herewith given as being of especial interest.

(7) THE CRESCENT FLAG OF FORT SULLIVAN, S. C.

The Crescent Flag used in the heroic defence of Fort Sullivan (now Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor), against the British in June, 1776, by Colonel William Moultrie, was the first American flag used in the South in the Revolution. It consisted of a dark field with a white crescent in the upper right hand (dexter) corner.

Colonel, afterwards General Moultrie, states in his memoirs that "as there was no national flag at the time, I was desired by the Council of Safety (on September 13, 1775, on taking possession of Fort Johnson, on James Island, in the harbor) to have one made; upon which, as the State troops were clothed in blue and the fort was garrisoned by the men of the First and Second Regiments, who wore a silver crescent on the front of their caps, I had large blue flag made with a crescent in the dexter corner, to be uniform with the troops. This was the first American flag displayed by the South."

It was this flag that the gallant Sergeant William Jasper, of South Carolina, in the attack on Fort Sullivan, the following summer, fastened upon a sponge-staff and replaced upon the cation in the midst of a furious fire, after it had been shot away by the enemy's fleet and had fallen outside the parapet upon the beach. For his heroic act Governor Rutledge, the following day, presented him with his own sword, and thanking him in the name of his country, tendered him an officer's commission, which Jasper modestly declined.

(15) COUNT PULASKI'S BANNER.

A cavalry guidon of double crimson silk with the designs on each side handsomely embroidered in yellow silk, and the letters shaded with green. On the obverse side of the banner appears the "all-seeing Eye" within a circle of thirteen stars, surrounded by the motto, "Non alius regit." On the reverse are the letters, "U. S.," encircled with the motto, "Unita virtus forciat."

This banner was made for and presented to the brave Count Pulaski by the Moravian nuns at Bethlehem, Penn., after he had raised and organized an independent corps of sixty-eight horse and two hundred foot at Baltimore, Md., in 1778. Pulaski received the banner gratefully and bore it gallantly through many battles until he fell at Savannah, Ga., in the autumn of 1779. The banner was saved by his lieutenant—though himself severely wounded—and it eventually reached Baltimore after the close of the war, where it was used in the procession that welcomed Lafayette to that city during his visit to this country in 1824, and was then deposited, first in Peale's Museum, and afterwards with the Maryland Historical Society (in 1844), in whose rooms it is still carefully preserved.

But little of its former beauty remains, the crimson silk being now faded to a dull brownish red. The size of the original flag is only twenty inches square.

The presentation of the flag to Pulaski and the soldier's glorious death are commemorated by the poet Longfellow in his stirring "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns."

CAPT. HENRY H. BELLAS,

Chairman of the Committee on Flags.

SOCIETY NOTES.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City have arranged an attractive program of historical and social interest for the coming season. The society will continue to devote much energy toward raising money for the fund started several years ago for the erection of the Continental Hall, in Washington. Altogether the chapter has raised \$2,500 for this fund, it being the largest contribution made by any chapter of its size in the country. On December 2 the chapter will erect a tablet at the old Whitehall Tavern to commemorate the embarkation of Washington from the old Whitehall ferry. The unveiling of this memorial will be attended with interesting ceremonies.

William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., Newport, R. I., held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. Thomas P. Peckham, at which time the reports of the various officers were read and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Regent, Mrs. Kate Burlingham; vice-regent, Mrs. Clara A. Pinniger; secretary, Miss Susan W. Swinburne; assistant secretary, Miss Fata M. Peckham; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah A. N. Sayer; historian, Miss Edith M. Tilley; registrar, Miss Katharine M. Stevens; executive board, Mrs. Eliza A. Knoll, Miss Susan P. Swinburne, Mrs. Anne M. Bryant, Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn, Mrs. Hattie F. Goffe, Mrs. Mary M. S. Robinson; entertainment committee, Miss Susan P. Swinburne, Mrs. Hattie F. Goffe, Mrs. Sarah P. Landers, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Benson, Mrs. Martha U. Peckham.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have undertaken the patriotic task of raising a fund to pay for the erection of a Virginia building on the grounds of the St. Louis Exposition. The building is to be a reproduction of Jefferson's home at Monticello.—Lynchburg (Va.) News.

Miss Eugenia Washington Moncreur was married on October 7th in Washington, D. C., to Mr. Charles Edwin Brown of Seattle, Wash. The bride is the daughter of Thomas Gascoigne Moncreur and Jean Washington. Her mother was the granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington, brother of Gen. Washington. She is also a niece of Dolly Madison. Miss Moncreur is a prominent member of the Washington D. A. R.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R., placed upon the Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier, Vermont, September 24, a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

Marquis de Lafayette
passed the night of June 28, 1825,
in the old Pavilion
which stood here.

This tablet is erected by
The Marquis de Lafayette Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
1903.

Historical addresses were delivered by Rev. A. N. Lewis and Hon. Joseph A. De Boer. Mrs. W. A. Briggs, the Chapter Regent, unveiled the tablet.

MISS CARRIE E. DEAVITT.

The sun-dial that marks the site of the historic elm on the City Hall Park at Pittsfield, Mass., is further evidence of the patriotic work that the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing.

The tree of which this sun-dial is a felicitous and enduring memorial, marking its location, was familiarly and lovingly called by later generations the "old elm." When the first plantation of Pontreosne was settled it was a fully grown tree, in its prime, rearing its stately head above the surrounding forest. When a clearing was made it was spared from the woodman's axe on account of its beauty. The first road was deflected to avoid it, and from that time until it was cut down, on July 25, 1804, it was a most conspicuous ornament of the public square, and was so fortunately located as to mark almost the exact center of the town. When the new meeting-house was built, in 1790, it was thought to be in the way. Mrs. John Chandler Williams vigorously protested, and is said to have interposed herself, after three blows had been struck, between the tree and the axeman, to make her intercession effectual. Her prompt and righteous action resulted in her husband offering to give the town for its public square as much of his land lying south of the highway as it would give from its meeting-house and

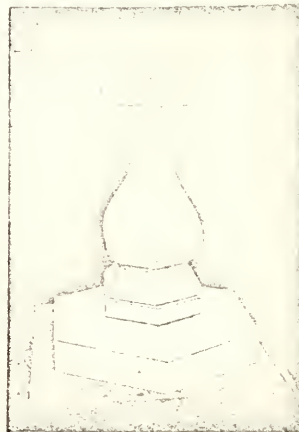
burial lot on the north. It would seem that Mr. Williams gave more than his offer called for, and to this incident Pittsfield owes its present public square, and to Mrs. John Chandler Williams's memory a debt of lasting gratitude, unless the railway companies adopt the whole square for their waiting stations.

The "old elm" in its vigorous prime was 120 feet in height, and it was 90 feet to the first limb. Until it was seriously injured by a bolt of lightning, June 30, 1841, it had a full, well-proportioned top, and was in all respects a fine, healthy, well-developed tree, "whose giddy top the morning loved to gild," the pride of every citizen, the admiration of every visitor, and a most notable landmark. Even in its later years, when it became a spectre of its former self, or, as Dr. Holmes put it, when it "needed a wig," it was carefully cherished, until it became a menace to the public safety. On the 25th day of July, 1804, it was cut down, amid universal regret. Its age was computed, from the annual marks, to be 340 years. Although the computation was a careful microscopic one, there remains a reasonable doubt of its accuracy. It is enough to know that for more than a century it stood.

Patient through sun and rain,
Waiting with graceful persistence,
With yielding but rooted resistance,
The North winds wrench and strain

for all time.

The dial occupies a position a little to the southwest of where the old elm tree stood. The base is two feet and to inches across and six inches thick. The shaft is octagonal in shape, two feet nine inches in height. The dial itself is 13 inches across,



SUN-DIAL GIVEN BY PEACE PARTY CHAPTER, D. A. R.

circular in shape, and five-sixteenths of an inch thick. The dial is of brass, and the base and shaft were hewn from the finest Vermont marble. The figures upon the outer edge of the dial are black, and the inscription, also in black character, reads as follows:

Let others tell of storms and showers.

I'll only mark your sunny hours.

On a brass plate at the base of the dial is the equation of time, while another brass plate bears these words:

"Site of the

historic elm of Pittsfield.

Erected by Peace Party Chapter.

Daughters of the American Revolution,

July 25, 1804; June 23, 1903."

These dates indicate the time of the hewing down of the tree and the date of dedication. On the dial is the insignia of Peace Party Chapter. Around the sun-dial a small iron railing is to be erected.

The Colonial Chapter (New York), Daughters of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Henry Helper is regent, is planning to give a series of card parties during the winter.

SOCIETY NOTES.—(Continued.)

CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION —
 CELEBRATION OF THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISBANDING
 OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

By a proclamation of Congress, dated October 18th (1783), all officers and soldiers absent on furlough were discharged from further service, and all others who had engaged to serve during the war, were to be discharged from and after the 3d of November following. A small force only was to be retained in service until a peace establishment should be organized.

About the 25th of November, the British army embarked from New York, and a formal entry took place of the Continental military and the New York civil authorities, General Washington and Governor George Clinton, on horseback, leading the procession. The contrast between the American and British troops was striking. The residents of New York had been accustomed for a long time to military display in all the finish and fiery of garrison life. The British troops leaving were equipped as if for show, and with their scarlet uniforms and burnished arms, made a brilliant display; the troops that marched in, on the contrary, were ill clad and weather beaten, and made a forlorn appearance. The city was a scene of public festivity and rejoicing. A few days later Washington prepared to depart for Annapolis, where Congress was assembling, with the intention of asking leave to resign his command. A barge was in waiting, about noon on the 4th of December (1783), at Whitehall Ferry, to convey him across the Hudson to Paulus Hook (now Jersey City).

The principal officers of the army assembled at France's Tavern, now on the corner of Broadway and Pearl Street, New York, to take final leave of him. On entering the room, and finding himself surrounded by his old companions in arms, who had shared with him so many scenes of hardship, difficulty and danger, his agitated feelings overcame his usual self-command. Filling a glass with wine and turning upon them his saddened countenance, he said: "With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you."

Washington departed to Annapolis, resigned and returned to his home at Mount Vernon. The War of the Revolution was ended, the independence of the thirteen American colonies had been accomplished, and the United States of America was assured of a place among the nations of the earth, which it has since become.

This day and the events associated with it was celebrated by the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, by a banquet held in San Francisco, on Thursday, October 22. In view of the fact that the California Society was the first body in inception, institution and organization, to unite the descendants of Revolutionary patriots and perpetuate the memory of all those who took part in the American Revolution and maintained the independence of the United States of America, unusual interest centered on this anniversary celebration.

The response to the toast, "The Disbandment of the Continental Army, 1783," was given by Comptroller George C. Pardee, Governor of California. Governor Pardee responded in a manner that aroused his hearers to the height of enthusiasm.

Maj.-Gen. McArthur, U. S. A., who ably responded to the toast, "The Disbandment of Other United States Armies," was given a hearty greeting both before and at the conclusion of his remarks.

Comptroller Warren Olney, Mayor of Oakland, responded to the toast, "The Loss of her American Colonies a Blessing or a Detriment to Great Britain?"

A manifestation of patriotic sentiment by this and kindred societies seems especially pertinent at this juncture, in view of the fact that certain organizations in our midst are refusing membership to those citizens who are members of the State militia, thus striking at the foundation of a system of national defense, wisely adopted by our forefathers. Such action can only emanate from an influence inimical to our free institutions, and calls for our condemnation.

Furthermore, if patriotism and love of country prevailed, as our ancestors knew it, there would be no anarchy, no unions or societies claiming rights and oaths of allegiance superior to the law and the constitution of the government, no expelling of members because of their obedience to the call of the law to military service.

Our national government was made by a patriotic and intelligent people, for the control and protection of a patriotic and intelligent people, and it is suited for such a people, and not the ignorant, corrupt and unpatriotic. It is suited for a people who love their country and their country's flag, and not for a

people whose only watchword is "Long live the King" or "Long live the Emperor."

Our government is so constructed that it needs for its successful operations the constant care and guiding hand of a people whose love and faith is in the constitution, and are willing to give good citizenship.

It is not for our people to interest themselves in elections when convenient to themselves, not only when conditions political are so bad that a revival or reform is necessary, but we should be always in evidence, when nominations and elections are to be made for office-holders, and such is true patriotism and love of our country.

If love of our country, freedom of speech, and of the press, life, liberty and property and independence of foreign control, were worth fighting for in the War of the Revolution, for eight years and more, then our people should be willing to assume and carry the burdens of good citizenship, and if they do, then our forefathers have not fought in vain, and "government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Thoughts of a similar nature are expressed so strongly in the letters of regret that were read from Gen. E. S. Greeley, President-General of the National Society, S. A. R., and from Charles F. Adams, President of the Massachusetts Society, S. A. R., that it seems advisable to quote from them. Gen. Greeley wrote:

"We have also another great duty to perform, and that is, the education of the foreign hordes that come to make their homes among you. Teach these people the true meaning of the words 'independence' and 'freedom,' that they may know the difference between 'freedom' and 'license.' This is a work which the National Society has inaugurated, and the matter has been placed in the hands of a committee on education, who will immediately publish and distribute in several languages a circular pamphlet, which will set forth in concise terms and in a clear manner the principles of a free government. Our great work is not only to perpetuate the memories of the fathers and to commemorate their achievements, but a greater work, which is to inspire the youth of our country with love of country, and patriotic devotion to its flag."

Mr. Adams said:

"Both Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution recognize that the tremendous influx of immigrants to our shores necessitates concerted action upon our part to eradicate as speedily as possible un-American ideas from their minds, and educate especially the children of foreign birth to become true and loyal American citizens. We believe that every good American citizen irrespective of race, creed or politics, desires the best possible municipal, State and national government, and as descendants of patriotic sires our energies should be directed to secure that result.

"The future prosperity of our trade and commerce and advancement in national ethics will largely depend upon the earnest and enthusiastic work of patriotic organizations represented in the National Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, each performing their part in the great assimilation of foreigners into this nation."

The editorial in THE SPIRIT of '76 for October emphasizes still further the great need of "alien education," and the assimilation of foreign ideas with American thought and purposes. Too much cannot be said on the subject. The California Society feels its responsibility, and is doing its best to meet it.

GILES H. GRAY.

President California Society,
 Sons of the American Revolution.

YOKTOWN PAY.—DINNER GIVEN BY THE ILLINOIS S. A. R. SOCIETY.

In the early part of the afternoon of October nineteenth, 1781, at Yorktown, the humiliation of the British army was keenly felt by its brave officers in surrendering to the victorious Americans. They felt the disgrace of laying down their arms to their American patriots whom they held in slight esteem, as a parcel of rebellious subjects of no particular importance and deserving punishment for their daring insubordination.

By the overwhelming defeat of Cornwallis's forces they knew that for the present the deathblow had been sounded to British sovereignty over the United States of America. Could they have seen the future strength and power of the new nation, which sprang into existence at the first shot at Lexington, the



SOCIETY NOTES.—(Continued.)

humiliation of their pride in the surrender would have been less, but the sense of what they had lost the keener.

The great victory gained at Yorktown will ever be fresh in the minds of the youth and men of America. With it began the rapid progress of American civilization and national unity. Patriotic societies keep alive the memories of important epochs in American history by the celebration of anniversary days. The Illinois State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, which is one of the foremost patriotic societies to engage in the promotion of loyal movements and the observance of important Revolutionary events, gave a "Yorktown Day" dinner, October nineteenth, at the Hamilton Club, Chicago. Two hundred members, including guests, were present. Letters of regret were received from Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A., Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., Congressman Hamilton, Michigan, and Hon. Edwin Warfield, Maryland.

The speakers and their topics were: Judge R. S. Tutill, "The Lesson from Yorktown"; Judge O. H. Horton, "The Responsibility of Success"; Hon. L. Y. Sherman, "The West in the Revolution"; Dr. W. B. Leach, "Common Sense Patriotism"; and Rev. Dr. Lawrence, "The Spirit of '76." The responses to toasts were heard by attentive listeners, and the eloquence of the speakers elicited hearty encores, attesting to the interest of the compatriots and the popularity of the speakers. Mr. Sherman is one of the present candidates for Governor of Illinois, and while Speaker in the lower branch of the General Assembly at Springfield energetically aided in the passage of the Illinois State flag law. The Hungarian Orchestra rendered choice selections. Professor Carnes gave humorous recitations, and the Lexington Quartette sang a number of popular and patriotic songs. The toastmaster was Daniel Miner Lord, president of the society. Mr. Lord spoke on the importance of the day and added to his popularity in the capacity of toastmaster.

The banquet-room of the Hamilton Club was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, shields, portraits of Revolutionary officers and unique designs. The center of the banquet table, were decorated with oak leaves, ferns and red carnations, while American beauties lent their color to the speakers' table. Among those at the speakers' table was a son of a Revolutionary soldier—ex-Judge Shreve, an officer in the Civil War; Col. Long, and an officer in the Spanish-American War, Col. Lauman, while at an adjoining table were seated the Chicago Continental Guard, composed of members of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

An after-dinner program printed on old gold satin ribbon was placed at the side of each plate, with the following sentiment at the top: "Patriotic societies foster the love of country and keep alive in successive generations the memory of the deeds of the founders of our republic."

The dinner was given by the Society as a complimentary entertainment to its members, the expense being paid from the funds in the treasury. The menu of seven courses was excellent, and the wine was drunk from loving cups. The sociability of the compatriots was apparent in every part of the banquet hall. A Yorktown Day souvenir was given to each member present. The occasion was successful in attracting a large number of the society, arousing enthusiasm, promoting good fellowship, creating new interest, and winning the expressed determination of many present to lend their aid in advancing the patriotic work of the society.

C. K. M.

A meeting of the board of managers of the Michigan Society, S. A. R., was held at the headquarters in Detroit, on October 8th. The chair was filled by the Hon. Thomas Pitts, president of the society, who had just returned to the city after quite an absence, very much improved in health. Arrangements were made for holding the annual banquet some time during the coming winter. The Hon. John Goode of Washington, D. C., will probably be the principal speaker. At the meeting Mr. George William Bates, historian-general of the national society, pleasantly surprised the board by presenting a beautifully framed certified copy of the Declaration of Independence—a fac-simile of the original, bearing all the signatures and surrounded by the coats-of-arms of the original States. This interesting gift constitutes a beautiful and appropriate addition to the mural embellishments of the Michigan Society's rooms at No. 80 Griswold Street, Detroit.

I have just learned that Mr. John Waterman, an honored citizen of the village of Arcadia, Mich., is one of five generations who have fought in American wars. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, his grandfather a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father a soldier in the Mexican War. He himself served in the War of the Rebellion, and his son served in the Philippines.

HYLANDE MACGRATH.

The Illinois State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has nominated Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller for the office of president. Mr. Miller has been actively identified with the Society for the past ten years, is a trustee of the Holland Society of Chicago, and a member of the Huguenot Society of America, New York. He is well and favorably known in connection with flag legislation, having been chairman of the flag committee, and is at present a member of the board of directors of the American Flag Protective Society, of which Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., is president, and Major-General Henry C. Godkin, U. S. A., is vice-president. Mr. Miller has won the confidence and respect of the members of the Society, who wish to show their appreciation of his unselfish and patriotic work by making him president of the Society for 1903-04.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held at the headquarters of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., October 20th, at 2 p. m., President-General Edwin S. Greeley presiding.

The report of the Treasurer-General was read and accepted. Question of the next place for holding the National Congress was discussed and communications received from St. Louis inviting the Congress there, were read. Messrs. Walter S. Logan, James D. Hancock, and Morris B. Beardsley were appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The Registrar-General, A. Howard Clark, was authorized to compile and publish the Year Book for 1903. The acceptance of Mr. Wallace Donald McLean as chairman of the National Press Committee was read and approved. Amendments to the National Constitution received from the Colorado and Oregon State Societies were then read, and the Secretary-General was authorized to send a copy of the same to the several State societies for their action. After a few minor transactions of business, the meeting was adjourned.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will endeavor this year to raise the sum necessary to place a bronze tablet in the Boston Public Library, commemorating the noted writers of patriotic verse and song. The design has been made by Mr. Charles R. Harley of Belmont, Mass. The trustees, as well as the Municipal Art Commission, have passed a vote of acceptance. Mrs. Adeline Frances Fitz, State Vice-Regent, is chairman of this committee. Appreciating the national love which pervades Americans as well as the power of popular song, Mrs. Fitz suggested that this work be chosen as the patriotic work of the year.

Mrs. Fitz has been an ardent student of the history of our nation's songs. Her lectures are favorably known among the women's clubs and organizations. She has reached the hearts of music-lovers with her own choice bits of song. Her compositions have a rare charm and have met with responsive appreciation.

In her letter to the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, outlining the work of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Fitz says: "It is hoped all patriotic men and women who desire to have an interest in commemorating these men will invest the small sum of five cents in a souvenir postcard issued by the society to start the fund."

This post-card was designed by Mrs. Marie Wilcox Fitz, formerly a member of the New York School of Design. It represents an old-time choir; the verse.

"Let tyrants shake their iron rod.

And slavery clank her galley chains;

We'll fear them not, we'll trust in God;

New England's God forever reigns."

is taken from Chester, our first Revolutionary hymn. These cards can be secured in small or large quantities at the State headquarters, 810 Colonial Building, Boston Street, Boston, Mass.

DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

Meeting of the executive board of the National Society at the residence of Mrs. William Gerry Slade, in New York City, on Friday, October 9. The following preparations were made for the annual meeting of the Society in New York the first part of January:

January 7—Delegates entertained at the Honor Day luncheon of the New York State Society at Delmonico's.

January 8—Meeting of executive council in the forenoon. Open meeting of all delegates in the afternoon.

January 9—Meeting of National Executive Board.

January 10—Sunday religious services.

The subject of memorials to John Paul Jones, Commodore Casira and Commodore Bainbridge, will be brought before the National Society. Mrs. Kate Kearney will be appointed Regent of the District of Columbia Chapter.

The monument erected on the field where the battle of New Orleans was fought has been left unfinished for over thirty years. The Louisiana branch of the Society has raised money, beautified the grounds, has aroused interest in the State Legislature and secured the gift of the land to the national government. An appropriation of \$50,000 is now desired to complete this memorial on the ground where one of the most memorable battles was fought and victory gained by untrained forces against the trained forces of Wellington. There is no patriotic movement of a national nature South of Chattanooga, and the South has been neglected when appropriation favors for such objects have been bestowed.

It is hoped that every patriotic heart will respond and all will lend their efforts and influence to complete this work, which is under the auspices of Mrs. John B. Richardson, President N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Louisiana, 1025 Prytano Street, New Orleans, La.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
President N. Y. State Society, Daughters of 1812.

Those who are interested in the preservation of Frances's Tavern, recently acquired by the City of New York, will be pleased to learn that under the direction of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, it will be restored as nearly as possible to its condition at the time that Washington made it his headquarters. Since that time many changes have been wrought in its interior, which have more or less obliterated some of its most attractive architectural characteristics. The auxiliary will endeavor to re-arrange all the rooms so as to conform to their appearance in the Washington period. The executive board of the auxiliary, of which Mrs. William Brookfield is president, held its first meeting at the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt Cross, 26 West 35th Street, when the details of the work to be undertaken were discussed and other plans for the season considered. The building is to be opened as a museum of relics connected with Washington, his officers and men of the Continental army, as soon as the changes desired can be completed.

MRS. HARTLEY'S GIFT.

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley of New York has given an endowment of \$20,000 to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter (Hudson, N. Y.), D. A. R., for the maintenance and purchase of books for the free library in the Chapter house. A few years ago Mrs. Hartley gave the Chapter-house, the building having been the dwelling place of her grandfather. She also made a gift of several thousand dollars to the Chapter some months ago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL MEMORIALS
TO THE HEROES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR,
916 F St., Washington, D. C., October 22, 1903.)

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

239 Broadway, New York City:

My Dear Sir:—As you are probably aware, a special committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution to endeavor, if possible, to secure a monument or memorial in Washington to the heroes of the Revolution. The committee is exceedingly anxious to do something to bring about this result at the earliest moment. Will you kindly confer with your member of Congress, if possible, and urge upon him the importance of aiding in securing favorable action of Congress so that we may obtain a monument or memorial without further delay.

It is indeed surprising that the heroes of the Revolution—the men who took the most active part in the foundation of our Republic—have never been recognized at the National Capital. This is an important patriotic work in which all lovers of their country are deeply interested. The cost will be comparatively small when compared with the real merit of the proposition.

We hope you will give this matter your earnest support. Shall be glad to hear from you on the subject. If you cannot have a personal conference with your Representative, will you not write to him? There certainly can be no objection to this movement, and there are many arguments in its favor.

Yours very truly,

B. H. WARNER,
Chairman Special Committee.

BOOK NOTES

76 Lyrics of the Revolution.—This volume is intended for the patriotic people of America, who hold in grateful remembrance the memory of those who fought the battles, framed the Constitution, and administered the government in the early days of our country. The poems presented were written almost half a century ago by the Rev. Edward C. Jones, M. A., and have been published in memory of her father by Julia L. Walker.

American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century. By Edward Stanwood, author of "A History of the Presidency," etc. In 2 volumes, large crown 8vo. Mr. Stanwood's book is the most thorough and comprehensive work on the tariff ever produced. It covers the whole ground from colonial times to the Dingley Tariff, and is the result of a careful study of the original sources as well as of all prior works upon the history of single tariffs, or of the subject as a whole. It avoids merely academic discussion of the theories of protection and free trade. The author regards the controversies that have been waged over the tariff as chiefly political and secondarily practical; and takes the view that the arguments based upon the theories of rival schools of political economy have had little influence in forming public opinion, or in guiding public action. Although he writes as a protectionist, the narrative of occurrences and the summaries of debates are scrupulously fair and equally full for both parties to the controversy, thus enabling those who disagree with his conclusions to find material for dissent. Among the noteworthy original discussions, aside from that upon the Constitutionality of Protection, the following may be mentioned: The Protective Character of the First Tariff; Hamilton's Report on Manufactures; Secretary Walker's Report (1840); The Situation After the Close of the Civil War; and The Industrial Upheaval in the Last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century. Mr. Stanwood's earlier books have established his reputation as a writer on both the political and the economic aspects of this subject.

American History and its Geographic Conditions. By Ellen C. Semple. With maps and charts. 8vo. In this fresh interpretation of our national history, Miss Semple shows the tremendous part that geography has played in evolution, war, travel, and commerce. The position of mountains and mountain passes, the size and direction of rivers, the course of trails are seen to have been powerful factors in the life of the nation. The author shows that they have determined the course of emigration, the plan of campaign in war, the distribution of settlements, and laid down in advance the routes of our railroads. Indeed, she gives them a dramatic significance which lifts geography out of the dull round of formal study into a captivating pursuit. Her book may be said to be the first important geographical contribution to the new science of Anthropogeography. It is adequately illustrated by maps and charts, showing the paths of migration, the distribution of population, the movements of armies in war, and the course of trails and railroads in commerce.

"A Forest Hearth" (Macmillan Co.). Mr. Charles Major's new story, is as different as possible from his former books. Life and love among the pioneers in Indiana during the '30's form the theme, which is, in brief, a vigorous story of the men and women and children who developed that particular portion of the wilderness into one of our most fertile and productive States. Die Bright's love for Rita Bays carries him through queer adventures in the wilderness and in Indianapolis, and their friend Billy Little helps them out of many scrapes. So vivid a picture of the pioneers of the Middle West has never before been painted.

On the We-a Trail (Macmillan Co.).—The scene of Miss Caroline Brown's new story is laid in nearly the same region as Mr. Major's, but the date is fifty or sixty years earlier. Incidentally the tale portrays the lives of the American pioneers in the "Great Wilderness" during the Revolutionary War, the capture and recapture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes on the Wabash, and the final fall of the fort under George Rogers Clark, when the lovers are finally reunited. "We-a" is the name of a subtribe of Indians, and also the name of the famous war trail on which much of the action takes place.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has written an unique piece of literature, which will appear in *The Century* during the coming year. It is to be called "The Youth of Washington," and in it an attempt has been made to produce in the form of autobiography a human picture in which historical facts shall be interpreted rather than literally reproduced. Dr. Mitchell, it is understood, was induced to undertake the work through his success in por-

traying Gen. Washington in the novel of "Hugh Wynne." The author imagines the Father of His Country sitting down at Mount Vernon in his old age and recording solely for his own eye the story of his "youthful life and the influences that affected it for good or ill." To do this Dr. Mitchell has attempted to enter into the personality of his subject, to produce in his own mind an illusion of the events of a century and a half ago, and then to write down his impressions by sheer force of visualization.

Sir Gilbert Parker's book on Quebec is a revelation of the amount of stirring and bloody history that centres around that famous old city. Into it comes one of the most splendid tales of heroism in the world—the defense of the Long Sault by Adam Daulac and sixteen other Frenchmen against seven hundred Iroquois.

FIND ANCIENT RELICS.

Relics of a prehistoric town inhabited by mound builders have been discovered in Montgomery County, Ind. State Geologist Blatchley, who has received samples of various articles, says that the collection is superior to any in the world. It comes from the farm of J. H. Allen, which he and Winton Utterback have been years in exploring. In the course of their researches, without opening the ground to any considerable extent, they have discovered an axe, fifteen arrow-heads, a ceremonial stone and utensils for making bowstrings.

The axe is a big one, much too large and unwieldy for use in war. This specimen is almost perfect. The ceremonial stone, however, is the relic that has taken the fancy of the State geologist. It is a smooth piece of stone resembling a double bladed axe, with two grooves cut in the blades. An uninitiated observer might take the stone for the petrified vertebrae of some monster fish. Mr. Blatchley says he believes this to be the finest relic of the kind in the world.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Ranger Section of the Navy League of the United States has been formed at Portsmouth, N. H., by Mr. O. I. Frisbee and other members of the Paul John Jones Chapter, S. A. R. Mr. Frisbee was the founder of the Paul Jones Club, Portsmouth, N. H., and Pepperell Association of Kittery, Maine. He is a member of the Massachusetts Society, S. A. R., Massachusetts Commandery of Navy Orders, and is chairman for New England of the Order of Pequot and King Philip.—Communication.

A REAL DAUGHTER.

Friday, October 2, was the eighty-eighth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers, one of the very few real Daughters of the American Revolution, her father having been a soldier in the War of the Revolution. As a mark of affection, the Milwaukee Chapter of the D. A. R. adjourned its first meeting Friday afternoon at an early hour and the members went to call upon Mrs. Thiers and offer their congratulations.

The Milwaukee Chapter has decided to extend somewhat the scope of its work, and new committees will be appointed to take charge of the new work. This will include the preservation and decoration of graves of Revolutionary War soldiers; Wisconsin history and historical places; real daughters and sons of the Revolution, and relics of early history.

NECROLOGY.

At Simsbury, Mrs. Eleanor A. Crandall Phelps, widow of Jeffrey O. Phelps. Mrs. Phelps was born in New York State fifty-five years ago. She taught school in West Hartford previous to her marriage to Mr. Phelps in Rocky Hill, August, 1874. She leaves four step-children, Mrs. Aaron L. Eno, Jeffrey O. Phelps, Jr., Mrs. James K. Crofut, and Mrs. Joseph R. Ensing, all of Simsbury, and six step-grandchildren; also a brother in New York State, a half sister in Kansas, and an aunt, Mrs. William Sessions, of Rocky Hill. She belonged to the Simsbury Methodist Church, and until her health failed took an active part in the work of the society. She was a member of Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Simsbury.

FOR SALE—Issues of THE SPIRIT OF '76, for May, September, October, November, December, 1895; January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 1896; January, March, April, May, June, October, November and December, 1897; March, 1898; June, October and November, 1899; December, 1901; and August, 1902. Address I. N. Waite, 112 Chestnut St., Albany, N. Y.

BUCHAN'S GIFT TO WASHINGTON.

THE *Scottish Patriot*, published monthly in Glasgow, is endeavoring to locate the token box sent by the Earl of Buchan to George Washington in 1791.

"It seems," says the *Patriot*, "that the Earl of Buchan, the friend and patron of Robert Burns, was so delighted with the heroic part that General Washington took in the American War of Independence, that he sent him a box made from the oak that sheltered Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk. The letter from Lord Buchan, which we subjoin, will explain the story better than we can tell it. But we are left to solve an interesting problem, and we appeal to any of our American friends who can help us to solve it, and that is, To whom did General Washington give the box, and in whose possession is it now? The letter is as follows:

(Copy of the Earl of Buchan's letter to Gen. Washington, President of the United States of America, sent inclosed in the box of Wallace's oak.)

DRYBURGH ABBEY, June 28, 1791.

Sir—To use your own emphatic words, "May that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the American people a government instituted by themselves, for public and private security, upon the basis of law and equal administration of justice, preserving to every individual as much civil and political freedom as is consistent with the safety of the nation," and may He be pleased to continue your life and strength as long as you may be in any way useful to your country.

I have intrusted this sheet, inclosed in a box made of the oak that sheltered our great Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk, to Mr. Robertson, of Aberdeen, with the hope of his having the honour of delivering it into your hands, and meeting with your protection as an honest man seeking for bread and for fame in the new world by the exercise of his talents.

This box was presented to me by the Goldsmiths' Company of Edinburgh, from whom, feeling my own unworthiness to receive this magnificently expressive present, I requested, and obtained permission, to make it over to the man in the world to whom I thought it was most justly due.

Into your Excellency's hand I commit it, requesting of you to transmit it, on the event of your decease, to the man in your own country who shall appear to your judgment to deserve it best, and upon the same considerations that have induced me to send it to your Excellency. With the highest esteem, I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

BUCHAN.



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These charms are struck in solid Bronze, same size as shown in above engraving. The obverse has space for the insertion of a photograph, while the reverse as shown bears the name of the owner, the State society and the national society numbers to which he belongs.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING COMPANY,
239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Declaration of Independence

The original, with its wealth of signature, is probably the most interesting and valuable of the American historical documents.

It is now faded and so worn that it is almost illegible, but the wealth of the world could not purchase it. To preserve and perpetuate it, the United States Government has caused it to be laid between heavy steel plates hermetically sealed and placed in a carefully guarded vault in the State Department at Washington.

It will never be exhibited again

The Government, before sealing up the original, at great expense caused an exact copy of the original to be made, which is now on exhibition in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., from which we have had engraved a number of copies 15x17 inches, on heavy embossed parchment, containing the *fac-simile signatures* of each signer.

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PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PROBABLY the career of no one among the pioneers of American art is so little known to the present generation as that of Joseph Wright. Yet in the beginning of this century no name was more familiar than his. Joseph Wright was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, July 16th, 1756, and died in Philadelphia of the yellow fever, December, 1793.

Joseph Wright painted three portraits of General Washington, the first in 1783, now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In 1784 he painted another which now belongs to the Powell family of Newport, R. I., and in the same year he made a bas-relief owned at present by Mr. Benjamin R. Smith of Philadelphia. The above portrait, the last work of Mr. Wright, was done in 1790. This portrait of President Washington is undoubtedly Mr. Wright's best work and has had a most interesting history.

The picture was purchased by Thomas Shields at a public auction of a picture-restorer in Alexandria, Va., about the year 1815. Mr. Shields kept a public house in Alexandria and was a member of the same Masonic Lodge as Washington.

With the exception of loans to the Curtis family and art exhibitions, the portrait has been the property of Mr. George L. McKean of Chicago, grandson of Mr. Curtis, since 1815. Mr. McKean recently died and it was always his desire that the portrait become the property of some Historical Society or Public Institution.

The simple, placid dignity of this painting is its highest commendation, while at the same time it has a charm of reality about it which is deeply impressive.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It expounds the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries, the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is a distinctive magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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ORGANIZATION AND WEALTH.

LABOR organizations have long since ceased to be a panacea for the tyrannies and iniquities of capital. Combinations of capital and labor, each for themselves, doubtless have their legitimate ends, but when either one defies all laws of justice and presumes to curtail the privileges of individual liberty, there is need for intervention.

Reports reach us daily of strikes being inaugurated, of industries being tied up and business at a standstill, of thousands of workmen forced to become a part of that great army of the "unemployed," until certain questions are settled, certain demands granted, or certain concessions made. Individual liberty has become a misnomer. Organization is now synonymous with tyrannical despotism. Democracy is being perverted into oligarchy.

From the view-point of organized labor, the "open shop" menaces union control in the industry in which it exists. The right of an individual to sell his labor when and where he pleases, for as much as it is worth, is denied. Allegiance to the constitution of the United States, which guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all people of the country, is thrown to the winds. "Thou shalt" or "Thou shalt not" takes precedence over "In God we trust." In the dispensation of Divine justice, who is there among us to act as arbiter? Who is the all-wise and far-seeing person who can predict the outcome of these multitudinous discords? Who can show us the way to control these forces that are organized to work destruction to our American institutions?

We can best know what to do if we first know the

nature of the evil to be remedied, and of the good to be secured. Theoretically the root of all evil is money. If the country was less prosperous, if there was less money in sight for us all to covet, there would be probably some cessation in strikes, scandals of the Post Office Department, corruption in municipal politics, in Ship-Building companies, and the like.

"The insane rush for wealth," says one writer, "with every scruple thrown to the winds, cannot show itself and boast itself without firing the imagination and reducing the integrity of people all over the country. It has been a glorious period for riches, but a disastrous one for morals; almost all of us find money so useful, and need so urgently a little more of it than we can get, that there is always danger that speech in derogation of the pursuit of it may degenerate into cant."

This then is essentially the nature of the evil to be remedied. The evil is in ourselves, and is a part of our human nature. In the mad scramble for wealth, society organizes itself into forces that prove detrimental not only to the material progress of the country, but that preclude any possibility of the higher standards of morality. Preaching carries little weight unless followed by practice, and in seeking some effective remedy for the prevention of strikes, and all this degeneracy of our public and private life, we must look more to our own individual actions. Very likely strikes will some day be prevented, the open shop unquestioned, and organizations of capital and labor work together harmoniously.

In the meantime, did we but remember that there is more to live for in this world than some would have us believe, there would be less discord and actual misery to be remedied.

A NEW MAJOR ANDRE.

IT looks as though we were to know a new Major Andre. History has recorded his deeds and posterity has formed its opinion of his character, but it is left to Mr. Clyde Fitch, the playwright, to portray the "real Major Andre." Mr. Fitch has been delving among musty old records, deciphering illegible manuscripts, and substituting between the lines *ad libitum*. The result is a marvel of versatility, a Major Andre, actor, painter and poet, an all-round good fellow. He is the master of many trades. From his head protrude bumps that would throw a phrenologist into ecstasies of delight. The Fitch Andre is a "lovable and sympathetic figure," a man willing to give his life for a woman's cause, a man popular with men, handy with the brush and palette, witty and forceful in rhyme, and a player with strength in pathos and charm in comedy, a soldier in the strictest sense of the word without the instinct of a spy. So much has Mr. Fitch found that it would not be surprising to see this stage chameleon handle a needle as well as a sword, preach as effectively as he swears, and become a matinee girl's idol as well as a battle-scarred hero. To the playwright all things are possible.

A NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

IN the November number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 was published an open letter from Mr. B. H. Warner, chairman of the special committee on National Memorial to the Heroes of the Revolutionary War, urging the importance of securing without further delay a favorable action of Congress on this patriotic work.

The committee through its own activity and influence, together with the pressure of outside aid, has enlisted the warm support of many Senators and Representatives to the measure. On November 16th, Senator Scott of West Virginia introduced a joint resolution in the Senate, providing for the appointment of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Committee on Library in the Senate and House, and the Secretary of War, to report on a plan and cost of the memorial, together with the proper location where it shall be erected.

At the regular session of Congress, very probably, the necessary legislation will be effected. At the present writing, however, no further action has been taken. The need for such a memorial is so urgent that we feel safe in predicting a successful culmination for the movement.

QUESTIONS ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE boy or girl who asks questions will always learn something. If that same boy or girl can correctly answer questions, he or she will have learning that can be put to use. The following questions are given, in order that those who do not know the answers may learn something, and those who do may tell others what they already know. Replies may be sent to the Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76. The best answers will be published.

1. What foreign nobleman of 23, who was an officer in the American army, was alluded to by Lord Cornwallis as "That boy?"
2. When did Lord Cornwallis make the remark alluded to above?
3. Who were the "Minute men," and why were they so named.
4. Who was the governor of Boston in June, 1775?
5. What portion of the army fighting against the English wore uniforms of white, faced with green?
6. What body of men in May, 1774, passed a resolution against drinking a certain beverage?

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

(Copyright, 1903, by R. M. Chalmers.)

AUNT Mary has just come in, and is wading through a pyramid of family records. Most of them are ancient and yellow, and give out an old-fashioned, musty smell. She brought a trunk load to my flat three months ago, and has lived here ever since. The place is diminutive, and to make room for her trunk I was forced to store my own, full of necessary clothing, at the express office. Now, whenever I want to make a change, I have to go round to the express office.

All on account of Nehemiah Gillum, the obscure, the vague, shadowy phantom of a Puritan ancestor, of whose no wise authority has spoken but dubiously and speciously. With Nehemiah Aunt Mary sought with all the determination and enthusiasm and impetuosity of a genealogical fiend, to prove herself related.

She wanted to join the "Society of the Daughters of the Massachusetts Bay Colony" in time for the next banquet. Nehemiah was the missing link—the lost needle in the hay stack.

But Nehemiah, grim, solemn, leathery-visaged old Nehemiah, leaned upon his fowling piece in the ghost of a forest primeval, and regarded Aunt Mary with cold displeasure. He said:

"I chose to lead a private life. Better people than you have not sought to stir up the family skeleton; but you, who live in an unwholesome and inquisitive age, must needs rake over my old bones. No, ma'am; you won't eat on me!"

If she had not drawn me, an unwilling victim, into her troublesome affair, and came to live with me and make my young life truly miserable, I should not now appear ten years older. I am daily losing hair and flesh; I have taken to wearing glasses; my hand shakes as I write, and brain-fog is inevitable. My coat sleeves are shiny at the elbows, and the knees of my trousers are bagged; I have learned to drink brandy for stimulation—and, worse and worse, have got into the execrable habit of saving, often and passionately: "———!!!"

We have dog-eared about every volume at the library relevant to the subject. The librarians hate the sight of us, I know, and regard us with pointed suspicion. Loud talking there is prohibited (except among the librarians themselves, as frequenters of the place will readily admit), and as Aunt Mary is rather hard of hearing, we have been ejected no less than six times for creating unwarranted disturbances. On these occasions we retire to a park bench, and fight out the much-mooted question to our mutual dissatisfaction. The policeman there is under the impression that I am a poor, hen-pecked young man, who has had the dire misfortune to become inveigled into matrimonial alliance with a woman twice his age.

II.

Extract from one of Aunt Mary's numerous manuscripts:

"John Gillum, of Ashmore Co., Dorset, near Shaftsbury, embarked in the James, 1642, with wife Jane; sons George, Mary, James, Rachel, William, Jehovah, Abel, Roger; and daughters Rebecca, Walter, Susan, Joshua, and Martha (that making 13—unlucky number: I'd feel unlucky with so many as that myself). Arrived in Massachusetts after uneventful trip of three months; only had three children born on voyage. He was freeman (look up freeman and see what it means); joined church next year (about time he did), and had baptised in addition to 16 above mentioned, Lucy, Abigail, Mariah, Hannah, Peter, Jabez—probably all on same day (don't forget to order the cream-puffs for to-days luncheon; try the little bakery on Ninth Avenue); all on one day, Jan. 2, 1644 (quite a job for the clergyman: like to have photograph of younger generation in line waiting: babies in arms, small children, tall children, hobble-dehoyes, grown up children with and without whiskers—how foolish last must have felt. Very cold day, too; water must have frozen in font, or maybe only had wooden horse trough). John was representative for 8 years, and lived at Salem, or Charlestown, or New Haven, or Dover—or at some other place; authorities express biased opinion

that he was of H—— (Aunt Mary's chirography is unreliable, meant it for Hull, she avouches). John had more children: Paul, Oliver, Belle, Silas, Luke, Reuben, Constant, Reluctance, Supply, Impatience, Preserves, Neverforgot, Make-haste, Hold-fast (36 altogether, but have an idea that last few were horses. Puritan maidens were often toothless at 20—make a note of that; also try to find who knocked them out). I conjecture that Nehemiah was one of the children born at sea. It is extremely discouraging, however, not to learn anything definite concerning him, for half-a-dozen words of uncontrovertible proof would at once establish my eligibility to the S. D. M. B. C., into which I would sail with flying colors. I shall wear my pale lavender gown at the banquet."

Aunt Mary had proved her line of descent back to Jubedah Gillum—or some other gentleman with an equally dulcet sounding name—who was predestined to be the son of Nehemiah—— Ouch! there's that pain in my back again—the genealogical stitch! But the committee demanded the actual facts that Nehemiah himself had lived, and was no New England myth. "Prove to us," they said, "that Jubedah had a father, then and not before, you may come and eat with us and pay dues as a member of our distinguished society. Try to find out if he had a mother, too; for such a thing may be also possible."

Aunt Mary was desperate, yet sanguine. She wrote to all of the Gillums in the directory for information. In response came many brief and disappointing notes, most of them curt and impatient in tone. Other Gillums kept her two-cent stamps and answered not at all. One conscientious gentleman of New Jersey, however, was rather communicative.

"It affords me great pleasure, m'am," he wrote in a cramped, ploughman's hand, upon Cheeny, blue-lined paper, "to state that I am descended from Nehemiah Gillum—only I'm afeerd it hain't the Nehemiah you allude to. This un fet in the Rivulinary war, and plowed the ground that I plow now; hence we air very proud of the old farm and its associations. If the trolley had come along hear last yere, instead of goin' up by Bill Smith's, I might hev got my price for the farm."

"Yes; it's an old landmark, indeed; and I'm jest patriotic enuff to appreciate the beauty of hev'in' brave ancestors. I never heard tell of your Nehemiah. My Nehemiah was scalped by the Indians after the war. But he didn't die, and after heavin' slew the savage that cut him, he recovered his own scalp from the warrior's belt. To-day it is hung over our dining-room table, and we use it as a unecke fly-catcher in summer, with a little pulverized sugar. Any time you want to come out, we will take pleasure in showin' it to you. We hev room for a limited number of summer boarders, fresh eggs, milk, pleasant drives, and no musketoes." Yours truly Joshua Gillum."

Reply from a rude capitalist:

"Miss MARY GILLUM,

"Dear Madam:—I have no knowledge whatever of the person you speak of, and think it highly improbable that you and I are related. Yours, etc.,

"JOHN GILLUM."

Aunt Mary bit her lip savagely with her best set of teeth when she read this; her truculent sentiment shall not be repeated.

III.

"One insufferably hot day we sat together in the public library. Tall heaps of books stood upon the table

about us, their pages soiled by innumerable marks of Aunt Mary's tireless fingers, and vilified by many and many a muttered, bitter imprecation from my own lips. The drowsy, languid air of that August day I can never forget, nor the stale, ancient, musty smell of the books that I so abominated; the books that told the story of people who had lived their lives in an age so narrow and severe that I dread to linger over the very thought.

I was reading the History of Witchcraft, a particularly cheerful subject for a mind that had grown as morbid as mine had of late. Aunt Mary was searching indefatigably for Nehemiah, as usual. Several persons were fast asleep at the tables. The head librarian had manifested his lurking mistrust of us by many suspicious glances.

Even the horribly fascinating theme of witchcraft failed to keep off the drowsy feeling of that drowsy day, and I felt that I could not resist the overpowering desire for sleep much longer—until, my eye chanced to straggle over a paragraph which held a new interest for me, and I was at once seized with a sensation so decidedly eerie, that, despite the blood heat of the thermometer, a chill stole up and down my spine.

I had read that "a detestable witch, Mary Gillum, spinster," had been executed over two centuries before!

How did it happen that Aunt Mary Gillum was watching me so sharply at that moment? What was that queer, indescribable light in her eyes? I knew the whole truth then: My father's sister had not died in the seventeenth century after all. Now I could account for my swift and premature decay. Until then I had attributed it to the debilitating genealogical hunt, when it really had been my constant propinquity to a witch. I would confront her with my suspicion.

"Look," said I, shuddering as I pushed the book before her, with a finger upon the significant passage. She read, then glanced at me again with a look that turned me cold.

"Were you?" I whispered, transfixed.

She answered with a laugh so spontaneous and shrill that the sleeping genealogists awoke with one accord, while the distant librarian held up a warning finger.

"I wish I could run back and see if it were not so," I said.

"Then," said she, "your wish shall be granted."

Once more that awful glance permeated me through and through. She made a quick motion with her wrist, which caused the loose silver on her bracelet to jingle noisily. Then the bright daylight turned to twilight, and from twilight to gloom; and in this weird darkness I heard the great disc of time whirling with the even rhythm of passing years, decades and centuries, turning back over ages that had lived and died, and bearing me with it.

(To be Continued.)

THE FLAG.

All hail! bright ensign, whose strips and whose stars
Give promise of glory and vict'ry's wars.
Float on, oh! flag through the coming ages,
O'er sin and shame, wrong and hate victorious,
Sung by poets and revered by sages:
Float on, till the land which gave thy birth,
With freedom's glad messages fill the broad earth.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, LL.D.,
President of the New Jersey
Society of the S. A. R.

A REPORT BY GEORGE W. BATES, HISTORIAN-GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I.—THE EVOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

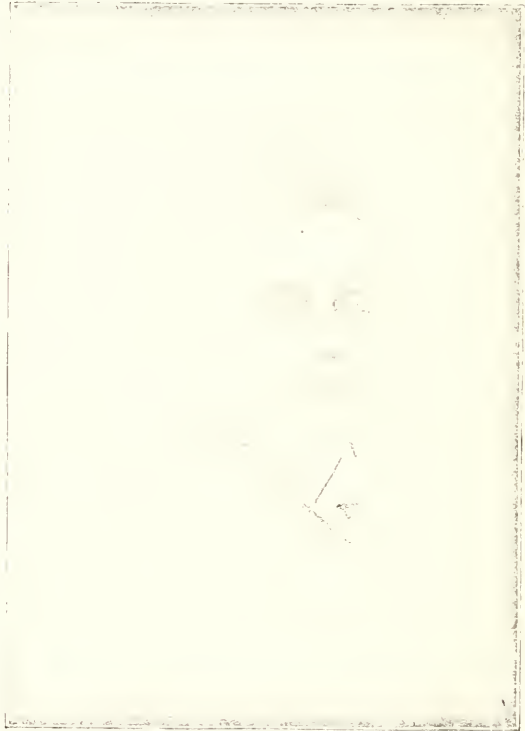
AN active force has always existed in this country, operating to restrain those tendencies which threaten the perpetuity of our free institutions.

The John Peter Zenger libel suit in New York was the first defense of the rights of mankind and the liberty of the press in this country. In January, 1770, the British soldiers in New York cut down the Liberty pole erected by the people in that city. The "Sons of Liberty" appointed a committee to prevent the soldiers being in the streets after roll call. Placards ridiculing the citizens were found posted about the city. The soldiers found putting them up were arrested and taken before the Mayor. A rescue was attempted, and a fight ensued. The soldiers were driven toward Golden Hill (John Street, between Cliff and Burling Slip), and a soldier, a sailor and three citizens were wounded as the result of the affair. This battle of Golden Hill was the beginning of that contest, so fearful in its comment, so doubtful in its progress, so splendid in its results.

The first direct opposition to the Stamp Act came from Virginia. The famous resolutions of Patrick Henry and the celebrated speech that followed aroused and set on fire a public spirit. The proposition of Richard Henry Lee, made in 1768, was renewed in 1773, and a Committee of Correspondence, with Jefferson, Carr, and Lee as members was established. The organization of the "Sons of Liberty" soon followed and spread throughout the colonies. Then there was the association of patriots in North and South Carolina, known as the "Regulators," who gave fight to Governor Tryon, and although defeated, the contest is known in history as the "Battle of Alliance." In Boston there was found on the morning of August 14, 1765, hanging from the "Liberty Tree," the effigy of Andrew Oliver, the royal stamp officer, and a boot out of which the devil was looking. The "Liberty Tree" was cut down, but it soon became the rallying place of the "Sons of Liberty." The Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773, was a result of this agitation, and the first organized opposition to the aggressions of the British Crown. This was followed in Maryland by the organization of "The Association of the Freemen of Maryland," and in Frederick County, July 2, 1774, the people resolved not to suffer tea in their houses, so long as Parliament insisted on taxation. The British bark "Peggy Stewart," with a cargo of tea was not permitted to land the "detestable weed," and its owner was compelled to run the vessel ashore and set fire to it with his own hands. Since this time Maryland is accustomed to celebrate "Peggy Stewart Day" on the 19th day of October in commemoration of this event. In Rhode Island, the "Daughters

of Liberty" were organized and declared that they would not conform to the pernicious custom of drinking tea, nor wear any of the manufactured goods from England until the tax was repealed. These events clearly demonstrated that public sentiment could be directed through a patriotic association.

Now follows the "Society of the Cincinnati," whose motto is: "He forsook all to save the Republic." Then came the "Liberty Boys," followed by the "Mohawks."



MR. GEORGE W. BATES.

out of which came the "Columbia Order," managed by a system of Indian government. The chief head was to be known as the "Great Father," with thirteen sachems or counsellors, who represented the thirteen original States or colonies. The first meeting was on May 12, 1783. The "Great Father" became later the "Great Sachem" and other officers were chosen. The Society of Tammany, the lineal descendant of such an order, celebrated its centennial in the big wigwam on Fourteenth Street in New York, July 4, 1889. On the 14th of April, 1775, the first anti-slavery society in the United States was formed in Philadelphia, with Benjamin Franklin as president, and Dr. Benjamin Bush as secretary.

The War of 1812 brought out "Young America," led by Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and others, resolved to defend and maintain in due respect the government in the contest with Great Britain. The animosity engendered

(The annual report of Mr. George W. Bates, Historian-General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was presented before the National Congress, held at New Haven, Conn., the 30th of last April. The report, read before the delegates assembled, was of a nature calculated to claim the absorbing interest of every patriotic person, whether a member of the Sons of the American Revolution or not. Notwithstanding this fact, the report has hitherto remained unpublished in any form. Excerpts have been made and the report otherwise further condensed to meet the requirements of this magazine.—Ed.)



Great Britain by the War of the Revolution became intensified by the growing spirit of nationality. The impressment of Americans into the English navy touched the national pride, which would not accept the principle maintained by England, "once an Englishman, always an Englishman." This was indeed the war of Independence, while that of 1776 was the War of the Revolution.

The "Society of the War of 1812" was shortly afterwards organized. The "Improved Order of Red Men" started in 1833, and while it never took any political stand, it had a distinct influence in the formation of a distinctively American sentiment. In 1834, there appeared in the Columns of the New York *Observer* the letters of "Brutus," and in them the writer revealed what he claimed to be a "foreign conspiracy" to destroy the American government through subversion.

About that time, there was also published a letter from the Duke of Richmond, later the Governor-General of Canada, to the same effect, that this Republic will be a receptacle for the bad and dissatisfied population of Europe; that they will bring with them their principles, and will adhere to their ancient and former government and laws, manners, customs and religion, and will propagate them among the natives; that they will become citizens and entitled to vote; that this will create different classes, and soon there will be discord, dissention, anarchy and civil war, and some popular individual will assume the government and restore order, who will be sustained by the sovereigns of Europe, and so aid in the destruction of the Republic.

This letter gave rise, in 1835, to the "Native American Party," then to the "American Republican Party," which denied to the foreigner any voice in the government until after a residence of twenty-one years in this country. In 1844 the "Sons of America" was organized, and soon afterwards came the "Order of United Americans," both of which were organized to arouse the people to the impending dangers arising from the vast increase and influence of foreign immigration. Out of this came the organization known as the "Know Nothings." As growing out of the slavery movement came the "Southern Rights Club" in the South; and the "Abolitionists" and the "Anti-Slavery" societies in the North. Those in the South were united under the name of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," which had for its object secession and the setting up of the "Confederate States of America." In the North came the "Union League."

On October 22, 1875, a meeting was held in San Francisco to form a Society of the Descendants of the Soldiers of the Revolution. It was proposed that it should be national in its character, but it was not until July 1, 1876, that the organization was completed. On the Fourth of July following, the first public celebration was held. The society thus formed was entitled the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," and is undoubtedly the parent of the present hereditary patriotic societies.

A few years later, on April 30, 1889, a meeting was held in Fraunce's Tavern, New York, when the "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution" was organized. It was in the "Long Room," made hallowed by the presence of the great Commander-in-Chief and his fellow officers one hundred years before, and which witnessed their final farewell, that this society had its origin, and was then and there dedicated to the sacred purposes of its existence with those inspiring words of Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Thus it appears that there has been potent a force to create a public sentiment, which served to protect and aided to establish our republican institutions. As we follow the history, it will be seen that at each stage there was something that intensified the American spirit, and which brought forth the hereditary patriotic society at the hour when the country required it.

II.—THE WORK OF THE STATE SOCIETIES, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DURING THE YEAR.

The reports received the past year from California, Kansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, the Empire State Society, the Syracuse Chapter of the same Society, Massachusetts and Michigan—all indicate that these State Societies have been at work to bring to public notice some important Revolutionary event or character, which was the occasion of their celebrations.

III.—THE SOCIETY'S RELATION TO QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

A review of the political condition of the country raises the question as to what should be the position of this Society on questions affecting the public welfare. It has been thought that its objects and purposes were foreign to such questions. The ever increasing force with which these questions bear down upon the stability of our institutions compels us to take a positive and aggressive stand on such questions. The "irrepressible conflict" is now present. It involves the perpetuity of our institutions, and it is for us to deal with it on the basis of the principles of the Revolution, which this Society is founded to maintain. These principles stand for free institutions. The Revolution was fought to secure them, and our ancestors have striven to maintain them. Fidelity to such principles make it equally our duty to preserve them. The past was only an era of creation. The time is now that of preservation. The conserving influences of this Society should be exerted to the end that a public sentiment may be created to counteract the hostile influences now existing in this country, and which threaten these sacred inheritances of American freedom. The principles of the founders must ever be kept dominant among the people. There is no influence equal to an enlightened public sentiment, created by a true national spirit in a representative government. It is the province of this Society to arouse such a public sentiment. We must take an advanced position in these matters. Otherwise we fail to reach the high purposes for which this Society is organized, and thereby imperil its future usefulness. History shows that these national patriotic societies have always proved themselves equal to the emergencies in the past. We believe that this Society will not fail in this great crisis in our country's history.

GIFT OF GEN. KEARNEY'S PORTRAIT.

Mrs. Ellen Kearney Bascome of St. Louis, an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has presented the Historical Society of New Mexico with an oil portrait of her father, the late Gen. Stephen Watts Kearney, who took formal possession of the territory of New Mexico in the name of the United States in 1840.

Lynn has a real daughter of the Revolution in the person of Mrs. Charlotte W. Moody, widow of Joseph Moody, who is now in her ninety-eighth year. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. Julia Young, at 55 Alley Street.

MAINE IN WAR.

MAINE, although a province of Massachusetts until 1820, has a history of its own. Maine men have always stood shoulder to shoulder with the sons of the old mother Commonwealth, and they share in the glory of her history. Nobly have they borne the responsibilities of their times. The early settlers, as civilization demanded, bravely contested with the savages the right to occupy our rugged soil, and the story of their lives is one of heroism. In 1690, nearly all were driven from the province, but their sons and grandsons returned and reoccupied the abandoned homesteads. The siege of Louisburg, in 1745, was suggested by a Maine man, William Vaughan. Gen. William Pepperrell, a Maine man, commanded the troops, and a considerable portion of the officers and men were from the province. Gen. Pepperrell was knighted for the wonderful success of that expedition. Sons of Maine served bravely during the campaigns of the seven years' war, and at the first alarm from Lexington they grasped their muskets and marched at once to Cambridge. At Machias, the gallant men of that little settlement gave us, on June 12, 1775, the "Lexington of the seas." At the siege of Boston, Maine men did valiant service in the trenches, and of the soldiers who heroically checked the advance of the British army at Hubbardton, one-fourth were from the province of Maine. Maine men were at Quebec with Arnold, also at Ticonderoga, Long Island, Stillwater, Saratoga, the surrender of Burgoyne, spent the winter at Valley Forge, were at Monmouth and Quaker Hill, and followed the fortunes of the Continental army until the surrender at Yorktown in 1781, remaining in the service until November, 1783. The daring fishermen of our coast served in the Continental navy and were with John Paul Jones. They proudly walked the decks of our privateers in two wars, and dealt blows that were felt by our enemies.

In the great Civil War our record is known of all men. Maine sent into the field over seventy thousand of her sons. It was one of her regiments that returned with the largest number of battles recorded on its flag, of any regiment in the service, and another of its regiments had the greatest loss of any in a single battle. The colors which they bore are in the State House at Augusta, emblems of the devotion of the men of Maine in maintaining the integrity of the Union.

In a word the men of Maine have fallen in every war from King Philip's until the surrender at Santiago, and they lie buried on nearly every battlefield.

The land is holy where they fought,
And holy where they fell;
For by their blood that land was bought.
The land they loved so well.

NATHAN GOOLD,
*Registrar Maine Society,
Sons of the American Revolution.*

TENNESSEE, THE "VOLUNTEER STATE."

TENNESSEE is the only State whose early settlers took its territory from populous, warlike, savage Indian tribes, held and settled it without any military aid from the General Government.

In April, 1780, Maj. Patrick Ferguson, commanding the 37th Regiment, British regulars, sent a message by a paroled prisoner of Sevier's Regiment, "that if the men west of the mountains should not bury their opposition to the British Government, he (Ferguson) would march his army over the mountains, burn and lay waste their country." Lincoln had lately surrendered his army, Gates had but recently been defeated, his army killed, captured and dispersed; McDowell's forces disbanded; Georgia, South Carolina, and most of North Carolina were occupied by the British, and they were marching northeast through North Carolina toward Virginia in Gen. Washington's rear, with none to dispute their advance. In response to Ferguson's message Colonels Sevier and Shelby conceived, planned and organized the campaign which resulted in the utter destruction of Ferguson and his entire army at King's Mountain. Of this battle Thomas Jefferson said: "It was the joyful annunciation of that turn in the tide of success which terminated the Revolutionary War with the seal of Independence."

Before war was declared in 1812, 2,500 men volunteered and the State furnished 27,833 soldiers.

Tennessee fought the war with the Creek Indians 1813 almost alone, and offered more men than were accepted during the Florida or Seminole war, 1836-1842.

When Tennessee was called on by the General Government for 2,800 men for the Mexican War, more than 30,000 men offered their services.

In 1861 the counties composing the first Congressional district, after sending 4,500 men to the Confederate army, gave more white men to the Union army than any other Congressional district in the United States. She gave more than 115,000 to the Confederate army, 31,092 white soldiers to the Union army, and 20,000 negro soldiers, more men than voted in the State in 1861, and more proportionate to population than any State in the Union. She furnished her quota in the Spanish War, and furnished the first regiment to be sworn in under the second call of the President. She has the largest percentage of medalists in the Sons of the American Revolution than any State.

Her founders shed the first blood in the Revolution at the battle of the Alamance, and the first declaration was from Mecklenburg.

Mr. Roosevelt said that she had the first purely republican form of government of modern times. Such is the Genesis of the "Volunteer State."

L. R. EASTMAN.

ONLY A GIRL.

AN EPISODE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BELLE Y. MERRYLEES.

THE old house faced the Hudson, and the setting sun burnished its windows with the brightest copper colored reflections. On the edge of the cliff before the house stood a man and a little girl, both cagerly looking across the river.

It was the autumn of 1770, the English army under

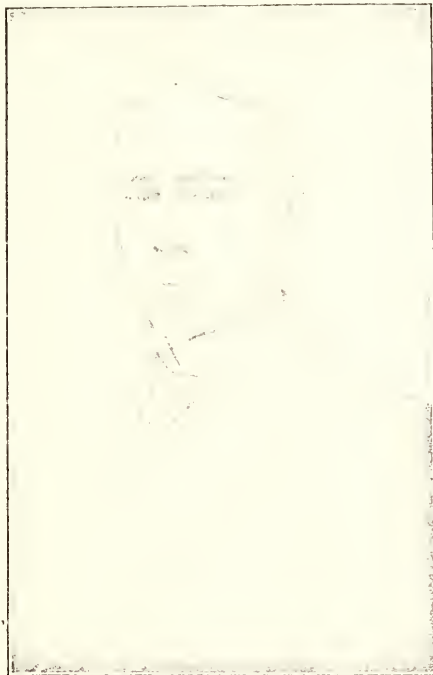
Sir William Howe had fought with the Americans under Washington at White Plains only a few days before. The great general was now with his troops somewhere on the eastern shore of the Hudson watching the enemy. Henry Baxter, the man who was looking through his

(Continued on page 63.)

HON. CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY.

A PATRIOTIC AND REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

AT the time of the gubernatorial campaign in New York State in 1902, a man who received wide support as a prominent candidate for the office was Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peckskill, N. Y. The *Washington Times*, and the press in various sections of the country favorably commented upon his candidacy, and interviews were cabled from Europe by representatives of the New York newspapers, who had been instructed to see Mr. Pugsley, who was then traveling on the Continent. Attention was called to the fact that he was the only Democrat elected to Congress in 1900 from Buffalo to New York City; that he had never been identified with either wing of the New York Democracy; that



HON. CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY.

he lived within the New York City radius, and yet was neither an up-State resident nor a man from the metropolis; that he could have with him the financial interests because he was well and favorably known to the bankers and financiers of the State and country as a careful and conservative business man; that the support of the agriculturists could be expected because he was a farmer's boy, had himself toiled early and late upon the farm, and was keenly alive to the farmers' interests; that he would have the unqualified support of the old soldier because he had actively interested himself in everything that would inure to their benefit; and, finally, it was believed generally, that the brilliant Westchester man would cement all factions of the party through his wide official and business relations, not only in the State, but throughout the country.

Mr. Pugsley was not an aspirant for the nomination,

and did not seek it, but such was the esteem in which he was held that the delegates to the State convention from his Congressional district were instructed to vote for him for Governor.

Although he did not receive the nomination at the time, that honor will undoubtedly come to him in the near future. His record in Congress and his national reputation make him one of the foremost men in the Democratic party to-day.

In the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Pugsley has held the office of Treasurer-General for two terms, besides being an officer in the Empire State Society. His practical work and business methods during his term of office were of considerable value to the National Society.

Mr. Pugsley has been heard at meetings and banquets of the Sons of the American Revolution in many of the prominent cities of the country. While in San Francisco the past Fall, in attendance upon the American Bankers' convention, he spoke before the California Society, where he greatly charmed a large audience by a humorous and eloquent address.

As President of the Westchester County National Bank, as first chairman of Group VII., New York State Bankers' Association, as framer of the Pugsley bill, introduced while a member of the House of Representatives, he has long and actively been associated with financial interests of the country.

From the local conditions which prevail; the uncertainty of the country's prosperity as indicated by rapacious tendencies of great trusts, to the practices of which Mr. Pugsley is an undying foe, men of ability, conservatism and integrity with no private objects to attain, save the general welfare of the community of which they are a part, are urgently demanded on all sides. Such is Mr. Pugsley, a man who has raised by sheer force of brilliancy to the top rungs of the ladder, a man of the people and by the people; a Democrat, and an official for the whole district, and a statesman who can well defy every criticism.

ONLY A GIRL.

(Continued from page 62.)

spyglass, was an ardent patriot, who had been invalided home after the battle of Long Island, but he still contrived to help his country, for he had promised to be continually on the lookout to guide the Americans up the winding and difficult path to the top of the cliffs, where the heavy redoubts of the forts promised them shelter, or at least a safe stand from which to resist attack.

As the sun sank behind the hills camp fires on the opposite shore began to shine out of the increasing darkness, and from time to time a bugle call might be heard from the forts along the river bank. Betty Baxter's eyes were round with eagerness and fear combined, for already the children of New Jersey had heard of the terrible hardships and trouble which the war was bringing to American homes and families. So, although she longed to see the uniforms of the soldiers and to hear the music of fifes and drums, she dreaded the sound of the guns and the knowledge of the death and misery that would come with the army. As her father fixed his glass on one particular spot upon which he seemed to be looking intently, Betty's fears grew.

"Father," she said, "can you see the English?" "Are our men safe yet?"

"Aye, child," he said, "they are safe enough now, but I must watch lest they should have to cross the river, for I must guide them up the cliff by the secret path; you know we stopped the wide road with rocks and branches to hide it from the English."

"Will the redcoats come after them, father?"

"That is just what I am wondering, child. But you must not trouble your little head about these things, for we will be safely in the fort before they get up the cliffs."

"If our general and our men come to-morrow, father, they will see my new gown, the white one that came from India in uncle's ship. Oh, but it's a lovely gown, father. I reckon it's the prettiest gown in Jersey."

"Tut! child, where is your heart, that you should let your thoughts wander after gewgaws and such things when we stand to lose our homes, and perhaps our very lives!"

With a contrite look the child flung herself into her father's arms and sobbing bitterly, begged him to believe that she had not forgotten. She truly loved her dear country, indeed she longed to be a boy that she might beat a drum, or perhaps take care of the general's horse.

"I believe you, my child," said Mr. Baxter, "but, of course, there is nothing that you can do. If you were a boy I would gladly send you back to the Hackensack Valley to warn the good people to drive their cattle back among the hills, and to hide their goods, but I must stay here to guide our men, for the British may move again at any moment."

Just then the supper horn blew, and with a last look across the river, Mr. Baxter led Betty back to the house.

Late that night a messenger from Nyack on his way to Hackensack stopped to tell Mr. Baxter that the British were reported quiet and waiting for reinforcements, and would probably not move for several days. So early the following morning Betty's father kissed her good-by and started to ride along the valley back of the cliffs to warn the people to hurry their cattle away. All day long Betty watched the river, wandering restlessly from the house to the edge of the cliff, and always present in her mind were the dreadful words, "Of course, you cannot do anything." Oh, why was she a girl? Suddenly a flash across the river arrested her attention. Surely the camp was stirring! The Americans were about to cross, and her father was away. The boatmen would not know where the pointed stakes were planted which would pierce the bottoms of the boats, or what places were free for their landing. What could be done? Oh! why had her father gone?

Suddenly a thought flashed into her mind. She would save the soldiers, and at the same time she would prove how much more she loved her country than her new gown. In a minute she was on her knees before her uncle's sea chest, and from under the soft folds of tissue paper she was pulling the beautiful dress. How lovely it was! Her eyes sparkled with admiration of its richness as she felt its shining folds, but she never wavered in her resolution, and throwing her treasure over her arm, Betty hurried to the edge of the cliff. She had always lived in the old house, and its surroundings were as familiar to her as her father's house, so without an instant of hesitation she sprang down the dizzy trail which led with many a twist and turn to the water's edge. No stranger could have found it, and Betty felt that at last even she, little girl as she was, was of some importance to her country.

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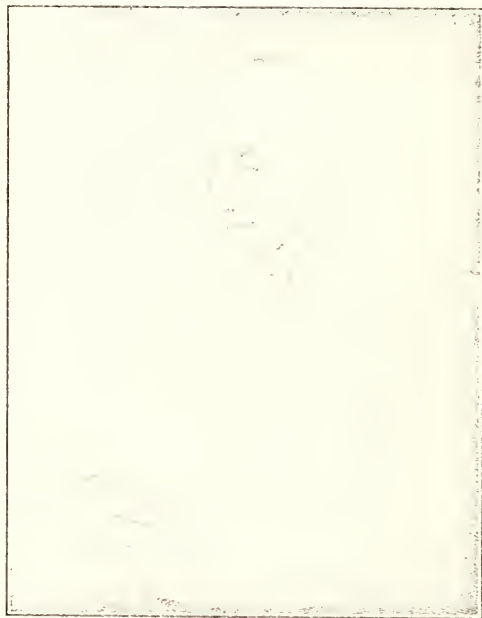
THE MURRAY MEMORIAL.

TABLET ERECTED TO MARY LINDLEY MURRAY.

ALTHOUGH there are those who regard the story of Mary Lindley Murray's services to the cause of American independence as a myth, the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution still believes that she actually did save Putnam's command from destruction and enable Washington to win the battle of Harlem Heights. Moreover it has thought it worth while to perpetuate its view of the matter by a tablet of enduring brass.

Affixed to a boulder taken from the subway near the scene of the battle of Harlem Heights the tablet has been placed on Park Avenue, just below Thirty-seventh Street.

The ceremony of unveiling took place on Evacuation Day—November 25th. The officers of the Chapter, with visiting National officers and Chapter regents, sat, wrapped in furs, upon a stand erected for the occasion.



LINDLEY MURRAY.

Still covered with the Stars and Stripes, the tablet was presented to the city by Mr. Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, S. A. R. Charles Y. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, accepted the memorial for the municipality, and placed it in the care of the Park Department, represented by William R. Willcox, Park Commissioner. The unveiling was performed by Lindley Murray and Miss Louise T. Murray, great-grandchildren of John Murray, the second son of the heroine of the day. Benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, and the party adjourned to the Murray Hill Hotel, where addresses were given by G. P. H. McVay, of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics; Hugh Hastings, State Historian; E. Hagaman Hall, and Reginald Pelham Bolton.

MARY ELIZABETH MCQUAT.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Peering here and there she found the unobstructed spots where boats could land in safety, and with a determined air, and breath tightly held, to keep back a sob, she cut into her new gown, making signal flags to guide the soldiers to the shore. Then slowly retracing her steps up the cliff she fastened a little pennant to a tree every few feet along the steep path to the summit of the cliff. When she reached the top the last shred of the beautiful gown was fluttering in the breeze and her sacrifice was complete!

In another hour the soldiers were safely landed, and

when Mr. Baxter returned the General congratulated him upon having left such a faithful and patriotic little daughter in his place.

So it was that Betty saved her country, and as she looked at a tiny bit of her gown which her father proudly kept in remembrance of that day, she always declared that her happiest birthday was that of 1776, and that she never enjoyed a new gown so much as the white one which came in unck's sea chest.

(To be Concluded.)

THE DAMASK ROSE.

BY JENNIE ALEXANDER SMITH.

THE town of Pelham, in the good old Nutmeg State, was in a flutter of excitement. Dr. Walcott—just returned from a journey to New York—had been telling every one that he had seen a boat propelled by steam, built by one Fulton, which had made a trip from New York to Albany in twenty-four hours, and he not only saw it, but actually set foot upon it. There had been a very spirited discussion between the Doctor and Squire Bennett as to the value of this new power—steam—which finally became so heated that the Squire in his own determined manner closed the argument once for all by the remark, that he nor any other sane fool would ever believe that a boat run by steam could ever beat a sailboat run by the Almighty's power.

Nor was this all. The approaching wedding of the Doctor's daughter, Miss Hepsie, had been talked over, the income of the groom, and the settlements of the bride been guessed at by every one who gathered around the fireplace in the village store and post-office combined. All these startling matters duly excited the Pelhamites. To cap the climax, two days before the opening of this story the stage coach had left among other letters a most important looking document, postmarked Hartford, addressed to Miss Elizabeth Ellesworth, and bearing the large official seal of the State of Connecticut.

This very pretentious looking letter was still lying in the little pigeonhole at the village post-office, and had been privately shown to all comers, duly examined as to thickness, and marveled at as to contents. "It's probably from some furrin missioner begging for something or t'other, and land knows they've come to the wrong house this time, for they do say as how the folks up at the Ellesworth mansion hev to scrimp some these days," said poor little Miss White, the seamstress. "No, I think it's sumping about property. Mebbe some one has left Miss Betty a lot o' money," said the postmaster. "Wish to goodness they hed, for she needs it bad 'nough sence the old Gov'nur died," replied gruff old Adam, the village blacksmith. "Poor little lady, purty as a pictur, and working and worryin' all th' time, never knew what trouble was till her dad died a year ago," but Adam's remarks were cut short by the entrance to the post-office of Miss Betty herself, clad in her scarlet hood and cloak, for the weather was still chilly. "Good morning all; good morning, Mr. Woolsey. Any letters for me?"

"Yes, Miss Betty: there air two, one in a yaller folder and one all white, with a big red seal; looks as though you had some important business on hand," replied the garrulous postmaster.

Miss Betty took the letters silently and placed them in the leather bag she carried, and after asking about Miss

White's sick sister, inquiring about Adam's rheumatism and Mistress Baxter's influenza, mounted her little roan mare and rode off southward toward the mansion. She could hardly wait to get home so anxious was she to know the contents of the unexpected missives. Arriving there and giving the roan to black Pete's care, Betty rushed into the house and up to her room at breakneck speed. Hastily tearing off hood and cloak, and fastening the door with the wooden button, she broke the seal and unfolded the document, to find that it was an invitation to the Election Ball, in honor of Governor Trumbull, to be held at Hartford the first Thursday in May, 1807.

Now this was most unexpected news for Betty. In her delight she entirely forgot the yellow folder, and when she remembered it an hour afterward, it was missing and could not be found.

Of course the first thought that came to Betty was the question of dress. She knew she could attend the ball if a suitable toilette could be provided, but could it? That was the question. How she pondered over it, and how much it worried her, she often related in after years.

Betty Ellesworth was the only child of Colonel Robert Ellesworth of Revolutionary fame and Elizabeth Pratt Huntington, who died when Betty was a baby. Colonel Ellesworth had been dead now a little more than a year, and Betty lived alone in the big mansion with her great aunt and two slaves, Pete and Chloe. The mansion, as it was called, was one that had always been in the family, and the older Pelhamites told how over one hundred years ago, the Squire, straight from England, had built the mansion on the hill, an imposing brown wooden structure, two-storied, and surrounded by a double veranda. The barns, ice house and other out buildings were going to decay, for the Colonel had only left money enough to support Betty and keep the honie in a very meagre way.

In this mansion was a picture gallery, occupying the entire upper hall, at one end of which was a spacious fireplace, in which almost the year 'round pine knots and spruce logs sputtered and cracked. Many and costly were the paintings and portraits hung in this gallery, portraits of sturdy sire and dainty grand dame, and even children who looked out upon the world with eyes of awe, and one pondered if the original faces ever relaxed in a smile. This gallery was a favorite haunt of Betty, and hither she fled this April afternoon to study out the problem of dress for the grand Election Ball. It was a serious question, for no dress that she owned could possibly be furnished up with new ribbons or laces to look presentable for such an occasion, but she could not

(Continued on page 68.)

BOOK NOTES.

A REVIEW OF SOME OF THE CHRISTMAS PUBLICATIONS JUST ISSUED.

(Subscribers wishing to order any of the books mentioned below, may do so by addressing THE SPIRIT OF '76, Book Review Department.)

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York—*Reminiscences of the Civil War*, by Gen. John B. Gordon. Portraits. 474 pp. Price \$3.00 net.

In every way the lover of history and good reading will be gratified by the pleasure in store for him in Gen. Gordon's "Reminiscences." It is a work of interest to the North as well as South for its fairness. The charm of a kindly and generous personality pervades every page. A higher patriotic feeling is sure to follow the reading of such a book.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York—*The United States in Our Own Times*, by E. Benjamin Andrews. Large 8 vo, 1,000 pages, nearly 500 illustrations. Price \$5.00 net.

A history from the reconstruction of the Union to the new expansion of our territory—1870-1903. Dealing as it does with affairs and people of our own time, it is a valuable addition to any home or public library, not only as a reference book, but also for its delightful reading. It gives in the fullest manner just the information needed of events of the past thirty years. A volume worthy of a wide circulation.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York—*Admiral Porter*, by James Russell Soley. Portrait, cloth. \$1.50 net.

In the annals of the United States Navy no single family has borne itself with greater distinction or deserved higher honor than that of the Porters. Mr. Soley's book, upon which he has been engaged for years, will be welcomed by all interested in American history.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York—*Anthony Wayne*, by John R. Speare. Cloth, illustrated. \$1.00 net.

Mr. Speare's *Anthony Wayne* gives the reader a clear insight into the life of an ideal patriot and American soldier. One follows the military companies of Wayne with pulse beating higher with every encounter and the heart aflame with patriotic fire. A fine portrayal of Wayne's strength of character, self-restraint and unselfishness is given in this work.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York—*The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson*, by Thomas E. Watson. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$2.50 net.

The able, well written and unbiased account of the great Virginian that Mr. Watson has given in this work makes it of peculiar value. It is written without sectional prejudice, and is a book to be commended. Many errors which have appeared in other works on Thomas Jefferson have been corrected in this.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., Boston—*A Lieutenant Under Washington*, by Everett T. Tomlinson. Price \$1.20 net.

The author in the preface of this story writes "the basis of most of the incidents used was found in early and out of print books, so that the story in a measure is true." This "true" is the keynote which will make the story appeal to its young readers. Dealing as it does with our early struggle for independence, it is just the book to add to a boy's library. Attractively bound, cover design, illustrated.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York—*The Shadows of Victory*, by Myrtle Reed. Price \$1.20 net.

This romance of Fort Dearborn by the author of *Lavender and Old Lace*, is a vigorous novel showing the development of character amid the rough and stirring scenes of an early Western trading post. The story is full of breezy humor, and has many touches of genuine sentiment. It is an exciting love story well told. Cloth bound, illustrated.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston—*Love Thrives in War*, by Mary Catherine Crowley. Price \$1.50 net. Cloth, illustrated.

The heroine of this thrilling romance of the frontier in 1812 is a pretty Scotch girl beloved by three men—Blue Jacket, a vindictive Indian; Captain Muir, a noble British officer, and Pierre Labach, a young American patriot. The scene of the story is laid in the vicinity of Detroit. The characters are strongly contrasted. There is not a dull page in the story, which is wholesome, inspiring and absorbing.

HARTER & BROTHERS, New York—*The Dutch Founding of New York*, by Thomas A. Janvier. Price \$2.50 net.

This account of the Dutch beginning in New York and "the romance of a city's birth," written in the graceful style and delicate humor which Mr. Janvier possesses, makes the book delightful reading. Its vivacity and veracious depicting of the development of inner history and the reproduction of old documents add to its attractiveness. Mr. Janvier shows us the Dutch as an eager set of adventurers, anxious to seize the land and trade of North America before their neighbors at home had an opportunity, and among themselves wrangling over the subject of American trade. Bad management was shown in all the affairs of the West India Company, and when the Dutch power lost New Netherland there was nothing to save the Dutch rule in America. The book is handsomely bound in cloth, leather back, gilt top, and is excellently printed and illustrated.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, New York—*Bethsaida*, by Malcolm Dearborn. Price \$1.50.

This story covers the period, that of the brutal Tiberius Caesar and the trial and death of Christ. The heroine, Bethsaida, is a maiden of humble birth, but of strange character and great beauty. Her father has trained her to be a dancing girl at the court of Pilate. She sees Christ as he is being led to death, which causes her to plan a flight from the influence of Pilate and his court. The tone of the book is that of unquestioning belief in the miraculous birth and mission of Christ. The volume is handsomely bound.

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia—*The Story of the Golden Fleece*, by Andrew Lang. Price 75 cents.

The author in the introduction says: "This is the story of the Fleece of Gold and of the Golden Ram, and what he did, and where he died," etc., and from there right on to the end of the book we read before willing to lay the book down so interested had we become. Attractively bound and illustrated.

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia—*A Half-Dozen Housekeepers*, by Kate Douglas Wiggin. Price 75 cents.

An interesting story for girls, of six girls and how they descended upon a Maine village. What they found to do in their two weeks' stay is fascinatingly told.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York—*On the W-a-a-Trail*, by Caroline Brown. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

An interesting and well told story of love and war in the time when the control of "the great wilderness," now Indiana, was hanging on the result of the struggle for the forts on the Wabash, in which the famous war trail played an important part. This volume in every way would be an attractive gift book.

DANA-ESTES & COMPANY, Boston—*True Blue*, by Edward S. Ellis. Price \$1.50.

An instructive story for boys, in which there is enough action to please the most active boy. The lesson that "pluck is everything," and luck is nothing, is finely portrayed. The volume is illustrated with eight full page half-tone illustrations and attractively bound.

THE NEALE PUB. CO., New York—*The Shenandoah Valley and Virginia*, by Sanford C. Kellogg, U. S. A.

The author has made an exhaustive study of the War of the Rebellion records and maps, and from these has given us this "war study," which begins with the seizure of Harper's Ferry and concludes with the battle of Cedar Creek. When he tells us that the city of Winchester was occupied or abandoned sixty-eight times by troops of both armies, one marvels that that harrowing time was covered by four years. As relating to a particular territory this book will be of especial interest.

LAIRD & LEE, Chicago—*The Hawkriders*, by Opie Read. Cloth, ornamental cover, illustrated in colors. Price \$1.50.

The people described in *The Hawkriders* are intensely human and natural. The plot is a triple love story full of humor, drollery and repartee. There is a graphic description of a fox hunt, which will be an attractive feature to many. The publishers have equipped the volume in an artistic manner, which will make it an acceptable gift book.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., New York—*The Master of Gray*, by H. C. Bailey. Price \$1.50.

This tale of the days of Mary Queen of Scots is a story full of romance. Martyrs, the followers of Knox and Romanists following in turn upon the scene of action. The dialogue is lively, and the whole story enjoyable.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., New York—*The Beryl Stones*, by Mrs. Alfred Sedgwick. Price \$1.50.

Around a beryl necklace, which the daughter of a poor journalist takes from her father's wealthy sister who has refused assistance, arises difficulties which very nearly spoil the daughter's life. The reader's interest is keen to the end of the story, and all ends well.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., New York—*The Crimson Fairy Book*, by Andrew Lang. Price \$1.00 net.

The Crimson Fairy Book of tales will be hailed with delight by the little people who love "once on a time," stories so dear to the heart of childhood. The eight illustrations in colors, with the forty-three other illustrations; the handsome binding, and the all-gilt edges will make any book-loving child happy till Mr. Lang's next book is ready.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston—*Following the Ball*, by A. T. Dudley. Cloth, with gold and colors. Price \$1.00 net.

The scene of this story will be recognized as Exeter, with which the author, a Harvard graduate, a well known football player and coach, is familiar. It is far more than a football book. It is a story of character formation told in a most wholesome and manly way. Athletics form an important part, but are only one feature in carrying the hero on to a noble manhood.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston—*At the Fall of Montreal*, by Edward Stratemyer. Price \$1.00 net.

What the stories of "Oliver Optic" were to the boys of a generation ago, so are the stories of Edward Stratemyer to the boys of to-day. This, the third volume of the "Colonial Series," will prove as exciting and interesting as a boy's heart can ask. Cloth bound, illustrated.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston—*Helen Grant's Schooldays*, by Amanda M. Douglas. Price \$1.00 net.

The story of the building of Helen Grant's life by a benefactress, who removes her from incongenial surroundings and has her wisely trained for a broader life, is wholesome and attractive. An interesting book for girls. Illustrated.

THE HOBART COMPANY, New York—*An Apache Princess*, by Gen. Charles King. Price \$1.50.

The incidents that crowd around the young Lieutenant of cavalry in this story of adventure will keep the reader at a rate of speed which, were his reading a vehicle on terra firma, would place him liable to arrest. The Apache Princess, the French maid, the Major's wife, an Indian outbreak, and the petty jealousies and gossiping of the ladies of the army post, are woven into a story that does not allow one's interest to flag from cover to cover. The volume is cloth bound and illustrated by Frederic Remington and Edward Willard Deming.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY, New York—*Romances of Colonial Days*, by Geraldine Brooks. Price \$1.25 net.

These tales are founded on fact, and the blending of history and imagination makes them charming reading. The first of these, "In Mayflower Time," is, of course, about John Alden, Priscilla Mullins and Miles Standish. The others are of colonial times before 1785. The illustrations are by Arthur E. Beecher.

W. A. WILDE COMPANY, Boston—*With Fremont the Pathfinder*, by John H. Whitson.

The young hero of the story, Bruce Gordon, becomes a member of Fremont's famous third expedition, in which the Pathfinder immortalized himself and won for the United States the empire of gold—California. Running through the story is the history of the sword of gold, an old Spanish weapon found by young Gordon on the plains. It is a book to recommend for its interest and real worth. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.20 net.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*My Summer on the Farm*, by Mary A. Swift.

Is a delightfully illustrated little book of thirty pages. Suitable for children.

The Tale of the Spinning Wheel, by Elizabeth Cynthia Barney Buel, Regent of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R., Litchfield, Conn. Price \$1.00. Postage paid.

This is an historical paper which has achieved so much popularity with various patriotic societies and D. A. R. Chapters that the author has responded to the many requests for its publication. The keynote of the paper is the dignity of woman's labor as set forth by the high position accorded the art of spinning in every age and country from the earliest Egyptian times down to the days of the American colonies and Revolution, when the patriotic note is sounded in showing how the woman's distaff as well as the soldier's musket won American freedom. The book is a type of artistic work, being bound in white and gold, with design of musket and distaff. The illustrations likewise suggest the history of spinning and are printed in sepia on the broad margins or let into the large text. The proceeds received from the sale of the book will aid the work of the Litchfield Historical Society and the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R.

GINN & COMPANY, Boston—*Geographic Influences in American History*, by Albert Perry Brigham. Price by mail \$1.40.

This book will be found particularly valuable to students of American history and geography, and will appeal to the general reader. The very large number of rare and attractive photographs and the numerous maps add to its value. Professor Brigham has presented clearly the physiographic features of America which have been important in guiding the unfolding of our industrial and national life.

GINN & COMPANY, Boston—*History of Vermont*, by Edward D. Collins. Price by mail 85 cents.

A romantic history of Vermont from Indian times to the Spanish War, with geological and geographical notes, chronological tables, maps, illustrations, etc., is presented in this work. The narrative style makes this a desirable history for the general reader. Some of the maps, reproduced from early sources, have never before been presented for the use of the general public.

THE A. T. DE LA MAR PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York—*The Heather in Lore, Lyric and Lay*, by Alexander Wallace. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

To those who love this magic mountain flower of Scotland this book will give pleasure. It treats of its history, legends, poetry, songs and traditions; tells of the discovery of the plant in America, and charms one with the songs and poems of the poets of Scotland. It is an acquisition to any library and from the delicate sprays of white and purple heather which form the frontispiece and the descriptions by Mr. Wallace, who is a Scotchman by birth, one can almost see it growing on its native heath. A charming book in every way.

THE H. M. CALDWELL CO., New York and Boston.

Two of as attractive little gift books as we have seen this season are *Some Fruits of Solitude*, by William Penn, bound in limp chambray, with frontispiece of the author. These maxims of Penn were a source of great comfort and pleasure to Robert Louis Stevenson, and this reprint ought to find its way into every home. Price \$1.25.

THE H. M. CALDWELL CO., New York and Boston—*Tobacco Leaves*, by John Bain, Jr., ought to appeal to every one interested in the plant Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have introduced to the English people. In etiquette and lore it contains everything one could wish to know about tobacco. Even the book mark is in keeping with the subject. Price \$1.50.

FORBES & COMPANY, Boston and Chicago—*Ballads of the Busy Days*, by Samuel Ellsworth Kiser. Price \$1.25.

This volume contains the poems which have from time to time found their way into the heart of the "busy man"—from his daily paper. The humanity in Mr. Kiser's verse and the graceful touch he gives to the every day affairs of life make him deservedly popular. It is a pleasure to possess these ballads in this pleasing form.

THE DAMASK ROSE.

(Continued from page 65.)

give up the hope that she might go, for there was so much pleasure in the thought, and, besides, there was a possibility she might see Thomas Mallam, whom she had not seen since the summer time, for he had been very ill at Christmas-tide, and could not visit his old home near Pelham during the holidays.

Mar's Tom wuz one ob de best young gen'lem'n evan riz'awn Connecticut sort, as black Pete often said. When a lad, Tom was a constant playfellow of Betty's, until four years ago, when he entered Yale College. Every summer Tom had called upon Betty many times, and each time became more ardently in love than ever, but the knowledge that Colonel Fithersworth had said Betty could have no beau until she was eighteen, had kept Tom's lips sealed. As Betty curled herself up in the big armchair by the fireplace, her mind was in a most chaotic state, and as she steadily watched the crackling logs break and fall to pieces, little wonder is it that her lids began to droop, till she was sound asleep. The remainder of the story can best be told in Betty's own words, as they have been given us by her descendants:

"I remember so well sitting there in the soft glow of that April day, watching the shadows come and go on the wall, and hearing old mammy Chloe as she crooned to herself in the hall below where she was helping Aunt Dorothy with some beated work.

"I remember how very unlike the portraits all seemed, and especially that of my great-grandmother, with the smooth shiny hair, and lovely bare neck and a pride in England—and of whose beauty I had often heard. I can see her now as she stepped softly out of the frame and glided to my side; I can almost feel the touch of her soft fingers as she laid them on my brow, and the perfume of the damask rose in her hand still lingers in my memory—that one red rose with the velvet heart.

"Betty," said she, "you are my namesake, and for reason, and because I watch over you, I desire you to follow my directions. Go to the cupboard by the chimney in the library, open the door, run your right hand gently over the paneling on the right inner side until you feel a slight depression, press lightly down and toward the chimney, and the panel will slide back. Open the box you find there, read and follow!"

"When my senses returned (for I am sure it was no dream) I had slipped from my chair to the floor, and cold beads of perspiration stood on my brow. I immediately looked at the portrait. Yes; there she was smiling down at me, and the red rose was still in her hand! I called to Aunt Dorothy and asked if she had been up stairs, and she replied that she and Chloe had been busy in the lower hall for two hours or more.

"To be sure I went direct to the library, feeling half frightened, and oh, so cold! I had heard of a secret drawer or recess some where in the house, but never had seen it, and hardly believed it. Still I followed the directions I had received absolutely, and in truth found, not only the secret recess, but the little sandal wood box, bound with a bit of tape and sealed with red wax. With trembling fingers I opened it and faint perfume filled the room. A key, a few sprigs of some flower, an ivory miniature, a ring, and a note were the contents of the box.

The faded crumbling paper was almost dust, and the writing nearly indiscernible, but after much careful study I finally made out that my great-grandmother, Betty

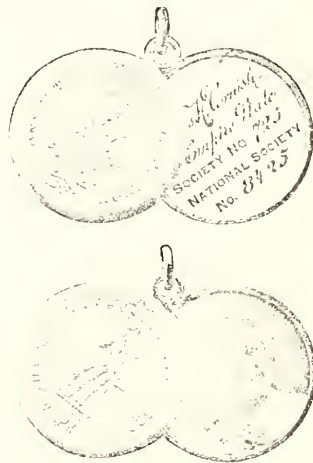
Whitford of England, had worn on her wedding day a magnificent gown of silk, which her father had purchased in the Indies, and that this gown had ever been precious cared for and kept as a family heirloom of priceless value, having been bequeathed to my grandmother, and then in turn to my own dear mother, whose loving privilege it was not to tell me of the gown, or any of those precious legacies, for death had claimed her all too soon.

"Fastened on the inner cover of the box was a note, evidently written by my grandmother after my mother's death, instructing, or rather urging me (then only a baby) to cherish the gown, and ever bear in mind the motto on the miniature: 'To the brave belong the spoils.' Then followed explicit directions where the dress was to be found.

"Probably I should have been told all about this when I grew up, but the lips had all been sealed by death, and only the written directions were mine. It is passing strange what a wonderful thing fate is, and how in wondrous and intricate ways it fashions our lives!

"I found the old cedar chest in the garret, as the note said, and after unlocking it with a huge brass key, I drew forth roll after roll of different dress stuffs, folded and wrapped with infinite care; then I took out a shiny black silk gown with yards and yards of fullness and stiffening, a board corset, a box of laces, oh, so sheer and filmy, a corn-colored silk with big bouquets of pink flowers and trailing green vines, some queer looking slippers, and lastly, way down in the very bottom of the chest, folded in fine linen, fastened with tape, was the package I was looking for.

(To be Continued.)

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
IDENTIFICATION CHARMS.

These charms are struck in solid Bronze, same size as shown in above engravings; the obverse has space for bears the name of the owner, the State society and the National society numbers to which he belongs, the latter are printed on round cardboard, and the name and numbers can be written in. The charm closes cosely, and is made durable, and is finished first-class, and are manufactured by The Robert Snider Co., of 145 Fulton Street, New York City, U. S. A.

SOCIETY NOTES.

SARATOGA (N. Y.) SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

Over a hundred Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in the historic Walworth mansion, and as the guests of Mrs. Ellen Harlan Walworth, celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Saratoga. The guest of honor was Mrs. George F. Constock, the newly elected regent of the Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R. Before the meeting a Saratoga Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized, under a charter received from the Empire State Society, S. A. R. Officers of the new Chapter were elected as follows: President, Cassius B. Thomas; first vice-president, Dr. S. E. Strong; second vice-president, D. W. Mabcey, secretary, Dr. Earl H. King; treasurer, Charles F. Fish; registrar, T. F. Hamilton; historian, Thomas R. Knell; chaplain, Rev. William Durant. A board of managers was elected as follows: Dr. George F. Constock, Abram Viele, William M. Martin, John K. Walbridge, and Julius H. Cary. In addition to the above there were eight other charter members as follows: Deyoe Lomas, George W. Mabcey, H. B. Hanson, D. W. Mabcey, Jr., E. H. Hoyt, B. K. Walbridge, G. A. Farnham and Harmon L. Viele.

Mrs. Walworth welcomed the Sons and Daughters to the Walworth mansion, and spoke of the historic surroundings of the place. She urged the acquisition of the property as a national park, urging in favor of this the national parks at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. She also argued for the marking by tablets of the historic spots in this vicinity and on the Saratoga battlefield. She asked the newly-formed Chapter of the S. A. R. to turn its attention to this matter.

Mrs. Constock announced a coming wedding party under the auspices of the Daughters. She said that the anniversary of the wedding of George and Martha Washington would be celebrated on January 6th, by a colonial ball in the convention hall.

MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH.

STAMFORD (CONN.) PATRIOTS OF '76.

The Children's Patriotic Society of Stamford, Conn., are an enthusiastic little body of workers. They believe in doing things. Stamford has a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; it has a Mayor who studies political economy and social science at Yale University while not attending to his official duties; one of its most prominent citizens is the Secretary of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; most of its citizens are good Americans of diversified political beliefs, and yet, until a very few days ago, Stamford was "non est." It lacked unity in patriotic work. All this is changed now.

On Friday, November 20th, the Children's Patriotic Society formed a "trust." Incorporated with them were several patriotic women of the town, representatives of extraneous patriotic societies, local men of affairs, and other stray recruits. Mrs. Fay, an active worker in the New York D. A. R., now living in Stamford, disposed of all the preferred stock at a tea and reception given by her in the afternoon. All the common stock was sold by the Secretary of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., who gave an illustrated lecture on "Colonial Life Among the Puritans" in the Casino. To this lecture an admission fee was charged for the beginnings of a fund to appropriately memorialize the Revolutionary patriots. The Mayor, not being addicted to the use of tea, and unable to attend the lecture, gave liberally from the large revenues yearly voted him by the town of Stamford as their official representative. The patriotic trust was a great success. Stamford is now united in the patriotic work of erecting a bolder, or some other suitable memorial, in one of its public parks to the Stamford men who fought in the Revolution. Stamfordites in general have been aroused from their lethargic patriotism.

The president of the Children's Society is Miss Marjorie Brock. Actively associated with her and the other little workers were Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Cummings, Commodore Smith, and Charles E. Fay. There were present from New York Mr. Walter S. Logan, president of the Empire State Society, S. A. R.; Edward Hageman Hall, secretary of the Scene and Historic Preservation Society; Messrs. Robinson and Chenoweth, of the New York Continental Guard, and the entire management of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Those present at Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay's reception were: Mr. and Mrs. James R. Brinsmade, Derby, Conn.; Miss Brown, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Cornish, Stamford, Conn.; Mr. Chenoweth, New York; Mr. Robert W. Chandler, New York; Mrs. John Davenport, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Samuel Fessenden, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Joshua Fessenden, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Edward D. Gillespie, Stamford; Mrs. Harry Atwood

Goldcy; Mrs. J. Heron Crossman; Mr. Edward Hageman Hall, New York; Miss Julie Adams Powell, Stamford; Mrs. Charles Jones, Stamford; Hon. Walter Seth Logan, New York; Miss Emily Lockwood, Stamford; Miss Amelia Lockwood, Stamford; Miss Irene Dalglish, Stamford; Mr. Edward J. Mann, New York; Mrs. Robert Cheesborough Bathbone, New York; Mrs. Dr. Rice, Stamford; Mrs. Charles M. Scofield, Sound Beach; Miss Marion Scofield, Sound Beach; Mrs. Dr. Samuel Shirk, Miss Scofield, Stamford; Miss Ada Irene Scofield, Stamford; Miss Frances Scofield, Stamford; Commodore James D. Smith, Rear Admiral W. K. Scofield, U. S. N., retired, Stamford; Miss Mary Smith, Stamford; Miss Florida Tracy, New York; Miss Lilhe Thompson, Stamford; Mrs. Vanderwerken, Stamford; the Misses Vanderwerken, Stamford; Mrs. Woods, Templeton Wilson, Stamford; Miss Mary Wilson, Stamford; Mrs. William Travis, Stamford; Mrs. Holly Scofield, Stamford.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its 12th annual meeting, for the third time, gave a unanimous vote for the regency of Mrs. John Miller Horton. Nearly all of the 450 members were present, the Twentieth Century assembly hall being filled with closely-packed seats away back to the gallery.

Mrs. Horton was applauded several times during her address, which followed the devotional ceremonies, and in which she gave a resume of the splendid year's work of the Chapter.

Miss Ada M. Kenyon, the first vice-president and chairman of the foreign lecture committee, gave a summary of the Chapter's lecture courses before the foreign population, and stated that while the appropriation of \$300 was not all used last year that what was left of it, something like \$144, and the full \$300 appropriation of this year, will be required to carry on this year's courses, as new lectures are to be prepared requiring new slides and much new apparatus.

Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode, the recording secretary, read her report, in the most condensed form and also presented the reports of other officers not present.

Mrs. Charles J. North, in her treasurer's report, showed a splendid financial condition, with a balance in the treasury on October 19, 1902, of \$1,240.37. Receipts for the year were \$1,289.00, and disbursements were \$1,425.00, leaving a balance of \$1,104.01.

In the absence of Mrs. C. C. Wyckoff, chairman of the Revolutionary Records Committee, Mrs. George A. Wallace, secretary of her committee, read the report. Four graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked at Forest Lawn, three at Lancaster, one at Niagara Falls, three at Lewiston, and three more are to be marked as soon as the necessary arrangements are made, two at East Aurora, and one at Williamsville.

The election of officers was announced at the close of the meeting. Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton; first vice-regent, Miss Ada M. Kenyon; second vice-regent, Mrs. John W. Bush; third vice-regent, Mrs. Robert Fulton; fourth vice-regent, Mrs. Mary H. McWilliams; registrar, Mrs. Carl A. Lantz; second registrar, Miss Charlotte S. Tilden; treasurer, Mrs. Chas. J. North; assistant treasurer, Miss Emma D. Dakin; recording secretary, Mrs. Homer J. Grant; historian, Mrs. Edward C. Hawks; advisory board, Miss Elizabeth C. Trott, Niagara Falls; Mrs. Erastus C. McKnight, Mrs. Edgar B. Jewett, Mrs. Tracy C. Becker, Mrs. William C. Hodge, Mrs. Charles M. Van Valkenburgh, Lockport; Mrs. G. Barrett Rich, Mrs. Luther P. Graves, Mrs. John A. Van Arsdale, and Miss Florence F. Looney of Lancaster.

MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON.

A meeting of Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., was held on Monday, Nov. 9th, at the residence of its former regent, Mrs. Robert Mook, 2115 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The election of officers for the ensuing year was the most important business of the meeting, and the officers are now: Regent, Mrs. Henry W. Helfer; vice-regent, Mrs. Axel W. Nilsson; recording secretary, Mrs. Wm. F. Porter; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry D. Williams; treasurer, Miss Jessie S. Mook. After the business meeting the members were entertained by songs from Miss Muriel Spencer, contralto. Among those present were Mrs. H. W. Helfer, Mrs. A. W. Nilsson, Mrs. S. E. Bourne, Mrs. G. H. Gardner, Mrs. F. H. Parker, Miss Annette F. Gates, and Miss Mook.

Miss J. S. Mook, Press Committee.

SOCIETY, NOTES. *Continued.*

Mrs. John M. Holcombe, on retiring from the position of regent of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which she had held for several years, read an elaborate paper, at Hartford, Conn., in which she pleaded that their State should be known as "the Constitution State," and no longer referred to as "the Wooden Nutmeg State." She explained the pertinency of the new appellation. In January, 1639, in Hartford she said, "was born the first written constitution known to the world, upon which were based the principles of constitutional liberty, and under its provisions a miniature republic found life."

The granite shaft which Paulus Hook Chapter, D. A. R., has erected at Grand and Washington Streets, Jersey City, to commemorate the battle of Paulus Hook, which was fought there Aug. 19, 1779, was unveiled Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21.

Iowa claims ten "real Daughters," only four of whom survive: Mrs. Sophia M. D. Andrews, a member of Abigail Adams Chapter, of Des Moines; Mrs. Emily Smith Reed Nettleton, a member of the Martha Washington Chapter, of Sioux City; Mrs. Eliza A. Melvin Shrader, of the Pilgrim Chapter, of Iowa City; and Mrs. Susan Antoinette Wood Ostrander, of Council Bluffs. Abigail Adams Chapter claimed Lucy Peltons Sibbey of State Center as a member. Hannah Caldwell Chapter, of Davenport, has lost by death both of her real Daughters: Mrs. Julia Ann Warrington Weaver and Mrs. Electa N. Van Vleet. Clinton mourns the loss of Mrs. Chauncey Lamb, and Cedar Falls' two real Daughters: Mrs. Mary Ann Luther Burr and Mrs. Catherine M. Koadman, have also passed away.

The Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R., has collected \$10,000, with which a club house will be erected in Manila for the American soldiers, and to be maintained by the government. The house will bear the inscription: "Work of the Pennsylvania D. A. R. and their friends, through the Philadelphia Chapter."

The Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has accepted a design for a tablet to be placed in the Boston public library, in commemoration of early composers of American patriotic music. The inscription states that the Society, "In grateful recognition of the inspiration of patriotic verse and song, commemorates the following names: William Billings, Oliver Holden, John Howard Paine, Samuel Francis Smith, Francis Scott Key, George Frederick Root."

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been doing some very interesting and patriotic work this year in establishing a Montana Memorial Alcove in the American library in Manila. This alcove is in memory of the Montana boys that fell in the late war. Besides several hundred volumes sent, about fifteen monthlies are being sent each month for the magazine table in the alcove.

Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, State Regent.

The ninth annual conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Winona the latter part of last month. About one hundred delegates were present.

Oakland Chapter, D. A. R., Oakland, Cal.—Oakland Chapter, D. A. R., held its November meeting at the residence of Mrs. E. O. Miller. Mrs. E. M. Gibson, the Regent, presided. California, being so far from the scene of action during the Revolution, can only offer work along study and social lines to its Daughters instead of work in restorations or something offering more tangible results. This year Oakland Chapter is studying the women who were foremost in Revolutionary events. At the October meeting, those women were discussed who were intimately connected with Washington in his home life in Virginia—Mary Ball, his mother; Martha Curtis, his wife, and the sweet Nelly Curtis, who did so much to brighten the dark, anxious days of battle for Gen. Washington. At the November meeting was the ladies associated with Washington during his official life as President—the lovely Livingstone Sisters, Mrs. Nathaniel Green, Margaret Slooem, Mrs. General Knox, the Schuylers, mother and daughters (Angelica, Margaret and Elizabeth, who had become Mrs. Alexander Hamilton), all of whom did so much during the strenuous days of the making of our Republic, to form public opinion along social lines.

These programs have been most interesting, and the members of Oakland Chapter, D. A. R., are anticipating much pleasure in the coming meeting.

STELLA A. GAGE, Corresponding Secretary.

The first meeting of the season of the general committee, D. A. R., of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was held at the house of the chairman, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, 238 West 130th Street, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st. By resolution the committee resolved itself into an association, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, president; Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpool, vice president; Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, vice president; Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, vice president; Mrs. William Cummings Story, secretary; Mrs. William J. Lyon, treasurer. The following are the board of trustees: Mrs. Frederick A. Fernald, Mrs. Harbord B. Kirk, Mrs. Thomas E. Vermilye, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. A. Sparks Kress, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, Mrs. Charles E. Taft, Mrs. Henry Bowers, Mrs. Charles Orvis, Mrs. Allen Hartwell Stroug, Miss S. Meta Gibson, Miss Lillian I. Montgomery, Mrs. Malcolm Peters, Mrs. Julius Hubbell Seymour. Steps were taken for the incorporation of the association, and the matter was referred to the committee on Rules and Regulations, Mrs. Charles E. Taft chairman, to draw up the necessary articles.

The second meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 12th, at Washington's Headquarters (Jumel Mansion), on Washington Heights. Mr. Josiah C. Pumphrey gave an interesting reminiscent talk on the historical interests of the house. The ladies then inspected the different rooms of the house. After a short business meeting the meeting was adjourned.

Mrs. SAMUEL J. KRAMER.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (Springfield, Mass.) met in Memorial Hall on Monday afternoon, the anniversary of the adoption of the articles of confederation by Congress, November 17, 1777. The two guests of the occasion were Mrs. George L. Munn, the regent of Subunit Clark Chapter of Easthampton, and Mrs. C. H. Johnson, past regent of the same chapter. Mrs. Munn gave a report of the State conference of the Society held in October at Brockton. Miss Elizabeth P. Bigelow read a paper on Springfield from 1783 to the end of the century. Mrs. M. M. Whitney of Westfield gave an account of the dedication of a stone marking the site of the first meeting house in that town. Mrs. George F. Fuller, regent, gave an account of the presentation to the State of Connecticut of the Ellsworth house in Windsor. A committee was chosen to nominate officers for the chapter for next year and delegates to the continental congress to be held in Washington, April 19, 1904.

Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg, N. Y.—A handsome bronze tablet, erected by the Saranac Chapter, D. A. R., in commemoration of the battle of Plattsburg, now rests on the northeast corner of the custom house building, having been unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, October 17th.

This is the first tablet erected in commemoration of what was one of the most important engagements of the War of 1812. The inscription on the tablet is given below:

To commemorate
McDonough's victory
over the British fleet under Downie
on Cumberland Bay, Lake Champlain,
Macomb's repulse of the British
land forces under Prevost,
and in memory of the
sailors and soldiers of the United States
who gave their lives for their country
in these engagements at Plattsburg,
September 11, 1814.

Erected by Saranac Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
1903.

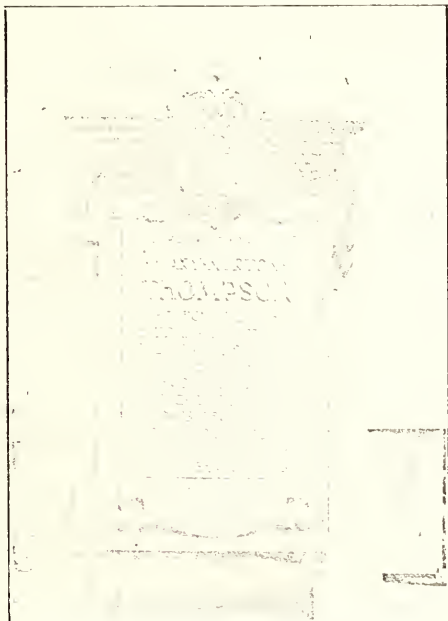
The tablet was designed by Paul E. Cabaret, West 14th Street, New York City. It has a background of dark brown matted bronze, bearing an inscription in letters of burnished metal in relief, surmounted with a wreath of oak leaves and acorns, joined by the insignia of the Society. An emblem, consisting of embossed shield with the thirteen stars, supported on either side by two flags encircled by a wreath of laurel, surmounts the whole. A beveled frame in two shades of bronze completes this most artistic work, careful in detail and rich in ornamentation. The act of unveiling was performed by Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard, ex-Regent and founder of the Chapter, and Mrs. Merritt Sowles, a lineal descendant of General Benjamin Mooers, one of the heroes of the War of 1812.

SOCIETY NOTES. *Continued.*

October 8th was a "red letter day" in the annals of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the hostess at the fourth annual conference of the various Chapters of the Iowa D. A. R., who met to greet their distinguished officers—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President-General of the National Society; and Mrs. J. Heron Crossman of New York, Vice-President-General.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 o'clock, by our worthy member, Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, State Regent. There were 76 Daughters in attendance, including the delegates and the members of the local Chapter. The program opened with the singing of America; this was followed with a brief address of welcome by Mrs. Robert H. Nott, Regent of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter.

The first business before the meeting was the report read by Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, State Regent.



TABLET SOON TO BE PLACED BY THE BUFFALO CHAPTER.

The names of Council Bluffs, Iowa City and Dubuque were presented as the cities for holding the next conference, and on vote it was decided to meet at Council Bluffs in 1904.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Secretary, Mrs. Daphne P. Edwards, Dubuque; treasurer, Mrs. M. G. Millard, Burlington; historian, Mrs. D. W. Bushnell, Council Bluffs. Upon the completion of this business the conference adjourned for luncheon, which was an elaborate affair.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. The treat of the conference was an address on "Continental Hall," by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Washington, D. C., President-General of the Society. Mrs. Fairbanks said in part:

"The first reason, while not the greatest, is still important that the National Society shall have an appropriate place for the great work which it daily performs.

"Second. It is most desirable that the National Society may have under its own care and in perfect safety its priceless collection of Revolutionary relics; therefore a well-arranged, fireproof museum forms a part of our plan.

"Third. We must have an Auditorium wherein the delegates chosen by the Society can convene in the annual congresses in surroundings commensurate with the dignity of the great body they represent, to consider all matters pertaining to its welfare and to the promotion of patriotism.

(Continued on page xxii.)

Acting upon the suggestion made at the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at New Haven, Conn., last May, the Michigan Society, S. A. R., convened at the Russell House, Detroit, on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 4th, to consider the subject of devising practical means by which the foreign element and others in our country may be informed concerning distinctly American principles in order that they may become patriotic citizens of the land of their adoption. The deep interest evinced was attested by the large attendance.

The Hon. Thomas Pitts, president of the Society, was unfortunately unable to be present. In his absence the chair was occupied by the vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Detroit.

The meeting opened with the presentation of a paper written by President Pitts for the occasion, and read to the members by the secretary, Mr. Henry Saxton Sibley, in which the author declared himself in hearty agreement with the views expressed at the National Congress. The paper concluded as follows:

"The national organization invited the society of each State to look after the special conditions that existed within its own province, and a ready acquiescence was given to carry out the laudable purpose of the national congress. There are conditions existing in our own State to-day that we, the inheritors of the principle upon which this government is founded, do not entirely approve, and which we believe can be greatly ameliorated by proper educational influences, and it is the purpose of this meeting to-night to discuss such conditions frankly and freely, and to see what remedy is suggested, and our society will co-operate in making suggestions and helping on this good work."

Dr. Leartus Connor, one of Detroit's oldest and ablest physicians, praised in warm terms the noble work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in spreading a knowledge of patriotic principles among the foreign element in the large cities of Michigan. Continuing, he said that "the enormous increase in recent years of an undesirable foreign element had created a national condition analogous to that of a gourmand who had eaten far more than he could digest, and was in an agony over the contents of his stomach. The nation now had an assimilative task on hand that would require years to complete and until it had been completed he favored erecting a wall against further immigration so high that none could get over it." Furthermore, he believed that a national system of education would prevent the development of class ideas, and would destroy the possibility of strikes and the deplorable antagonism between capital and labor.

Dr. Connor's address was heartily applauded. At its close Secretary Sibley, taking the floor, spoke briefly in opposition to Dr. Connor's assertion that the training given in our high schools unfitted those who received it for the practical duties of life, declared that he had personal knowledge of cases, and that Ann Arbor furnished many, in which manual tasks were gladly assumed and well executed in order to provide means for continuing the higher education. Dr. Connor unhesitatingly admitted these exceptional instances, but reaffirmed his views as generally applicable.

The chair then called upon the Hon. Joseph Grensel of Detroit to address the meeting. Mr. Grensel has had an extensive experience as an editor and legislator, and his views were listened to with close attention. He outlined the dangers from unrestricted immigration, and gave it as his opinion that the emigrants from the south of Europe who were now flocking to our shores were in the main an undesirable class. Many of them who have obtained a domicile desired, he said, to govern themselves regardless of our laws. He advocated the free distribution of the pamphlets and tracts that had been prepared for the enlightenment of this class of immigrants, and he favored stricter immigration laws.

Mr. George W. Bates, historian-general of the National Society, was the next speaker. He was quite in line with the temperate suggestions of the President's paper, and of those who had preceded him on the floor, and believed fully in the efficacy of pamphlet instruction, and the public school training of the young.

"The creation of a true national spirit was the paramount work of the Society; and the great field for the cultivation of this spirit," he said, "was in the cities of large population, where the foreign element under criticism was concentrated in amazing number." Mr. Bates advanced a specially happy idea, namely, the utilization of the "social settlement," as a sphere of influence. Through this means, as by no other single method, he believed great and permanent results might be accomplished.

Col. William Tenney Gage, also a prominent member of the Detroit bar, and chairman of the committee of the State

(Continued on page xvi.)

A LETTER ON IMMIGRANT LITERATURE.

The following letter has been sent to all members of the General Board of Managers of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, ERIE CO., OHIO, NOV. , 1903.

Mr. _____
President of _____ Society, S. A. R.:
Dear Sir and Compatriot:

As a member of the general board of managers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a question of the precedence of appropriation will be submitted to you. As to this, I wish to make a few statements for your consideration.

At a session of our national congress, held in Washington, May 2, 1902, a resolution was adopted directing that a committee of five be appointed to consider means of making known American principles to such foreign elements of our population as seem ignorant of the theory of our government, or are inimical thereto. Under this resolution, Compatriots Anderson, Murphy, Hancock, Appleton and Beardsley were appointed, and after due consideration submitted a report to the congress of the National Society at New Haven, Conn., on May 1, 1903.

In this they recommended that we publish a pamphlet, submitted to the congress addressed to immigrants coming to this country, stating what the committee deemed distinctly American principle, and giving such advice as seemed applicable to their condition.

By a unanimous vote, the congress adopted the recommendation, and made an appropriation of \$800 to have the pamphlet translated and published in three foreign languages. This was done upon the statement of the Treasurer-General that there was in his hands at that time funds to the amount of \$2,700.

When subsequently, as chairman of the educational committee, I requested him to hold the \$800 appropriated to our project, subject to our order, I was informed by the Treasurer-General and President-General, that only \$250 could be spared for the purpose mentioned, without making an assessment on the State societies, which was deemed inadvisable by the board of general managers.

This board is now made up of approximately forty-eight members. By the last clause of Section 2, Article 5, seven may constitute a quorum; and as four is a majority of the seven, it is quite possible for four members present at a meeting of the board, to nullify a resolution of a congress of the Society.

In matters of mere routine, no one questions the propriety of conceding to the board of general managers a wide discretion, but in matters affecting the policy and purpose of the general society, it is respectfully submitted, that the general board of managers cannot negative the will of the Society as expressed by a vote of the congress.

Speaking for myself, I am very far from wishing to put the Society in a position of undertaking a project it has not the means to carry out; but under Article 6 of the constitution, the national board of management can, at any time, by a two-thirds vote, increase our dues not to exceed \$0.50 per capita.

I am told this would be unpopular. I have a better opinion of the patriotism and public spirit of our compatriots.

When the managers of the national board of the Grand Army of the Republic makes an assessment of five cents per capita, on comrades in all their State departments, there is never a question. Every old veteran, no matter how limited his means, contributes his nickel, and \$25,000 is raised for some worthy purpose. Are we so far removed from our Revolutionary sires that we have less patriotism and generosity than the old boys of '61?

We should not, of course, decide our questions of policy on sentimental grounds. We have to decide whether our national society can undertake any work of practical utility. Can we never get beyond mutual admiration, hospitable functions, and most prandial eloquence? Must we continue to depend on State Societies to defray the expense of our national congresses?

This question of our future policy is more important even than our appeal for means to carry out our project of patriotic education. Our committee is asked why we do not go on with our work. I have tried to give the answer. This statement is made to you, first, as a member of the board of general managers, and, secondly, that you may submit this explanation, and the questions involved, to the next meeting of your State Society. Accept my respectful salutations, and believe me sincerely yours,

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

BUCHAN'S GIFT TO WASHINGTON.

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir—I note with interest your article in the November issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, in reference to the disposition of the box made from the oak that sheltered Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk, and giving the letter of presentation in which the Earl of Buchan presented the box to Washington. The letter and box were entrusted to the care of a Mr. Robertson, a Scottish artist. I have a copy of "The Home of Washington, or Mr. Vernon and Its Associations—Historical, Biographical and Pictorial," by Benson J. Lossing, Hartford, Conn., 1870. On pages 272-276 of this work a full account of this box, its presentation and final disposition, is given.

Robertson arrived in New York in October, and in December went to Philadelphia to fulfill his mission. On Friday, December 13th, he presented the box to the President. He was much embarrassed he said, on being introduced to "the American hero," but was soon relieved by Washington, who entered into familiar conversation with him and introduced him to Mrs. Washington. The Earl of Buchan expressed the wish that he might have a portrait of Washington, and that Robertson might be the artist. Washington sat to Robertson for the portrait in miniature, and when that was finished the artist painted a larger picture from it in oil for Lord Buchan. This picture was painted at the close of May, 1792, when Washington wrote to Lord Buchan, thanking him for the present of the box, and saying of the portrait: "The manner of the execution of it does no discredit, I am told, to the artist." The picture was sent to Europe by Colonel Lear, and Robertson received the thanks of the Earl of Buchan.

In his letter of thanks to Buchan, Washington said:

"I will, however, ask that you will exempt me from compliance with the request relating to its eventual destination. In an attempt to execute your wish in this particular, I should feel embarrassment from a just comparison of relative pretensions and fear to risk injustice by so marked a preference."

The box was taken to Mr. Vernon at the close of the session, where it remained until Washington's death, when he committed it to the Earl by the following clause in his will:

"To the Earl of Buchan, I recommit the box made of the oak that sheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk, presented to me by his Lordship, in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a request to pass it on the event of my decease, to the man in my country who should appear to merit it best, upon the same conditions that have induced him to send it to me. Whether easy or not to select the man who might comport with his Lordship's opinion, in this respect, is not for me to say; but, conceiving that no disposition of this valuable curiosity can be more eligible than the recommitment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original design of the "Goldsmiths Company" of Edinburgh, who presented it to him, and, at his request, consented that it should be transferred to me, I do give and bequeath the same to his Lordship; and, in case of his decease, to his heir, with my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor of presenting it to me, and more especially for the favorable sentiments with which he accompanied it."

This seems to show that it must have been returned to the Earl of Buchan. Respectfully yours,

FRED W. LAMB.

Member Board of Managers New Hampshire Society
Sons of the American Revolution.

452 Merrimack St., Manchester, N. H., Nov. 22, 1903.

A new building for the New York Historical Society, to occupy the entire block fronting Central Park West, between 76th and 77th Streets, New York City, is in process of erection.

The new Chamber of Commerce building, New York City, will have four groups of marble statuary adorning its facade. Of these groups the three central and commanding figures are heroic statues of De Witt Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay. The first group, over the doorway at the western side of the building, represents two allegorical figures of heroic size, executed by Carl Bitter. The next, to the east, is the statue of Hamilton, with a female figure and that of an eagle at the base. The work is by Martini, as is also the statue of Jay at the extreme eastern side of the facade. The latter has about its pedestal the life-size figure of a lion on one side and the figure of Justice blindfolded on the other. The statue of Clinton, by Daniel French, is the central and most commanding piece. On either side of the base are life-size representations of a man and a woman, the male figure holding a spade and a coil of rope, referring to the building of the Erie Canal, and the female figure typifying Commerce.

Society on this topic, followed the historian-general. He directed attention to the fact that Detroit was an important port of entry, and said that he believed the prime work of the Michigan Society lay in Michigan. He favored the plan of placing suitable literature in the hands of every immigrant entering the State. Later, other influences would be brought to bear upon them, and if judicious care and commensurate energy were exercised evil results might be averted.

Capt. J. Q. A. Sessions, a veteran cavalry officer, who came from Ann Arbor to attend the meeting, was the next speaker. In his opinion the character of the early immigrants was in harmony with that of the founders of the republic. They were from the northern nations of Europe, mainly of what he termed "the Anglo-Saxon stock." The character of the recent and present immigration was, in his opinion, a grave menace to the peace and happiness of the nation. But while he favored every promising plan for instilling into the hearts and minds of these latter proper respect and regard for American institutions and laws, he most emphatically urged upon the Sons of the American Revolution the immediate necessity of exerting their influence upon the Congress of the United States to the end that the present immigration laws be radically amended.

Captain Sessions was followed by Professor W. W. Floyer of the University of Michigan, who made a strong plea for the introduction of the practical into our system of education, one of the best methods, in his opinion, for developing independence and self-reliance. In illustration he cited the fact that while ordinary high school graduates had difficulty in entering upon the business of life, the graduates of manual training and technical schools were eagerly sought. He upheld Dr. Connor's contention that it would be vastly better for the Republic were the aim of our educational system to be primarily to qualify the youth of the land to do something.

Mr. Alfred Russell, a former president of the Michigan Society, taking the floor at the request of the chairman, expressed the opinion that the foreign steamship companies are to blame in large degree for the evil conditions that obtain at the present time; inasmuch as in their mad race for revenue they scour Europe for passengers, gathering them from sections heretofore untouched, and from classes undesirable in the extreme. The right to land, said he, should be taken away from every steamship company which indulges in such practices.

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, one of the most popular and eloquent among the clergymen of Detroit, followed Judge Russell, and in his genial, clear-cut style, reminded his hearers that patriotism was a spirit—something to be caught, not taught. If Americans would be sturdily honest, said he, in all their dealings with their fellowmen, they would set an example to the foreigners which could not fail to affect favorable the humblest and most ignorant among them. This being sturdily honest was a matter of prime importance as an uplifting agency.

The closing speaker was Mr. Dudley W. Smith, who advanced similar ideas.

The meeting was brought to a close by some earnest words from the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Clark, who said, among other things, that while at the beginning of the Republic the theory advanced and fought for was "No taxation without representation," it seemed to him that the time was near when this theory would have to be reversed, making it "No representation without taxation."

Among those present who might have been heard on the topic under consideration had time permitted were Dr. Justin E. Emerson, Treasurer E. W. Gibson, Mr. George W. Rufford, Mr. Chas. W. Tufts, and Mr. Chas. F. Hyerman.

The local committee on this subject is composed as follows: Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark, chairman; Col. Wm. T. Gage, Dr. Levens Connor, Dr. Frederick M. Robbins, Mr. James N. Wright, Mr. Dexter M. Ferry, Jr., and *ex-officio*, the Hon. Thomas Pitts, president of the Society. It is understood that this committee will report to the National committee that the Michigan Society is heartily in accord with the plans of that organization to improve the standard of emigrants, and check the immigration of undesirable classes. Within a short time it is expected that the work of distributing pamphlets to the emigrants arriving at the port of Detroit will be commenced. A number of methods are being considered for reaching the local foreign element of recent arrival, and it is more than likely that in this as in other patriotic work the administration of President Pitts will long be remembered for its far-reaching effectiveness.

HILYANDE MACGRATH.

TO PRESERVE PHILIPSE MANOR HALL.

The trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society have voted to renew in the Legislature this winter the effort to have the State purchase the historic Philipse Manor Hall, in Yonkers, N. Y. This structure is now occupied as a city hall, but will be vacated as soon as the city erects the new municipal building.

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SOCIETY NOTES.

(Continued from page 71.)

"Fourth. The greatest and sublimest of all reasons for this Memorial Continental Hall is the ardent wish of the Daughters of the American Revolution to increase the loving esteem and more thorough appreciation of those who so silently suffered hardships, so patiently toiled in the labors of camp and fortresses, who so bravely bore themselves upon the field or in the carnage of the sea fight. So those statesmen and heroes who so wisely planned, who so grandly executed the most far-reaching and sublimest revolution known to history, which they inaugurated so that all mankind might enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall ever be honored by a memorial, founded and dedicated by the patriotic Daughters of an heroic ancestry."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Fairbanks' address, the Regent called on Mrs. Crossman, of New York, the Vice-President-General, who made a short, but pleasing address.

A half hour was devoted to discussions by Regents or representatives of the various chapters.

The delegates present at the conference were: Mrs. Cornelia C. Fairbanks, President-General National Society D. A. R.; Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Vice-President for New York State; Mrs. Daphne Peabody Edwards, State Secretary, 560 Julian Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Horace Poole, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. J. E. Fairbanks, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. A. W. Treadway, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. J. W. Henstis, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Emma G. Bohn, 116 Seventeenth Street, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Eliza J. Carter, Keokuk, Iowa; Mrs. Ella Lyon Hill, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Arthur J. Cox, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. John G. Lindsay, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. W. F. Brannan, Muscatine, Iowa; Mrs. Cora C. Weed, Muscatine, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Squire, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Sophie H. Bushnell Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Victor E. Bender, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. N. P. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. E. D. Burbank, State historian, 734 17th Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Ogilvie, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. J. M. Day, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Adah H. Surouse, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Howell, 1010 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. W. D. Skinner, 1002 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Toney Cheney, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mrs. A. A. Deening, Boone, Iowa; Mrs. Hubbell, Anamosa, Iowa; Mrs. C. L. Miles, Anamosa, Iowa; Mrs. Jno. Z. Lull, Anamosa, Iowa; Miss Helen L. Shaw, Anamosa, Iowa; Mrs. Chas. H. Philpott, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mrs. James Rawson Kimball, State secretary, Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. James McCoy, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. Marietta F. Cannell, Maquoketa, Iowa; Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Hattie Morse Kick, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. George B. Stewart, Fort Madison, Iowa; Miss Florence M. Espy, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Caton, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Chas. Emerson Armstrong, 335 Fifth Avenue, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. G. W. Curtis, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. Lamb, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. Seaman, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. Bevis, Clinton, Iowa; Miss Harriet Lake, Independence, Iowa; Mrs. Allen, Estherville, Iowa; Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, State regent, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. R. H. Nott, regent of Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. R. M. Abbott, vice-regent of Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Henry E. Tagge, secretary of Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. James Blaine Mason, treasurer of Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Walter Chambers, registrar of Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Nannie Butcher, orphans' home, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. H. Daniel, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. W. J. Birchard, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. M. E. Melville, historian, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Hannah Caldwell Torbert, 813 Kirkwood Boulevard, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. S. Wylie, 1404 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. M. T. Gass, Orphans' Home, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. S. F. Smith, Locust and Brady Streets, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. B. Young, 422 E. 14th Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. E. S. Hamilton, Clinton Place, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. C. M. Waterman, 619 Kirkwood Boulevard, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Frances M. Raquet, 744 E. 15th Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. E. H. Hall, 700 E. 15th Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Arthur S. Wallace, 402 E. 14th Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. James L. Manker, 1030 Grand Avenue, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. E. W. Brady, 1102 E. River Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. R. Nutting, 1212 E. River Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. W. A. Bemis, 220 College Avenue, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Viola Dinsmore, Orphans' Home, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Emma B. Mason, 1210 Perry Street, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Emma F. Letts, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Gladys G. Letts, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Frances E. Kiser, Miss Jeannette L. Kiser, Mrs. Sarah Swazey Morrison, Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah J. Peterson, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Henry Vollmer, Oak Terrace, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. T. O. Swiney, 1300 Ripley Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. A. P. Doe, 1408 Perry Street, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. J. H. McCullough, 835 Kirkwood Boulevard, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Geo. T. Baker, Davenport, Iowa.

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1894

FLAG LAW ENFORCED IN ARIZONA.

SOME little time ago the citizens of Phoenix, Arizona, found prominently displayed in public places numerous little flags on which were printed advertisements of an opera company. This is the advertisement:

"Mr. and Mrs. Public:
We no that u no a real good show.
U no that we were good before.
We no that we're better now.
Operatically yours,
Seamans and Machtell."

One of the citizens lodged a complaint before Justice Robinson, alleging that this method of advertising was a violation of Section 613, Title 17, of the Statutes of Arizona. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the managers of the opera company and was served at once. There were two charges in the indictment, first, for showing disrespect for the flag by using a device representing the flag with words printed thereon for advertising and commercial purposes; second, for making a pictorial representation of the flag and printing words thereon for commercial and advertising purposes. The penalty incurred by a violation of the law is a fine of from \$5.00 to \$100. The managers pleaded not guilty, but were convicted before the justice, and their fine with costs amounted to \$13.95, marked down from \$14.00.

Mr. Seamans proved conclusively, to his own satisfaction at least, that it wasn't a flag, but the court held that it looked like one, and therefore came under the ban of the law. The arrest, Mr. Seamans further contended, was an outrage. Said he: "I've scattered those things all over the country, and was never held up before."

That doesn't speak very well for "the country." Any-

body who can murder the English language to the extent herewith shown should not only be held up, prosecuted, and imprisoned, in addition to all the penalties attached to any violation of the flag law, but should be made to copy the dictionary, word for word, three times at least. The Arizona flag law, drafted by Rev. Dr. Lewis Halsey, should be a warning to all theatrical troupes who sign themselves "Operatically yours."

IDEALS.

THE power of an ideal is the theme of an inspiring paper by Lillie Hamilton French in the February *Delinctor*. Ideals are much misused. How often is a standard set up and called an ideal, which is not an ideal at all—merely a pose that one affects. Anent this subject Miss French says some things that many persons might take to heart: "Ever so many people have poses. I know women who pose as being extremely unselfish, and what uncomfortable women they are! How little happiness they get out of it all, and how little they give! No ideal governs them, else they would have so grown in grace and loveliness of character that an unconsciousness of self would have been attained, but, best of all, unconsciousness of their virtues. For a virtue, even one like that of unselfishness, is only really and altogether a virtue when it can be exercised unconsciously and without effort or display."

"The ideal of unselfishness, therefore, is not with those who grumble and then give up the thing they want, nor with those who think that they are always 'so tired,' nor again with those who declare, even while doing a kind act, that 'unselfishness is never appreciated.' The ideal is not with them all. They have chosen a pose, nothing more, as one would settle upon a becoming manner of speech, a form of handwriting or a way of wearing the hair."

PROPOSED QUAKER MONUMENT.

A SINGULAR controversy is likely to occur over the attempt of the Society of Descendants of Pioneer Quakers (1656) to place upon Boston Common, where the Quakers were hanged and maltreated by Governor Endicott, a monument to their memory. The society contains some of the most influential families among American citizens to-day. Its president is Professor Charles F. Holder, of Pasadena, Cal., author of a history of the pioneer Quakers, and himself a sixth grandson of Christopher Holder, the friend of Cromwell and George Fox, who was repeatedly beaten in public on Boston Common in 1637-50, and who had his ears cut off at the time of the hanging of Mary Dyer and others, all because he preached the doctrine of Fox.

Almost before the matter was broached a member of the Puritan Society, said to be a descendant of Governor Endicott, stated that he had influence enough with the authorities of Boston to prevent the movement, which was virtually an insult to the memory of Endicott and every Puritan.

DOCUMENTAL DISCOVERIES RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.

A RECENT newspaper despatch from Paris states that under authority from M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, E. Spencer Pratt, ex-United States Minister to Persia, who is now residing there, is making extensive researches in the archives of the Foreign Office relative to the transfer of the Province of Louisiana by France to the United States.

The investigation has brought to light all the circumstantial details of the transaction, including the confidential letters of the French Minister at Washington advising his government as to the various stages of the negotiations and the letters and documents signed by President Jefferson and Secretary of State Madison. Many of these have hitherto been unavailable owing to the rules of the Foreign Office, which have prevented the copying of documents in the archives.

In speaking of his investigations, Mr. Pratt said:

"One of the most curious documents found is an autograph letter of Louis XV., giving away the vast Louisiana territory to his cousin, then King of Spain, as a present. The fact of this gift has heretofore been known only in a general way, but the text of the letter discloses the casual nature of the gift, and also the fact that Louis XV. previously offered Louisiana to Great Britain, which refused to accept it. The text of the letter relating to the gift is as follows:

"I have caused the Marquis de Grimaldi, subject to your Majesty's pleasure, to sign a cession of New Orleans and Louisiana to Spain. I had offered it to the English in place of Florida, but they refused it. I would have ceded them other possessions to have spared Spain having to cede this latter one, but I fear that any cession in the Gulf of Mexico might lead to serious consequences.

"I feel that Louisiana but poorly compensates your Majesty for the losses you have sustained, but in ceding you this colony I consider less its value than the good accomplished in uniting the Spanish and the French nations. Union is alike necessary for our subjects and our house."

"The letter of the King of Spain accepting the present refers to the further strengthening of the union of the two nations by a number of royal intermarriages. Later documents show the recession of Louisiana by Spain to France, and give minute details of the sale by Napoleon of the province to the United States."

A PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT.

THE opening of the Roger Morris Park, New York City, in which is situated the historic Jumel mansion, is the fitting culmination of a movement inaugurated in 1899 by THE SPIRIT OF '76. In that year the editor prepared a letter which he sent to a number of prominent and influential men for the purpose of soliciting their interest and aid in the preservation of this mansion and its environment as a historic relic. A few months later a memorial was prepared which was signed by the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, Gen. Thomas Wilson, and many others, which was presented to the Board of Public Improvement of New York City. In December of the same year the matter was referred to the Board and the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

The work of developing public sentiment and enlisting the co-operation of other organizations was actively pushed by this magazine together with the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which the late Andrew H. Greene was President.

As a result of these concentrated efforts the Board of Local Improvement of the Nineteenth District of Manhattan voted, on February 27, 1900, to approve the suggestion that the City of New York purchase the Jumel mansion for use as a museum for historic relics. On March 21st of the same year the Board of Public Improvement gave a public hearing under the leadership of the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76. Some few months later the Board of Public Improvement received a report of the Park Board strongly advising the purchase of the property, whereupon the former voted to have a map and technical description of the property prepared. Resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 26th of September, 1900, proposing to alter the map of the city so as to lay out the proposed park. Action was deferred for four weeks, and when on November 14th the matter was again reconsidered the proposition was lost by an adverse vote. By this time, however, the support of the movement had increased and the undertaking had enlisted the co-operation of many ladies, for the most part members of the various New York Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Notwithstanding the widespread interest the proposition seemed dead, but THE SPIRIT OF '76 again took up the campaign, and on March 6, 1901, secured a second hearing, with the result that the Board rescinded its former unfavorable action, and voted unanimously to recommend the desired ordinance to the municipal assembly. This Council adopted the ordinance on the 17th of December, but the approval of the Board of Aldermen was necessary. The ordinance being suspended between the two houses for a few days and fearing failure, the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, with two other gentlemen, called upon Mayor Van Wyck to get assurance of his approval if the ordinance passed the Aldermen. The Mayor's friendliness being sufficiently evidenced, the ordinance was pushed in the Board of Aldermen, but owing to pressure of business at the end of the year and of the administration, final action was not secured until December 31, 1901.

The new Mayor, Mr. Low, under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, was withstrained to withhold his signature from this and other unsigned ordinances coming over from the last administration. This result, however, did not discourage the advocates of the movement. Then followed a few months of suspense but not inactivity. The editor of this magazine, with several gentlemen individually and in groups large and small, made repeated visits to the City Hall, sometimes wandering through empty corridors and visiting almost vacant offices in a tedious and wearisome search to locate and forward the petition. At last the machinery was set in motion again, beginning at the very bottom with a hearing before the Local Board.

On January 2, 1903, Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the owner of the property, died, and the fear that the historic property might fall into unworthy hands, stimulated all parties to renewed activity. By this time THE SPIRIT OF '76, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Scenic Society, and the Daughters of the American Revolution were all separately and collectively zealous for the cause. The culmination of all these efforts was reached at the hearing before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the City Hall, May 20, 1903. The room was packed with representatives of the various organizations interested, and other public spirited ladies and gentlemen.

On the arrival of Park Commissioner Wilcox, and under the sanction of his approval, the Board unanimously approved of the purchase. Prior to the close of the Low administration the property passed into the control of the city.

Such is the history of the movement which has preserved a monument of historic interest and value not only to New Yorkers, but to patriotic Americans in all parts of the country—a movement that portrays picturesquely colonial and revolutionary characters and incidents in the story of American life. On December 28, 1903, the park was formally opened with demonstrations of a patriotic nature.

Following is an extract of the editorial which appeared in the January, 1900, issue of *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, which rehearses the beginning of the movement:

"Last fall the editor while in the neighborhood of the Juncel mansion was struck with the chaste beauty of the old house. He noted with alarm that a street had been cut through one side of the property, and that another street was liable to cut through the house itself. This nerved him to make an effort toward its preservation."

Then follows the letter originally written from the office of *THE SPIRIT OF '76* to the several prominent and influential citizens. Dating from that letter the movement to acquire the property passed through various vicissitudes with what result is now known. We do not presume to be egotistical in the matter, nor are we guilty of that self-satisfied feeling of having done something. Our purpose is merely to state the facts in this particular case, and to show that *THE SPIRIT OF '76* has not been backward in upholding the principles which we so often preach.

THE GENEALOGICAL GUIDE.

UNTIL its ultimate completion, the "Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers" will be continued to be published in *THE SPIRIT OF '76*. Owing to the time and amount of detail necessary for its preparation, it is impossible to have the Guide a feature in each consecutive issue. Subscribers who have not a complete file of that portion of the Guide already published may obtain the missing pages on forwarding their application to this office. The demand has already been so great that copies of *THE SPIRIT OF '76* containing the Guide are exceedingly rare. Two complete sets are on file, however, which may be purchased on application.

NOTES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

The *New York Evening Post* publishes a communication from a person signing himself "J. M. S." in which the writer protests against the sorting of all the early documents of the customs service of the port of New York, with a view to destroying them. The writer further states that the laborers engaged in the sorting are helping themselves to any which may suit their fancy. There are divers ways of saving labor. Why this unnecessary sorting? Why not burn the records and so fittingly celebrate the gross ignorance and unwarrantable liberty on the part of the officials. Historical societies have evidently outlived their usefulness.

American history, properly presented, is one of the most absorbing of all studies.—Albert Bushnell Hart, in the *November Success*.

Comptroller Grant of New York City is not disposed to favorably consider the proposition of the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century to establish a public park in Brooklyn, thereby preserving the old Vandewater homestead as a museum for Continental relics. He could see no historical interest in the old farm house, and declared it his belief that it was a move to furnish quarters for a private society at public expense.

A monument to mark the spot where Gen. Washington stood, when he unfurled the first American flag has been dedicated at Somerville, Mass. Gov. John L. Bates, and Lieut.-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., participated in the exercises, and many leading citizens of Somerville and other places were present. The monument stands on Prospect Hill.

The Mosely Educational Commission, so the story goes, visited a small public school in Chicago, 'way out in the ash heaps, and took note of the thirty scholars. One of the members, to appear cordial, indulged in some patronizing questioning, which was reported as follows:

The boy in the third seat back. What's your name?

Richard O'Connell.

You have studied history. What did we have in 1776?

The Revolution.

Against whom was it?

The British redcoats.

What did we do to them?

We licked 'em.

Did we ever have any more trouble with them?

Yes, in 1812. We licked them again.

If we ever had any more trouble with them, would we lick them?

You bet.

The Commissioners doubtless have reported that the Americans in Chicago are very rude, and that a vast amount of rubbish is taught in the schools.

It has generally been supposed that the microbe of "The Spirit of '76" lurked exclusively around the persons of those excellent people who make Fourth of July speeches. Of recent years very few others have worried their brains about Revolutionary topics. However, that particular brand of microbe seems now to have sought out the dramatists. We are to have two Revolutionary plays, namely, "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," and "Captain Barrington." These, coming as they do, on top of "Major Andre," prove that the "Spirit of '76" microbe is surely extending his field of operations. Nobody can cavil at this choice of topic. It is both patriotic and romantic, and, moreover, has been by no means overworked.—*New York Herald*.

A report from Washington says that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are promoting a French section of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, to which it is proposed to admit the descendants of the 40,000 French soldiers and sailors who participated in the war.

The French Government recently completed a list of the Frenchmen who helped to win American independence, and a handsomely bound copy of the book was sent to Mr. Roosevelt by President Loubet.

Representative Martin of South Dakota, probably will introduce a bill to have this list republished, so that the promoters of the French section of the sons and daughters will have the data on which to work.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century.

IV.

THE golden sun of early morning streamed the window and awoke me from a heavy slumber.

I found myself ensconced among bolsters both voluptuous and downy, and covered to the chin by a patchwork quilt of gorgeous colors. The bedstead on which I lay was very broad and long and high—almost touching the slanted ceiling. The other furnishings of my room were neither many nor ornate, and consisted, briefly, of a very plain dressing-table, with a rather foggy-looking mirror hung above, a horn comb and a bootjack; a washstand, substantially equipped with its wooden basin and ewer, a soft-soap box, a towel; also two chairs. This was all that met my opening eyes.

It may be well to remark that I was then, and afterwards, strangely unconscious of any transition from my usual habits of life, the age in which I had existed, or from my accustomed surroundings and environments. I fail to remember that these peculiar circumstances of my awakening caused me any surprise whatever; and I lay there drowsy, passive and happy, watching through the quaint little window of many panes, a gentle swaying of green foliage, with the blue sky above, bright and fair, smiling in the early light of that summer day.

I must admit, however, that there was something natural in the drowsy enjoyment of those few idle moments. While I could not associate this with any particular epoch in my life's history, there was still something impressively familiar in the feeling that I did not want to get up.

The birds twittered outside of my window; a tree branch swept lazily against the eaves; I heard voices from a lower part of the house—voices which, while I could not recall them to my memory, did not concern me in the least by their strangeness. I felt remarkably independent of everything, and, not recollecting that I had any good or bad reason for arising, I turned my face again to the wall and sought that quiescence of mind and soul which conditions seemed to invite.

I was disappointed, however, for no sooner had I turned over than the voices came nearer. I heard two persons ascend the stairs and pause in the hall without my door.

"It was near sun-down when he came in," said a man in suppressed tones. "He sank into a chair much wearied and seeming in sore distress, and called for ale. I think, perchance, 'twas the sun's heat."

Another voice whispered, "A gentleman, my good Farney?"

"A gentleman, aye, if ever I met one. And may see for yourself, doctor, if thou art any judge——"

"H—— hum-m!" indignantly.

"—— and there are few more fit to judge," hastened the other felicitously.

"See then," said the offended doctor, a little stiffly, "if he is yet awake. I faith I fancy not to take on my shoulders the arousing of a stranger. Go you in and see if he still sleeps. If he doth, then gently knock over a chair, for I must needs hurry to Goodman Tuttle, who looks that his wife shall beget a bouncing boy not far hence."

"Ha! 'twas in the meeting-house last time——"

"Go to, man! I have no time for small gossip now."

It did not occur to me, until the door softly opened, that I was the unfortunate object of this medical man's call. When the rubicund and somewhat apprehensive face of my landlord stealthily peered round the bed-post, presently, he met my own cognizant features, and gave a slight start.

"Good-day to you, sir!" he began. "I crave your forgiveness for this unseemly intrusion——"

Before he could say more, in rushed a very tall, long-haired man of fifty, large of bone and scarce of flesh, with heavy rimmed spectacles set over a great hooked nose. He wore a seal-brown, full-skirted coat with immense pockets, set off by shiny silver buttons, while below his short breeches of the same color, I caught the flash of bright red stockings.

He seized my wrist and felt its pulse, fastening his keen blue eyes upon my countenance with a questive look. He patronized the end of my tongue, discovering it to be in a highly feverish state; then plied me with questions too numerous to recount. I learned that on the day before I had suffered an attack of sun-stroke; that I had come to the Elk's Head Tavern with a slightly immoderate thirst, had done good trencher duty, and been graciously put to bed by Mr. Farney himself—whom I now thanked for his unremitting kindness.

On the whole, I really felt quite uncertain of yesterday's happenings; but thought it somewhat strange, nevertheless, that I now felt no ill-effects from so novel an experience.

The doctor produced a bottle from one of his capacious pockets, and shook out several slippery and hungry leeches, which he dexterously applied to my temples; then, having disposed of the bottle again, he sat back and surveyed me with a smile of complacency and self-satisfaction which conveyed the impression, directly, that he thought extremely well of his own proficiency in the noble art of healing. He seemed a kind, benevolent man, with great features that bespoke sound intellectual resources and astuteness, and I decided then and there, that unless I needed a doctor, I could desire his further acquaintance.

Mr. Farney was still in the room, having witnessed all that had passed with a degree of interest that could amount to nothing less than a friendly feeling toward me—and had he not demonstrated this by his paternal care on the previous evening? A strong suggestiveness of mutton-chops, beefsteak, and cheery brown ale in his own round and ruddy jovial countenance, reminded me of breakfast, and I accordingly not only asked if I might eat, but invited the physician to join me, as well.

He accepted with an eagerness which proved that his memory was at times sadly at a loss. Poor Goodman Tuttle's wife was not thought of till the sand had twice run clean through mine host's hour-glass.

I insisted upon going down-stairs, and assured Dr. Hopper (as I heard the tavern-keeper address him) that I felt vigorous enough in mind, limb and appetite. Finally he withdrew with Mr. Farney, whom I had instructed to provide as the Doctor planned—to suit his own palate and my present incapacity for too hale viands, as he termed it.

I am generally a quick dresser, but this morning my toilet was, for some reason, tediously deliberate. My white neck-cloth I tied and untied, then retied, a dozen times or more. At last I arranged it as I remembered my new friend, the doctor, wore his,—in such a way that the broad and square ends hung outside of my waistcoat half the length of that garment. But it was the coat that I had the greatest difficulty with, and which caused so much delay in my sartorial arrangements. This I put on and took off, hitched at the long skirts, and tugged at the collar until I had lost a good deal of patience and more time. There was something absurd and awkward about my coat this morning. I have seen many like it, but never a man who seemed to have difficulty with the wearing of one. Reaching below the knees, it was fitted with silver clasps for fitting to the very bottom. The skirts, fashioned full, were made to hang out stiff by means of buckram. My pockets large enough to hold a fair-sized plate in either one, opened on the inside of the coat. The short sleeves, half the length of my arms, had wide cuffs below, ascending above the elbow, where a circle of large silver buttons again embellished the gray fabric of my garment. A unique feature, I might add, were weights in each sleeve to hold it from the linen when my arm was raised, so that my shirt sleeves with their ruffled wrist-bands could be fully displayed—a happy conceit, when one's linen was spotless.

The little dim-faced mirror showed me a countenance not in the least disturbed by so disreputable an evening as I had been given the credit of passing. In my own estimation (or was it a whim of the looking-glass?) I appeared to as good advantage as some one, whose name I could not then recollect for the life of me, had once had the decency to remark.

I had a new pair of stockings, too: they were of fine silk, and of a dark green shade which blended well with the soft gray of my suit; and when I had finished tying the wide bow-knots in my shoes, I had about reached the conclusion that I did not cut so bad a figure after all—an opinion that emboldens a man with the vain desire to show himself. The leeches having dropped off, I therefore descended the stairs to join my professional guest.

The room into which these stairs led was of considerable length, though shortened by a wooden partition in the rear, which cut off this front part, or the dining-room, from the inn kitchen, where a fireplace had recently been built. I was told, thus saving Mr. Farney's too particular guests from being overheated in summer, as well as from the offensive suggestion of boiling pots and sizzling frying-pans—dearly as these culinary odors might appeal to his commoner patrons, whose appetites may have had so keen an edge that they found these preparatory whiffs of a stimulating nature, as one might find in the briny breeze from a distant sea. Formerly, I learned, when people's noses were less sensitive, and more Puritanical, and their eagerness to find nourishment more acute, they had come to the Elk's Head out of a bleaker wilderness, and been glad to share a fare rougher than that which could now be afforded. And when they had satisfied the pang of hunger, and drank their fill of honest beer—a whole quart for one penny—each had stretched his tired limbs before Mr.

Farney's big fireplace, wherein roared great logs of tough hickory and knots of rosy cedar, and breathed this aromatic forest incense as he dreamed—all save Farney himself, who had had to rouse himself occasionally and throw on another log. This fireplace now yawned, black and lonesome, at one side of the dining-room, deserted save by a giant set of andirons, a black hanging pot, and a noisy feathered family of swallows in the chimney above, waiting silently for the autumn frosts when again it might give voice to the cheerful hearth song.

A long narrow table stretched half-a-dozen yards along the room's center, with a score of wooden chairs set on both sides. A sideboard of oak for bar service, and for the accommodation of various utensils, was heavily littered with bottles of Holland and other liquors and wines, trenchers, beakers, tankards, tasters, and sneakers—the last for the limited enjoyment of moderate drinkers. Then there were casks containing ales and beers, and cider of last year's milling, all arrayed for the tapster's convenience. And round about the back walls, suspended from hooks or standing upon shelves, were in evidence numerous indispensables in the form of earthen ware, greenware, empty wooden bottles, noggins and wooden dishes, a goodly assortment of polished pewter ware, jugs of stone, jugs with wicker covers, and unique appearing jugs of waxed leather. An elk head, from the antlers of which hung belt, powder-horn and bullet-pouch, was fastened between the two front windows, while cater-cornered from this, upon the side wall high above the fireplace, grinned a savage wolf's head, whose antipathy for a long fowling-piece, an antiquated harquebus and one or two other lethal weapons standing in an adjacent corner, may have accounted for his satanic expression.

Doctor Hopper was reading an expired number of the *Spectator*, but lost no time in joining me when I appeared, simultaneously with the landlord, who came hurriedly from the kitchen, where, I have not the slightest doubt, judging from his overheated countenance, he had been assisting his wife at the frying-pan.

I apologized to the Doctor for my tardy appearance, but he told me that he would accept no excuse, as none was necessary, and that he would gladly have waited twice as long. He said:

"I have given Thomas the order," referring to our stout, sandy-haired host, who was at the bar squeezing lemon-juice into two glasses, wherein he had previously poured some Hollands. "I chose only diet as seemed in keeping with thy indisposition," continued Dr. Hopper. "Thou shalt have some porridge, some fowl's eggs, some tea, a portion of well-done venison, a plate of hog's cheek with suet, a slice of apple-pie and a little—a very little pudding—what ails thee? Art thou ill?"

"Not yet!" I exclaimed, bracing myself with a chair-back. "Are—you are you going to eat all of that?" I asked.

He burst into a laugh so hearty that the pewter pots shook on their hooks; and not only our host was seized with its contagion, but also Mistress Farney, who showed her comely young face and person at the kitchen door, holding a steaming skillet in hand, and joining in the risible stir with such a degree of familiarity that I felt well-acquainted with her on the spot. I thought the Doctor uncommonly ticklish in his bump of humor.

He calmed down presently, and surveyed me again before answering my question, with the smile gradually dying out of his face, like the disappearing ripples in a pond after the stone has long been cast in. He stood facing me with his red stockinged legs widely separated,

and both his hands thrust round inside of his enormous coat skirts, displaying his lengthly wastcoat to view.

"Methinks thou hast a small liking for food," he observed, critically. "I shall eat all with great gusto." And he did.

We drank Mr. Farney's concoction in the first place. Then I ate two eggs, and a cut of venison, with a few pieces of toast nicely browned and buttered by Mistress Farney, for whom the Doctor, I could not fail to notice, seemed to entertain a fatherly interest that was singularly affectionate.

Once, when we heard horses' hoofs without and our landlord had left us three alone, he placed his arm round her slender waist with a show of freedom that startled me. I had discovered another phase to the ensemble of my erudite acquaintance.

But the humorsome, if not scandalous, part of it was, that at the exact moment when Mistress Farney was blushing most furiously, and struggling vainly to escape from her elderly captor—though giggling all the while—I heard her give a little scream, and saw the Doctor suddenly release his hold and spring to his feet with a change of countenance that brought with it the high color of embarrassment. His glance was directed at a door opening into the hall which separated dining-room and parlor.

A remarkably handsome young lady stood in the doorway. I cannot say how much of this sentimental scene she had witnessed, but believe that she had been about to go into the parlor after coming through the hall from its front door, and had found herself audience to the little comedy by the merest accident, and of course could not resist the temptation for a further look at anything so improper—which one might have taken for either genuine naïveté or a charming audacity.

Standing in the reflected light from the opened hall door, dressed in a long bright green taffeta-riding habit, she seemed like a fragrant rose leaf. Her nut-brown hair was wound up high and surmounted by a white lace cap with lapnets, in a fashion that made her appear much taller, though she was, in stature, little above the average, and of a well-moulded figure, very straight and strong and graceful.

But one might truthfully say that the beauty of her lay in the depths of those hazel eyes, whose strange power I was conscious of even as our first glances met that morning at the Elk's Head, when she came, with her beauty and loveliness, so quietly into my life. . . . I have always believed that there was something less than real in her presence, which held one, as though her spirit came before; and under its sweet, subtle charm, one felt that he much reach out and touch her hand, and find if she, too, were there.

Then one would see the rich warmth of her cheeks, the smile of her curved lip, and the pride in the courtly little arch of her nose, and know that here was the woman.

The physician's consternation passed like a cloud, and his face beamed with a new light. It was plain from the first that he knew the girl. He hurried forward to greet her.

"Mistress Margery! can I believe my eyes?" he cried, and bending over he gallantly kissed her hand.

It all happened in a few moments: the surprise, the escape of our hostess from his impulsive embrace, and his attention to the newcomer. Mistress Farney had good reason to feel mortified; her exposé before this disdainful girl roused in her breast a fire of resentment. She tossed

her head indifferently, however, and went off into the kitchen. She was not much over thirty herself, and comely enough to feel, possibly, a sense of rivalry.

Then I heard voices in the outer hall, and presently Mr. Farney entered with a tall, fine-looking, gray-bearded gentleman, whom I knew, from a hasty comparison, to be Mistress Margery's father, so striking was the resemblance.

"Gilbert Watson, how art thou?" cried Dr. Hopper, welcoming the other effusively, as if he were sincerely glad of the meeting.

"Too well to need the wise doctor's aid," said Mr. Watson in great good humor. "And thou?"

"Ten years more youthful since I set eyes upon Mistress Margery's lovely face a minute ago," replied the Doctor, with a grand sweep of his hand toward the cause of his rejuvenescence.

"And yet," laughed Mistress Margery, "you seemed both gay and well enough a few moments back." A man would indeed be fortunate if he might but listen to the sweetness of her voice, even though her beauty were hidden from him.

The Doctor should have known her better. She, of course, had no intention of disclosing his little affair. His uneasiness, however, made him lay a finger upon his lips, admonishing silence. All saw his act. Mr. Farney was undoubtedly suspicious; his wife, within ear-shot, felt her heart pause in its regular throbbing for the moment. I fancy the Doctor trembled; but he saw in me his palladium. I had withdrawn, at their entrance, to a polite distance, and was examining the old harquebus as though I really found more to interest me in that than in anything else in the room. I had remained there, it is true, because the dining-room was just then far too attractive to leave; and I had waited, with all unobtrusiveness, hoping for an introduction. And it came. The Doctor perceived a sword of Damocles over his head, and coming quickly over, he took me by the arm and presented me to Mr. Watson.

Miss Margery had laid her whip and green velvet riding mask upon the table while I was being introduced to her father; she then turned her back, and had become greatly absorbed in some convenient object upon the wall (as deeply as I had been with the ancient harquebus). She wheeled round as the Doctor addressed her.

"Mistress Watson, may I be permitted to make known to thee my young and good friend, Robert—I'll faith. I quite forget his last name," he said, looking puzzled. "Ah, yes; Gillum—Robert Gillum. I trotted Margery on my knee, Robert, when she was but a wee thing. Thee will like each other."

All as in a maze, I saw her courtesy as I bowed low; I saw the hazel eyes fall before my glance, and the wild rose of her cheek change to a darker bloom—for a moment. Then the long lashes lifted, and her head assumed its lofty little poise; and as I looked into the smiling eyes a deep wish welled in my heart.

(To be Continued.)

In the little village of Tappan, near the border line between New York and New Jersey, about twenty-one miles from New York, is the historic prison house in which Major John Andre, of the British Army, was confined in September, 1780, and from which he was led to execution on October 2, 1780. The house is practically the same now as it was 123 years ago, although a storm in March, 1807, destroyed part of the house, and leveled a side wall, which has since been rebuilt.

EARLY SCOTCH SETTLERS IN AMERICA.

BY ANDREW MCLEAN, EDITOR THE BROOKLYN CITIZEN.

OF the first Scottish settlers in this country we have no certain record, although if tradition were to be accepted as authority, we should be under the necessity of rewriting a good deal of history, for is it not known to the lovers of the romantic that a band of Scotch mariners were cast upon the shores of Newfoundland before the era of Columbus, and did wondrous things among the natives? As it is, is it thought best, upon the whole, to leave the laurels of Columbus undisturbed, and the glory of the Pilgrim Fathers unchallenged. There were Scotchmen connected with the first English settlement at Jamestown, and we have evidence that the little hamlets around Massachusetts Bay had not attained to large dimensions when their hospitality was drawn upon by gentlemen who found life among the Grampians unendurable for a variety of reasons.

King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England had hardly seated himself on the throne of Elizabeth, when he gave his attention to the problem of emigration, and his countrymen lost no time profiting by his encouragement, going to Ulster, in Ireland, on the one hand, and to the newly opened continent, on the other.

Indeed, much as James is disagreed with by many historians, it is to him that Scotchmen owe the beginning on a large scale of their career as cosmopolitans. They had, indeed, long before his time, gained a certain distinction for their love of adventure, and were well known both as scholars in the universities of France, Italy and Spain, and as soldiers whose swords were well worth purchasing by any prince who happened to have a dubious cause to sustain.

But there is a distinction to be made between either the love of adventure or the love of knowledge and the general movement of a people, and the Scottish people did not, in the broad sense, come into contact with the outer world until the son of Queen Mary ascended the throne of the Queen who had put his mother to death. Then it was, for the first time, as English writers of the period bear witness, that the nation south of the Tweed learned to their surprise and, sometimes to their sorrow, what their ancient enemies of the north were capable of, both in politics and business.

If the English writers of that time are to be trusted, the Scotch showed a wonderful readiness to relieve the English people from the task of governing themselves, and hardly less readiness to take charge of their commercial affairs.

But while the ground, so to speak, was broken under James, it was not until well into the middle of the seventeenth century that what may be termed the Scottish stream of emigration was turned toward America. There had to be a break-up in the Clan system before the inhabitants of the Highland could feel the attraction of a larger life, and this was in a considerable measure effected by the civil wars, and more especially by the triumph of Cromwell.

The Lord Protector thought it wise policy to transfer as many of his Scottish prisoners as possible either to the American colonies or to the West Indies, and thus it came that a system of compulsory emigration was for a time set in operation. The arrival of the ship John and Sara in Boston Harbor in 1652 becomes in this relation a memorable event, for she carried the first cargo of Scots whom Cromwell's strong hand had compelled to choose between partial servitude abroad or a harsher fate at home.

These indentured servants, as they were called, were distributed along the American coast and the West Indies, and may rightly enough be called the first contribution of the Scottish populace to the American character.

The policy inaugurated by Cromwell was followed by several of his successors in amplified form. The various rebellions that occurred between the reign of James the Third and the final surrender of the Stuarts on the field of Culloden, in 1745, were all followed by more or less numerous flights or deportations to America. The Highland chiefs themselves became at last more interested in starting emigration than in stopping it, for, as their lands grew in value, the clansmen who had in ruder times upheld their dignity, were rather more burdensome than helpful.

If the chief cause of the coming of the Scotch to America is to be described, we must find it in the conflicts that involved the dynasty of the Stuarts and incidentally the right of the Scottish people to worship God in their own manner. As struggle after struggle for the Stuarts was lost, the Highlanders, in multiplying numbers, sought refuge in North America, while to a less degree than the Lowlanders, who had endured all things for the Presbyterian faith, transferred to various parts of the colonies their unconquerable hatred of tyranny. These things have not been overlooked by either English or American historians.

Froude dwells much upon them in his History of Ireland, where he has to follow the course of the Scotch colony in Ulster, and Bancroft has noted with a clear eye the effect of these antecedents in advising the Scottish settlers in North Carolina to espouse the cause of the American rebels.

On land and sea, in the council chamber and amid the clash of arms, among the immortal names attached to the Declaration of Independence, and later in the calmer tasks of establishing and defending the laws of the young republic, the direct and indirect influence of Scotland is attested by deeds and letters that can never grow dim.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—In the very interesting account you published in THE SPIRIT OF '76, October, 1903, of the formal presentation of the Ellsworth homestead to the Connecticut Society, D. A. R., by the descendants and heirs of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth, it concludes with the statement: "A gift such as this has never before been made in any State." I am sure you will be glad to know and will publish the following facts:

In 1900 an old colonial house similar to the Ellsworth homestead was presented to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., by one of its members, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley. The inscription on the memorial tablet, also presented by Mrs. Hartley, tells its story:

"This tablet is erected to the memory of Seth Jenkins, who, with his brother, founded the City of Hudson and was appointed by Governor Clinton its first Mayor, serving from 1785 to 1793. Also to his son, Robert Jenkins, who was appointed the third Mayor by Governor Tompkins, serving ten years. Presented to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter by his granddaughter, Frances Cheslet White Hartley.

For the complete restoration of the house building, an extension, which contains an auditorium, Mrs. Hartley added to the gift another of \$25,000, a little later \$800 to purchase additional ground. This year this generous and patriotic woman has given \$12,000 as an endowment fund for the house, and a few days ago \$20,000 for the free library established in the house by the Hendrick Hudson Chapter. New York State is very proud of its patriotic and generous daughter, also of the beautiful Chapter house donated by her. I am very sincerely,

FRANCES A. M. TERRY,
New York State Vice-Regent,
Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE DAMASK ROSE.

BY JENNIE ALEXANDER SMITH.

(Continued from December.)

"ON the outer wrapper written in a cramped hand was my name—Elizabeth Whitford Ellesworth, 1790. Oh, it made the shivers run down my back! Recently as in the presence of death I untied the package, and from layers of soft paper and sprigs of crumbled lavender blossoms, I drew forth the most beautiful gown I ever saw.

"I wish you could have seen it—a color like the lining of a sea shell, not pink nor yet cream, but a delightful blending of the two with gold threads running riot over it. It seemed to me that even the air whispers, 'Here is your ball gown!' The wind in the chimney said, 'Here is your ball gown!' and the moaning of the pine trees repeated the same, 'Here is your ball gown!'

"I will try it on this minute," said I, and going to my room, acted upon the impulse immediately. It looked very nice, the skirt was very full, the bodice cut low and short sleeved, the laces made a handsome berth, and with the aid of my mother's jewels, completed a very comely toilette. That evening I again arrayed myself in all this finery and presented myself before my astonished aunt in the family living room.

"Lawful heart, child! where did you get that gown, and what does it all mean?" exclaimed my aunt. 'Tell me quickly, Betty, and hand me my camphire bottle, or I shall have a turn.'

"Now, although I was accustomed to these 'turns,' I hastened to do her bidding. Aunt Dorothy after admiring me in a very limited manner, told me to take off all that finery and furbelow, and get out my spinning wheel and act like a Christian maiden. However I had to tell her how the portrait directed me where to find the key to the 'chest.' But she insisted that I had fallen asleep, which I vigorously denied, whereat she sharply admonished me for my foolishness, and said no more about the matter.

"But, somehow, I never liked to sit alone in the picture gallery after that, and even hastened my steps when passing through, for I told old mammy Chloe all about it, and she said: 'Never min', honey chile, course I b'lieve it; I knows old dame Whitford don' come to you outen de frame, jest as my ole Cæsar don' come to warn me de night you dad—de Col'nel died, yeh!' This didn't make me feel any easier, someway, and it was a long time before I could walk by the portrait with proper dignity and without a shiver.

"All arrangements for me to attend the Election Ball had been completed; Miss White, the village dress and mantual maker, had been at the house for three days making me a beautiful lace overdress, which partly covered the silk gown of my great-grandmother, and fell off into a long train, which gave me much trouble, and I finally had to practice carrying it over my arm many times before the long mirror in the library, and even made courtesies before the big armchair (supposedly the Governor) before I could manage the train to my satisfaction.

"The long-looked-for day arrived. Pete drove me to Hartford, in the family chaise, where I was to visit the family of cousin Ezra Huntington, who was a member of the First Company, Governor's Foot-Guards, under Captain Nathaniel Terry.

"My gown and laces, high-heeled slippers and jewels, tortoise-shell comb and buckles, had all been carefully

packed by Chloe and placed in the chaise. During my eight-mile drive I thought many times of the yellow folder: what had become of it, and who it was from, etc.

"As we drove by the meeting house, we passed a lad on horseback, bearing a large box in his hand, and I wondered where he was going, but as we drew near the brow of the hill known as the 'crooked S,' Pete said: 'That air young man don' druv up to de mansion, Miss Betty.'

"I arrived at cousin Ezra's about 10 o'clock in the morning, for we took an early start, and was enthusiastically received by all the members of his household. Aunt Hetty, Polly and I immediately started over toward the State House, in front of which the Foot-Guards in scarlet uniforms were parading, while in the streets on the south side of the building the troop of horse were drawn up. The day was fine and the galleries of the State House afforded an agreeable place of meeting, to await the coming of the Governor.

"At about 11 o'clock his Excellency entered the State House, and soon after took his place at the head of a procession, which was made to a meeting house about half a mile distant. This procession was composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, assistants, high sheriffs, members of the lower house of the Assembly, and many members of the clergy of the State. It was preceded by the Foot-Guards, and was followed by the horse.

"After the exercises in the church (consisting of a prayer, sermon and hymns), all returned to the State House. The several parts of the procession now separated, each retiring to a dinner prepared for itself at a nearby inn. After seeing the procession disband, which was about 2 o'clock, Aunt Hetty, Polly and I repaired to my uncle's home, where my aunt held 'open house' the remainder of the day, treating all callers, and there were upward of forty, with unction cake and wine.

"After our supper, which was served early, Polly and I went up to the front chamber, where with the aid of Lucindy, dressed ourselves for the great event. There was one little surprise for me, for as I opened the box to take out my gown, I found, wrapped in cotton and oiled paper, one beautiful damask rose, just like the one my great-grandmother held in her hand in the portrait. I concluded that my aunt or mammy Chloe had placed it there, though where on earth they could have gotten it was a mystery. When my toilette was completed, I placed the red rose in my bodice, and went down to the best room, where my aunt examined my gown, and said I looked very comely in it, which pleased me much, and gave me more confidence in myself.

"Upon our arrival at Morgan's Assembly Room, it seemed as though we had entered fairyland, so beautiful were the decorations, the festoons of bunting intertwined with green vines, the folds of the flag, the beautiful jars of roses, elegant toilettes of the ladies, scarlet uniforms of the Foot-Guards, the entrancing music, and glow of countless candles made a picture never to be forgotten.

"We arrived early, for the dancing began soon after 7 o'clock, and cousin Polly had an envied place in the grand march which was to open the dancing programme. Soon after being presented to his Excellency, Governor Trumbull, we repaired to an alcove shut in by flowers and streamers of bunting. There I was to remain during the march, after which cousin Polly was to join me, but she had scarcely departed with her partner, Jonathan

Wadsworth, when some one whispered my name, and turning, I found myself face to face with Tom Hallam. I never shall forget his words to me, nor my great surprise at them: 'My dearest Betty, the red rose gives me my answer; you do think kindly of me, and do not forbid my addressing you thus?' 'Please explain what you mean, Tom,' said I, 'you are talking in riddles.' 'Why, Betty, did you not receive my letter in the yellow folder, telling you how I admired you, how I knew you were bidden to this ball, how I urged you to accept, that I might see you, and, lastly, that I would send you some red roses, and if you could favor my suit, Betty, to wear one in your corsage to-night; do you not know all this?'

"No, Tom, I do not," said I. 'I lost the yellow folder, and never could find it, and the red roses never came,' but just then I remembered the messenger with the big box who black Pete and I passed near the meeting house, and I knew he probably carried the roses, but my rose was none of those, and I was sorely puzzled. 'You are not angry at my mistake, are you, Betty?' said Tom. 'No——' I began. 'Well, tell me, would you have worn one of my roses had you received them?' asked Tom with all his boyish impetuosity, and just as Polly returned I whispered: 'Perhaps' very faintly, but not too faint for Tom to hear, and in a moment we were soon in the mazes of the dance called 'Miss Foster's Delight,' where Tom had much opportunity to whisper pretty little speeches to me, which somehow don't sound as sweet or interesting now, for I have to leave out the best part.

* * * * *

"Two days after my return from the Election Ball, Tom came to my home to talk with Aunt Dorothy about our engagement, and then I was able to tell him that mammy Chloe had placed the rose in the box with my gown, but when I teased her to tell me where she got it, said: 'Don't get curis, honey chile, who knows but what grande-dame Whitford don' drap it outen her han' in de portrait, an' I don' pick it up?' Other than that I shall never know, but the red damask rose had accomplished its mission, and has ever been my favorite flower. Can you guess why?"

THE END.

BOOK-PLATE FOR OHIO ALCOVE IN MANILA MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

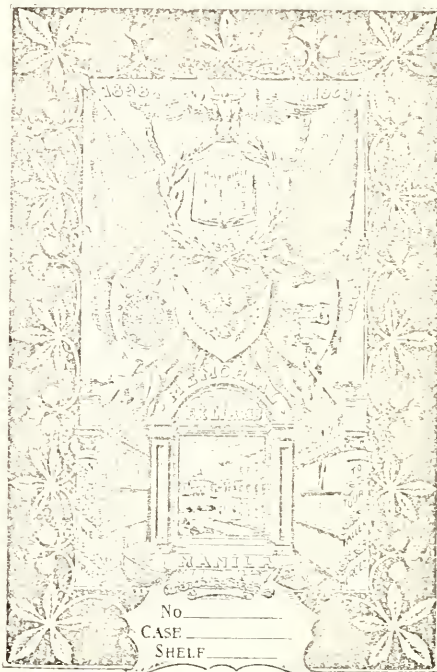
WILLIAM Morris, whose name stands now for all that is good and true in art and literature, said to a woman who was studying under his personal direction:

"Steep yourself in symbolism; all the best ideas that have come to me are because I have for years been steeping myself in symbolism," and Mrs. Mary E. Rath-Merrill, of Columbus, Ohio, to whom he spoke these words, has made them the keynote of the bookplate she has completed for the Ohio alcove of the Manila Memorial Library.

About a year ago, the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, carrying out the promise made in the fourth report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institute, decided that a very good way to perpetuate its name and at the same time to mark the books in the Ohio alcove of the Manila Memorial Library, brought up the question of a bookplate to place in each book, that seeing it, the soldiers for whom the library was established, might understand

that in far-off Ohio there were women who were interested in their welfare, and who wished to bring themselves nearer by the use of this book-plate, which would be their message to each soldier.

There was much discussion at the time concerning the affair, but Mrs. Rath-Merrill, who had offered to design one for the Chapter, had proceeded with the work, and W. F. Hopson of New Haven, one of the best known engravers of book-plates in the country, has been at work upon it for several months until at last it is completed, and the Japan proofs with the signature of Mr. Hopson and Mrs. Rath Merrill are being delivered.



The design is full of meaning, and stands for all that is highest in symbolism calculated to make earnest people think.

The work when put into Mr. Hopson's hands, was given to one who worked with the greatest reverence and pleasure, that he was doing this for such a purpose, and being a Son of the American Revolution, and a descendant of the first colonial Governor of Connecticut, "the spirit of '76" filled his heart as he engraved.

Mrs. Rath-Merrill has prepared a key which goes with the book-plate, and she has colored a print on Japan vellum, which is to be framed and hung in the alcove for which it was designed.

The Holy Bible in the center marks the guiding light that framed the constitution of the thirteen original States, which are indicated by the circle of thirteen stars. The four below indicate that Ohio was the seventeenth State admitted to the Union.

There is the wreath of laurel for victory and the winged hour-glass intertwined with the continuous chain shows that time is indissolubly linked with all that is protecting and shows an aspiring people. In the center is the shield of the United States; on the dexter side the emblem of the D. A. R.; on the sinister, the seal of Ohio.

These are pierced by the poles of the flags and pass into the walls of the alcove, conveying the idea of protection and support given the undertaking of the people.

The lamps of knowledge burn on the pillars of the alcove; and through the window may be seen the building in which the memorial library is housed.

One date represents the Spanish-American war, and the others the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Ohio into the Union.

The Buckeye border, of course, will be understood as indicating Ohio. The remarque, at the bottom of the plate, has reference to the Olympia and to the Rough Riders.

Each of the proofs issued bear the autograph signature of the engraver and the cypher signature used by Mrs. Rath-Merrill upon all of her original designs.

THE DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER.

Mrs. Rath-Merrill is one of the leading authorities in ecclesiastical symbolism, a member of the English and German Ex-Libris Societies, a member of the Alcuin Society, London, Eng., whose membership only count 150; a Life Fellow of the Royal Society Antiquaries, and the founder of the Society of "Needlecrafters." She is also a daughter of a veteran of 1861, a granddaughter of a veteran of 1812, a great-granddaughter of two officers of the American Revolution. The engraver is a Son of the American Revolution on the paternal side, a descendant of Wm. Leece, colonial Governor of Connecticut, and on the maternal side a direct descendant of a soldier of the old French and Indian war.

The design was sent to Mr. E. M. French, who could not undertake its engraving, but said he "hoped an engraver would be secured worthy the design, which was beautiful in arrangement and perfect in design." The design was then sent to Mr. Sherbourn, the greatest book-plate engraver of our day. Mr. Sherbourn said "he joined Mr. French in his opinion of design and symbolism, and regretted he could not undertake it earlier than 18 months from date. This delay would greatly hamper the usefulness of the plate. Hence Mr. Hopson with some difficulty and much courtesy upon the part of his patrons toward this great object, made arrangements to take the plate in hand at once, and the first instalment of books together with the book-plates to mark the books already in the Ohio Alcove will leave for Manila by February 1st.

The announcement and subscription blank were received by THE SPIRIT OF '76 by which one of the first Remarque proofs of the plate was secured, and Mrs. Rath-Merrill has kindly allowed its reproduction herein. There are only 500 proofs and impressions issued for sale, many of which are subscribed for.

Each of the proofs issued bear the autograph signature of the designer and engraver; each impression bears the cypher signature which the designer uses upon all of her original ideas.

The proofs are printed upon Japan vellum 8x12. The impressions are made upon the beautiful paper used by the National D. A. R., bearing the water-mark of their emblem.

The alcove was established by the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution in loving memory of their fallen brave, and also for the use of the men in active service as well as the English-speaking residents and students in these islands.

Three hundred proofs and impression were to have been presented to the Columbus Chapter for the members to sell according to the minutes of their meeting of Jan. 20, 1903. These should net the Chapter the sum of \$303 for the purchase of the much-needed books for the Ohio alcove. The book-plates are also given to mark the volumes already in the Ohio alcove, together with the etching for further printings as the library may require.

The designer has also a fund in the bank of about \$100 toward the purchase of a special list of books asked for by the librarian, Mrs. Eglert, the promoter of this great work in Manila.

Those wishing to subscribe for the book-plate may write to Mrs. Mary E. Rath-Merrill, 80 N. Winner Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

A ROOSEVELT WAR STORY.

JACOB A. RIIS in his "Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen," now running serially in The Outlook, tells this anecdote of Colonel Roosevelt's war experience:

He had a man in his regiment, a child of the frontier, in whom dwelt the soul of a soldier—in war, not in peace. By no process of reasoning or discipline could he be persuaded to obey the camp regulations, while the regiment lay at San Antonio, and at last he was court-martialed, sentenced to six months' imprisonment—a technical sentence, for there was jail to put him in. The prison was another rough rider following him around with a rifle to keep him in bounds. Then came the call to Cuba, and the Colonel planned to leave him behind as useless baggage. When the man heard of it, his soul was stirred to its depths. He came and pleaded as a child to be taken along. He would always be good; never again could he show up in Kansas if the regiment went to the war without him. At sight of his real agony, Mr. Roosevelt's heart relented.

"All right," he said, "You deserve to be shot as much as anybody. You shall go." And he went, flowing over with gratitude, to prove himself in the field as good a man as his prison of yore who fought beside him.

Then came the mustering out. When the last man was checked off and accounted for, the War Department official, quartermaster or general or something, fumbled with his papers.

"Where is the prisoner?" he asked.

"The prisoner?" echoed Colonel Roosevelt; "what prisoner?"

"Why, the man who got six months at court-martial."

"Oh, he! He is all right, I remitted his sentence."

The official looked at the Colonel over curiously.

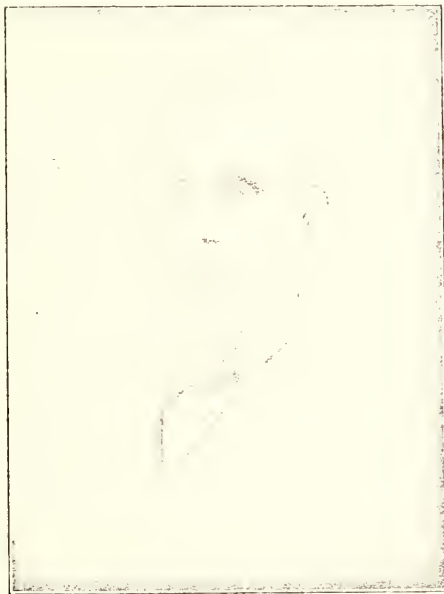
"You remitted his sentence," he said. "Sentenced by a court-martial, approved by the commanding general, you remitted his sentence. Well, you've got nerve."

GENERAL EDWIN S. GREELEY.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

EDWIN SENECA GREELEY, born in Nashua, N. H., May 20, 1832, son of Seneca Greeley, grandson of Col. Joseph Greeley, who served as a private and sergeant in Capt. William Walker's company, Second New Hampshire Regiment, from April 25, 1775, until October 28, 1777; was wounded at Bunker Hill, was in action at Bennington, Vt., marched on Fort Ticonderoga, and joined General Gates's army in time to participate in the action causing the surrender of General Burgoyne's army. Subsequently became Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire Militia.

The subject of this sketch is seventh in line of descent from Andrew Greeley, who came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1640, and settled in the town of



Salsbury, Mass. Andrew Greeley's father and mother were Scotch. Horace Greeley was a cousin of Seneca Greeley. Edwin S. Greeley was educated in the common schools and Crosby Academy in his native town. Worked on a farm and in a cotton mill when a boy. At seventeen learned machinist trade and worked at locomotive building until the War of the Rebellion broke out. Enlisted as a private August 31, 1861. Appointed First Lieutenant Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, October 22, 1861; promoted to all intermediate grades to rank of Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers; mustered out of service August 25, 1865; honorably discharged September 5, 1865. Participated in all the principal engagements in Department of North Carolina under Generals Burnside and Foster; Department of the South under Generals Hunter and Gilmore; Army of the James, Department of Virginia, under Butler, Gilmore, Ord, Terry and U. S. Grant.

Entered mercantile life November, 1865, in railway and electrical supplies, under firm name of L. G. Tilton & Co., later E. S. Greeley & Co., and The E. S. Greeley Co., which became the leading house in this country for railway and electrical supplies. Has been extensively engaged in furnishing supplies and building electric railways, electric light plants and telegraph lines. Is now a director in several manufacturing companies, president of the Ottenheimer Bros. Corset Co., president of Yale National Bank of New Haven, vice-president and member of Prudential Committee of Grace Hospital, vice-president Connecticut State Society S. A. R., member of executive committee and chairman of Committee on Revolutionary Monuments National Society, S. A. R., member of Loyal Legion Commandery State of New York, also of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., New Haven; member of Chamber of Commerce, Free Masons, Army and Navy Club, and Congregational Club, Union League Club; life member of New Haven County Historical Society; member of Young Men's Institute. Married Elizabeth A. Corey, daughter of Daniel Corey of Taunton, Mass., February 20, 1856. Has one adopted child, Jennie E. Greeley. His residence on Trumbull Street, New Haven, in the beautiful City of Elms, is one of the most charming and attractive of its many handsome homes.

General Greeley is deeply interested in all public matters that pertain to the prosperity and advancement of the business and educational interests of his adopted city.

The Yale National Bank, of which Gen. Greeley is president, has a capital of \$500,000, and surplus and undivided profits of \$250,000.

It receives the accounts of merchants, trustees, firms, corporations and individuals, and depositors receive every facility and accommodation consistent with sound banking methods.

PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL LECTURES.

The following letter is from Mr. Charles W. Wood, president of the Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the "Committee on Patriotic and Historical Lectures" of that city.

DECEMBER 14, 1903.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—You will recall writing me and asking for a little outline of the educational and patriotic work which will be attempted in Syracuse this year.

The course of lectures on "The American Revolution," given last year by Prof. Mace, proved so valuable and instructive and were so successful that many persons in this city, in consequence, have expressed the hope that the work so well begun might be continued this winter.

The results aimed at by the patriotic citizens are (1) to make occasions when citizens, at a little cost, can be informed on history, can be enthused on history and so become better citizens;

(2) To raise a fund which will permit the attendance by the school teachers at a still more nominal cost and through enthusing such teachers lead them to select declamations picturing American heroes and American historic scenery, to select readings and make memorable historical dates so that the children will breathe patriotism and come to live lives as patriotic boys and girls;

(3) To amalgamate the patriotic citizens and societies and concentrate their efforts on the better observance of historic dates;

(Continued on page xxiv.)

BEFORE AND AFTER THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS OF 1776.

NEW JERSEY'S PLACE IN REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR.

ONE hundred and twenty-seven years ago—the winter of 1776-77! What a memorable time for the thirteen colonies then in revolt against the British Crown. And for none of those States were these momentous events more fateful than for the little one lying between the Hudson and the Delaware, whose soil was then, for the first time, trembling under the oppressive heel of a foreign host—New Jersey.

We must believe that all loyal Americans are eager students of their country's history, and, as such, are familiar with the gloom and despondency that attacked and almost overwhelmed the Jersey people during the closing weeks of the year 1776. And they know, too, how, happily, a rift then appeared in the black cloud of disaster that had so long enveloped the American arms, and that a bright gleam illumines the page which records the close of the first year of our national independence. It was then that these black clouds of adversity hung lowest over the American cause, almost obscuring hope, that, suddenly, amid the darkness this bright light shot athwart the national heavens. The patriot army whose achievements on that cold and sleety morning of the 26th of December, 1776, have been celebrated by poet, painter, and historian, and whose brilliant flank movement eight days later made historic the 3d of January, 1777, has given to our country's annals the names of Trenton and Princeton. These are names which Jerseymen may speak of with just pride, for they stand for two engagements which at the time entirely altered the current of Revolutionary affairs—completely changed the aspect of the Revolutionary contest—and mark a period that will ever be considered one of the great epochs in American history.

These final actions in the series of events of the campaign which commenced with the battle of Long Island, passes in their dramatic interest, far more than the mere brilliancy of the conception of these movements by Washington, and their successful accomplishment by his devoted officers and army. They tell the story of a revival of hope in the hearts of the people, and a re-consecration of their lives and fortunes to the cause of independence.

While those of us who boast a New Jersey Revolutionary ancestry reflect with much pride upon the valiant services of our forefathers throughout the contest with Great Britain, we may also acknowledge without shame that for a few weeks previous to the end of the year 1776 our ancestors, staggered by their misfortunes and the miseries and communities by an inhuman foe, appeared inclined to abandon a cause which seemed wholly lost, and to turn their efforts and endeavors to the preservation of the lives and property of those who were near and dear to them. We should not read history aright did we fail to make this discovery.

One need not delve very deep in Revolutionary annals in order to find excuses for a people who, inhabiting an open agricultural country where the sound of war had never been heard, were loath to attach their fortunes to an army apparently on the eve of being annihilated. With Irving, we need not wonder that peaceful husbandmen, seeing their quiet fields suddenly overrun by adverse hosts, and their very hearthstones threatened with

outrage, should, instead of flying to arms, seek for safety of their wives and little ones, and the protection of their humble means, from that desolation which the British were sowing broadcast.

As the close of the year 1776 drew near, New Jersey's cup of misfortune would seem to have been full and overflowing. Its Legislature had been driven by an approaching enemy from Princeton to Trenton, from Trenton to Bordentown, then on to Pitston, and from there to Haddonfield, where it had dissolved on the 2d day of December. The army, almost destroyed, had abandoned the State; a General, high in the estimation of the people, had been captured, and the citizens in great numbers were going over to the enemy. We, whose patriotism and love of country have been fed by the inheritance of over a century of national feeling, can have but a small appreciation of the doubts and uncertainties that attacked our forefathers in those darkest days of the Revolution. That so few made their submission to the Crown is the wonder, not that so many should have proved faint-hearted, and lost faith in the cause that seemed so promising but a short year before. It must be remembered that in the bays and harbors rode a lordly fleet, flying the flag that had been an object of affection to the colonists. Distributed throughout New Jersey was a thoroughly equipped and disciplined army, officered by veteran soldiers and supported by the prestige of a stable and powerful government. And upon what opposing powers and resources were our New Jersey ancestors leaning? Upon a Continental Congress that was totally without power or authority of enforcing its own edicts; upon collection of petty provinces inexperienced in self-rule, none of which possessed armories, strong fortresses, or works of any character for furnishing the munitions of war; upon the ragged remnant of an army that had been driven across the State by a victorious enemy, an undisciplined force of raw recruits, commanded by a man better known in Virginia than in New Jersey, who was entirely without experience in the handling of large bodies of men, and who, since leaving Boston, had been defeated in all of his military enterprises. Time, the great average-adjuster, had not yet declared the retreat from Long Island to equal some of the most important victories in history.

We are justified in considering the turn of the year 1776-77 as the great focal point in the history of the Revolution—a period from which powerful influences radiated that moulded the future and insured the independence of our country. With the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, with the battle of Princeton fought and won, and with the little army that had accomplished such wonders secure in its retreat among the Morris hills, an immediate change came over the spirits of the Jersey people as well as of those of the country at large, and the despondency of the close of the preceding weeks gave way to an almost jubilant confidence. Washington, who was considered to have retrieved the honor of the country, had won the approbation and esteem of every grateful American. On the 27th of January he wrote to Gov. Cook, of Rhode Island: "Our affairs at present are in a prosperous way. The country seems to entertain an idea of our superiority. Recruiting goes on well, and a belief prevails that the enemy are afraid of us." It was even so! The pendulum of public opinion had swung to the other extremity of its arc. The people expected that the American army, small in numbers, poorly clad, badly fed, and with but little training, would prevail against Howe's

well-appointed force of veteran soldiers. Strange as it may appear, this expectation was not altogether without realization. That at times the Americans did successfully cope with the enemy, and that, though often suffering privations hitherto almost unknown in the annals of warfare, they continued to harass the foe, and ultimately triumphed, can largely be charged to the fact of superior generalship! In addition, the extent and variety of the country, with its inimical population and alert militia, made a British success barren of results. There always remained an army—though a ragged one—in the field. It was not like European fighting, where often one great action would be decisive and end the war.

Upon no element among the citizens did the events of the time we are chronicling have a more marked effect than upon the militia of our State, and from that time forward they became most important factors in the struggle. Revolutionary literature teems with warm tributes to the yeomanry of New Jersey. In them was a military force, unique in the history of warfare. Far be it from me to decry the inestimable services of the men of the Continental line—their bones lie under the sods of too many well-fought battlefields—but the New Jersey militia-men stand as distinct figures on the Revolutionary canvas, and their praises cannot be too often or too loudly sung. They well deserved the liberty for which they fought, and the remembrance of the self-sacrifice with which they exerted themselves in behalf of freedom and independence is a heritage dearly prized by their descendants, who now enjoy all the blessings that flow from their valuable services. Tolstoi claims that the real problem of the science of war is to ascertain and formulate the value of the spirit of the men, and their willingness and eagerness to fight. The Russian author is right. Could this always be done, it would often be found that large armies, thorough equipment, and perfection of discipline, do not invariably carry with them assurances of successful campaigns. Greater than these—greater than the genius of generals—is that element of personal spirit pervading the contending forces. Our own Revolutionary contest is an excellent exemplification of this fact. The English had but little enthusiasm for the work they were called upon to do; the subsidiary troop none at all. The Americans, on the contrary—and this was especially true of the New Jersey militia—animated by a spirit that had the force of a religion, were ever ready and willing to meet the enemy—ever ready to dog their heels, harass their flanks, and fall upon their outposts. For Liberty and their native land, they were ever eager to fight in battalions or in small parties, as guerillas or as individuals. British soldiers, however well disciplined, were no match for American citizens who were fighting to avenge burned homes, ravaged families, and an invaded soil.

The Society of Descendants of Pioneer Quakers has a large membership, its object being to keep alive the interesting history of the early Quakers, whose memorable winning fight against the bigots of the time of Endicott is one of the most interesting as well as bloody pages of American history. The society is virtually a landmark club, forming branches in all the localities where the Quakers figured in early days, the object being to mark the historic spots so that they will not pass away, and erect monuments and tablets wherever occasion demands. The design for the Boston monument is plain and severe, and will bear in relief the names of the martyrs who fell or were maltreated in 1656 and following years.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following certified and signed copy was sent to THE SPIRIT OF '76 by Col. Philip Reade, 23d Regiment Infantry, U. S. Army, stationed at Manila, P. I. Col. Reade is a subscriber to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

MAIABANG, MINDANAO, P. I., Sept. 6, 1903.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49.

At retreat, companies will be brought to attention immediately after the sounding of retreat, and remain so while the flag is lowered. They will not be dismissed until the flag is down.

The officer receiving roll-call at retreat will stand at parade rest (same as at guard mounting, if under arms) during retreat. When the flag is being lowered he will face the flag and stand at attention.

Sentinels on post in view of the lowering of the flag at retreat will stand at attention facing the flag.

During the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, or while the flag is being lowered, all other persons in the military service of the United States, who are in hearing distance and in sight of the flag when finally lowered, will face the flag, uncover, and remain at attention until the flag is down, unless within barraeks, quarters or other enclosures.

It is expected that all other persons will in some marked and appropriate manner manifest respect for the national flag during this ceremony.

By order of Colonel Reade:

(Signed) W. H. SAGE,
Captain and Adjutant 23d Infantry.

A true copy:

(Signed) PHILIP READE,
Colonel 23d Infantry.

BANNER OF ORANGE FOUND.

A SILK banner, which appears to symbolize the cause of the followers of the Prince of Orange, has been found under the hearthstone of an old building which is being torn down in Newark. The flag, which is perfect, is of fine texture and of bright orange color, with a border of blue. It is about one yard square. In the centre is printed a medallion of King William, and over the crown, which surmounts this, is a scroll, with the words: "Deliverer of Church and State." On the outer circle of the medallion is the inscription: "The Glorious and Immortal Memory of 1688 and 1690." In the upper right-hand corner is a smaller duplicate of King William; in the upper left-hand corner the English rose; in the corner beneath the Irish harp, surmounted by a regal crown and the sprays of shamrocks; at the base the words: "No Surrender," and in the lower right-hand corner is the thistle of Scotland.

Near the blue border, on each of the four sides, is the name of one of the memorable battles commemorated as victories by the followers of the Prince of Orange, afterward King William III, of England. The names are Boyne, Aughrim, Derry, and Enniskillen.

A well-executed life-size oil painting of the late Colonel W. H. Cheek, of the First North Carolina Cavalry, has been presented to the State Library by his children. It will be given a place in the gallery of prominent North Carolinians. Colonel Cheek died about a year ago at his home in Henderson.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM HOWE CHURCH.

BORN JUNE 23, 1810.

ONE of the old shipmasters of Bristol, R. I., and one of the most remarkable men of the town at the present day, is Captain William Howe Church. With the exception of his eyesight, which is somewhat impaired, but not enough to prevent his walking freely about our streets alone every pleasant day, the Captain is in full possession of all his faculties. He was born in that part of Bristol called by the Indian name of "Palpasquash," not far from where the British troops landed when they raided Bristol in 1778. Captain Church's father was Thomas Church, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary army, and his mother was Mary Tripp Church of

the age of 19 Capt. Church joined the Bristol Train of Artillery, a militia company still in active existence, and is the oldest living past member of the company. The young man studied navigation under Capt. George Howe with such fidelity that at the age of 19 he became second mate of the ship *Charlotte*. His first command was the *Alde Beronto*, after which he was in command of various vessels engaged in the West India and European trade. Capt. Church also resided quite a number of years in Cuba as agent of various shipping firms. In all his voyages Capt. Church never met with any serious disaster, his skill as pilot and navigator always taking him safely through. In 1833 he was married to Miss Rebecca Norris. Six children were born to them, of whom three are now living. Mrs. Church died in 1890. Capt. Church has served in the State Legislature, and as deacon of the First Congregational Church, of which he is still a member, and rarely misses a Sunday's attendance. At each anniversary of his birthday the local Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution gather at the Captain's home and present him with some token of their esteem and listen to his recital of by-gone incidents, one of the most interesting of which is when his father took him to a reception tendered President Monroe, who visited Bristol.

COLONEL DANIEL STEVENS, Bristol, R. I.

THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.

Those "Daughters of the Confederacy" of Texas who congratulated the President of the United States on his acceptance of the doctrine of secession are not lacking in a sense of humor; but it would be more humorous still for any one to point out points of similarity between the secession of the Southern States and that of Panama.—*New York Tribune*.

The text of the resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the President of the United States, by his recent course toward the republic of Panama, has shown to the world his endorsement of the people's right of secession; and, whereas, the people of the Northern States by their acceptance and approval of his course, have shown that they have been led by him out of the fog of ignorance to the bright realms of truth attained by the Southern statesmen so many years ago,

"Resolved, That we extend to the President the hearty thanks of the Daughters of the Confederacy of the State of Texas for his endorsement of the principles and his vindication of the cause for which the Southern people fought so gloriously but so disastrously in the war between the States."

The oldest Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Phoebe M. Gainesford, recently celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday at Matamoras, Pike County, Pa. Mrs. Gainesford in spite of her years is physically active, and her mind and memory are well preserved.

I want the ancestry of William Remington, born Jamestown, R. I., January 28, 1775; married at Stephantown, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1798, to Lavina Hill; died Sweden, N. Y., September 13, 1827. Have been told that his father's name was Gershom, but I have no positive information on this subject. Also of above Lavina Hill born Stephantown, N. Y., February 20, 1781; died Sweden, N. Y., October 5, 1828.

CHAS. N. REMINGTON, JR.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Write Miss E. H. Remington, care Munsell's Sons.

Newport. Capt. Church is the sixth generation from that noted Indian fighter of colonial days, Capt. Benjamin Church, who fought King Philip to the death, thus ending the memorable Indian war of New England. Capt. Church's grandfather on his mother's side, Stephen Tripp of Newport, was also a soldier of the Revolution, and participated in the Bunker Hill fight. After attending the public schools of Bristol, Capt. Church's father wished him to enter Brown University, but the young man's love of the sea overcame the parental wish, and at the age 19 he went on board the ship *Charlotte*, 230 tons burden, a puny thing compared with some of our modern craft, and sailed away for Cuba with a cargo of lumber and provisions, returning with a load of molasses and sugar for Bristol. At

SOCIETY NOTES.

COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

The Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century are continuing their effective work by circulating a petition for the preservation and custody of the Vandervoort homestead, in Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y. This landmark is one of the few remaining of the colonial period in that borough, and is a fine example of Dutch colonial architecture. It is located on the original land granted to Cornelius Jansse Vandervoort on March 12, 1667 by Gov. Stuyvesant, and was the heart of colonial and Revolutionary interests.

The committee of the Colonial Daughters in charge of the matter has as its chairman Mrs. Charles H. Terry, and associated with her are Mrs. John F. Talmadge, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Elijah R. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Lester Keep, Mrs. James O. Carpenter, Mrs. Cornelius Wells, Mrs. Jeremiah Lott, Miss Louise G. Zabriskie, Mrs. William T. Helmuth.

The Society has as its officers for the year: Mrs. Harlan P. Halsey, president; Mrs. James O. Carpenter, first vice-president; Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, second vice-president; Miss Rena J. Halsey, secretary; Mrs. Darwin R. Abbridge, treasurer; Mrs. Arthur J. Harrison, assistant secretary; Mrs. John T. Sackett, Mrs. Henry C. Palmer, registrars; Mrs. J. Lester Keep, Mrs. Annie Dows, Mrs. Gilbert W. Taylor, Mrs. Albert R. Chandler, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, and Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins are members of the council. The petition has been very generally circulated, and has already been signed by a number of prominent citizens. A copy will be sent to the municipal authorities of New York City, asking that suitable appropriation be made to preserve this house. If this request is granted, the Society will maintain it as a historical museum for colonial and Revolutionary relics that will be opened to the public under suitable conditions. Copies will also be sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Board of Local Improvement, and also to other patriotic and historic societies for their endorsement, and to the press.

MRS. CHARLES H. TERRY.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The annual meeting of the Sons of the Revolution, New York State Society, was held at Delmonico's, New York City, on December 4th. The officers elected were: President, Frederick S. Talmadge; vice-president, Samuel P. Avery; secretary, Morris P. Ferris; treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch; registrar, Henry P. Johnston; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; board of managers, Robert Oliphant, Frederic A. Gould, Edmund Wetmore, Stiles Franklin Stanton, Charles R. Henderson, Henry Applegate Wilson, Joseph Tompkins Low, Philip Livingston, Alexander Ramsay Thompson, Dallas Bache Pratt, and Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris.

The report of Treasurer Arthur Melvin Hatch shows the gross assets of the Society to be \$73,635.85, and the liabilities \$1,837.40, the net assets being \$63,788.30.

The Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, commemorated the 125th anniversary of the beginning of the enlistment of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777, with appropriate exercises in the old St. Peter's P. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 21st of December last. The pea in which George Washington sat when he attended service in St. Peter's was specially decorated, and was occupied by officers of the Society.

DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

The Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, at a session held in Washington, D. C., December 14th, passed a resolution endorsing the movement to secure a national flag law, and favored co-operation with the American Flag Protective Society in advancing this patriotic cause. Mrs. (General) H. V. Boynton, Washington, D. C., is the Recording Secretary-General of the organization.

The New York State Chapter of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America elected the following officers on Oct. 30th, their first meeting of the season: President, Mrs. Malcolm Peters; vice-president, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Whitney; historian, Mrs. George F. Marsh; registrar, Mrs. Helen Fisher; color bearer, Mrs. B. L. Doehl; recording secretary, Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith; corresponding secretary, Miss Sadie Day; chaplain, Mrs. Albert Berg.

MRS. MALCOLM PETERS.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held their first autumn meeting at the King Manor House, Jamaica. Mrs. Andrew Jacobs, regent, presided, and a most instructive talk was given by Mrs. Truman J. Backus concerning the Battle of Long Island. Some seventy members and guests were present.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at St. Albans. A plan to buy a farm near Burlington known as the Ethan Allen homestead and turn it into a public park as a memorial to Allen was discussed and a committee appointed to investigate. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro; vice-president, Charles S. Forbes of St. Albans; secretary, Walter H. Crockett of St. Albans; treasurer, Clarence L. Smith of Burlington; registrar, Henry L. Stillson of Bennington; historian, George G. Benedict of Burlington; chaplain, Rev. M. L. Severance of Burlington; board of managers, Hiram Carleton of Montpelier, Richard Smith of Enosburg, B. Henry Powers of Morrisville, A. William E. Hawkes of Bennington, Frederick D. Butterfield of Derby Line, Porter H. Dale of Island Pond, Albert M. Albee of Springfield, and Robert Roberts of Burlington; delegates to national convention, Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor, Hiram A. Allen of Burlington, Austin W. Fuller of St. Albans, Arthur G. Eaton of Montpelier, and H. S. Haskell of Derby Line.

The Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has just undertaken a task of more visible importance than most of the incidental work of the fraternal organizations. Among the heaps of the manuscripts in the library of the State Historical Society, waiting to be rescued from their present rather inaccessible position, those documents in the Draper collection relating to the last of the colonial wars before the Revolution appear especially necessary to be published for general information. As they are numerous enough to make a pretty large volume, however, and as the war (Lord Dunmore's) was mostly a Virginia affair, the Historical Society has not felt at liberty to go to the expense of publication. The S. A. R., at the meeting of its directors, voted the sum of \$500 to defray the expense of printing and binding an edition of the volume, and with this assurance Secretary Thwaites will have it prepared for publication immediately. The editorial work upon it will be performed by Miss Louise P. Kellogg, formerly of this city, and now employed by the Historical Society in the library department. Miss Kellogg is an honor graduate of the State university, and said to be well equipped for the work, which will also have the general supervision of Mr. Thwaites.

A handsomely engrossed memorial has been presented to Mrs. McKinley by members of the Cleveland Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

At the fourth annual banquet of the Tennessee Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held in Nashville, in commemoration of the battle of King's Mountain, a letter was read from Mrs. Elizabeth Atchison, State chairman of the Monument Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, soliciting the aid of the Sons of the American Revolution in erecting a monument to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Tennessee. Mrs. Atchison stated the society had in hand \$125, and had been promised \$75 more.

During the meeting the following officers were elected: President, J. A. Cartwright; vice-president, John P. Williams; second vice-president, C. S. Martin; secretary and treasurer, L. R. Eastman; registrar, Robert Lusk; historian, John H. DeWitt; chaplain, Dr. D. C. Kelley. The following board of managers was also announced: Roger Eastman, chairman; John W. Faxon, Leslie Warner, D. A. Lindsey and A. A. Lipscomb.

Empire State Society.—Meeting held on Tuesday, Dec. 15th, at Hotel Normandie, New York City. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$4,238.25. A resolution was adopted approving the purchase by the State of the Freeman farm (a part of the Saratoga battlefield). Col. Sackett informed the Society that the people of Westchester County were contemplating holding some commemorative services at Washington Rock in Mamaroneck, where the so-called battle of Hethco Hill was fought just preceding the battle of White Plains.

SOCIETY NOTES.—Continued.

At the foot of that hill, within a stone's throw of the Sound, there stands a chimney of a house which was on one occasion used by Washington as his headquarters. There now stands upon the cliff and beside these old ruins, a rock or some strange stony formation, upon which can be observed a most striking likeness of Washington. At the celebration it is proposed to erect a tablet on this spot. The occasion, Col. Sackett said, will be one of considerable moment, and persons of national reputation will speak.

Previous to the adjournment of the meeting refreshments were served, and a musical and literary entertainment provided.

Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., held a meeting on Monday afternoon, December 14th, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Henry W. Helier, 231 West 131st Street, New York. After the business meeting, members were entertained with songs from Miss Edith L. Petrengill, and a paper, "Colonial Customs in the Bay State and in Virginia," by Mrs. H. D. Williams.

In the course of a few weeks the Chapter will present a large flag to the Institution of the Brothers of Nazareth, at Verplanck's Point, New York.

Among the members present were Mrs. Axel W. Nilsson, Vice-Regent Colonial Chapter; Mrs. Emilio Puig, Mrs. E. H. Parker, Mrs. Robert Mook, Miss Mook, Mrs. A. Leonardi, Mrs. H. D. Williams.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The directors of the new Ellsworth Memorial Association who have in charge the old Ellsworth mansion at Windsor, Conn., recently given to the Daughters of the American Revolution of that State, have elected the following officers of the Association:

President, the State regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney of New Haven; vice-president, Mrs. John M. Holcombe of Hartford; secretary, Miss Alice T. Bulkley of Litchfield; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Crandall of New London; house committee, Miss Loomis of Windsor, Mrs. J. R. Montgomery of Windsor Locks, Mrs. W. H. Prescott of Rockville, Mrs. Edw. Bogbee of Willimantic, Miss Marian E. Gross of East Haddam.

Following is the full board of directors: Mrs. J. M. Holcombe of Hartford, Mrs. Morris F. Tyler of New Haven, Mrs. Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, William J. Clark of Ansonia; Mrs. Henry Thorp Bulkley of Southport, Mrs. Sarah P. Bogbee of Willimantic, Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood of Simsbury, Mrs. Hannah A. Rathbun of Mystic, Mrs. William E. Seelye of Bridgeport, Miss Katherine Hamilton of Waterbury, Mrs. Celia Prescott of Rockville, Miss Marian E. Gross of East Haddam, Mrs. Herbert L. Crandall of New London, Mrs. John W. Montgomery of Windsor Locks, Miss Alice Bulkley of Litchfield, the State regent, D. A. R., and the regent of Abigail Ellsworth Wolcott Chapter of Windsor, *ex officio*.

Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R., presented a large handsomely framed copy of the Declaration of Independence to the Newburgh (N. Y.) Academy on December 15. Besides the immortal words of this document, the frame contains the representation of the coats of arms of the thirteen original colonies.

Mary Wooster Chapter (Danbury, Conn.), D. A. R., gave a birthday party on December 12th, in honor of Miss Lucy Maria Osborne, a "real" daughter. Miss Osborne is chaplain of the Chapter, and is ninety-six years old.

In the December issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, under this heading, were two erroneous statements to which our attention has been called. The first of these gave notice of a meeting of the Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., and the election of officers. The Chapter in question was the Colonial Chapter, D. R. The second statement was to the effect that the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have accepted a design for a memorial tablet in commemoration of early composers of patriotic music to be placed in the Boston Public Library, etc. This work is the effort of the Massachusetts Society, *Daughters of the Revolution*. It is a source of regret that such mistakes as this occur. If the persons in authority would personally superintend the publication of their Society items, errors would be eliminated. It is our earnest endeavor to make the Society columns as complete and correct as possible, giving honor to whom honor is due, with partiality to none.

The historic South Congregational Church, Salem, Mass., whose hundredth anniversary was to have been celebrated this month, has been destroyed by fire.

AMERICAN HISTORY STUDIES.

Correct answers to the list of six questions published last month were received from the following:

A. Adams, Paisdale, N. Y.; Mrs. Samuel Allen, Newark, N. J.; J. Atwater, Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas Carter, New York City; Arthur Collins, San Francisco; George Cook, Spokane, Wash.; Mary D. Cook, Hartford, Conn.; W. O. Duly, San Francisco; Marie Davis, Worcester, Mass.; Walter Hadley, Biddeford, Me.; John Henry, Newark, N. J.; Fannie Hopkins, Allegheny, Pa.; Martha J. Howe, East Orange, N. J.; Richard Jackson, Bridgeport, Conn.; Nathan Joslin, Cleveland, Ohio; Marion McAlver, Chicago, Ill.; Walter Mitchell, Raleigh, N. C.; George Pear, Godfrey, Ill.; Mary G. Peck, Milwaukee, Wis.; Katherine Pulaski, Germantown, Pa.; Mrs. Henry Schuyler, Allegheny, Pa.; Charles Shumway, Ottumwa, Iowa; Carrie Underwood, Milwaukee, Wis.; Marion Webster, W. Philadelphia, Pa.; Josiah White, Worcester, Mass., and Eleanor Winter, Topeka, Kan.

The questions for this month are:

7. What was the name of the intrepid pioneer, missionary and explorer of the Lake Region some 200 years ago?

8. Who was the author of one of the first books published in America, and upon whom was bestowed the title of the "Tenth Muse?"

9. When and where was the first armed resistance made against Great Britain in the War for Independence?

10. When, where, and under what circumstances was the "great temptation" of Washington?

11. What was this "great temptation?"

12. Who wrote "Vankee Doodle," and when was it written?

Six more questions will be given next month. The person who answers the greatest number of questions correctly will be awarded a prize of \$10. No answers will be considered from persons who are not subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Answers to all questions will be published at the close of the contest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 4, 1903.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76, New York:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned wishes to issue a challenge to any similar organization in the Sons of the American Revolution to shoot a match in the near future, with rifle, pistol or revolver. Conditions to be decided hereafter.

SHELDON I. KELLOGG, JR.,

President American Rifle Club of California S. A. R.

Why restrict the challenge to the Sons of the American Revolution? There are brave men—and women, too—in other patriotic societies. Matches are cheap, and the supply inexhaustible; and it's much safer to shoot matches than ball cartridges. If any one accepts this challenge, we earnestly request him—or her—to advise us of the conditions governing the shooting, whether the contestants shoot with matches or at matches, and if anybody wins, what's the answer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dewitt Historical Society has given a tablet to the City of Utica, N. Y., commemorating the Sullivan expedition against the Indians.

"Captain Barrington," Victor Mapes' patriotic love drama, is being presented at the Manhattan Theatre, New York City. The leading woman is Miss Suzanne Sheldon, a member of the Vermont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The role of Gen. Washington is enacted by Joseph Kilgown.

After having been stored for more than a year in a specially built frame house back of the Art Building of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Art and Sciences, the thirty thousand dollar equestrian statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum is to be erected on the site originally selected. Certain exceptions made to the choice of site were the reason for the long delay.

The monument erected on Missionary Ridge to the memory of Ohio's troops who participated in the battle on those heights, was dedicated at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Nov. 12. Five hundred veterans, members of the Loyal Legion, and others, headed by Governor Nash, Lieutenant-Governor Gordon, and General A. P. Stewart were present. The monument stands near General Bragg's headquarters.

BOOK NOTES.

A REVIEW OF THE LATEST BOOKS.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*By the King's Command*, by Reginald Drew. Cloth, frontispiece. Price \$1.50.

A valuable addition to historical stories is this romance of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. It is a thrilling and exciting novel, and a book well worth the reading. The sequel, which Mr. Drew is now at work upon, will be looked for with interest.

W. A. WILDE COMPANY, Boston—*With Flintlock and Fife*, by Everett T. Tomlinson.

This is the first of a series of several books upon the early colonial history by Mr. Tomlinson. The scene if this one is the battle of Lake George, and around this historical setting has been woven an intensely interesting story of the struggles of the hardy pioneers and settlers during that period. It is a story to excite the reader to further interest in our country's history. Cloth bound. Price \$1.20 net.

THE SMART SET PUBLISHING CO., New York—*A Puritan Witch*, by Marvin Dana. Price \$1.25. Cloth, illustrated.

Mr. Dana has told a story of old Puritan days with power and pathos. It is an absorbing story not soon to be forgotten.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York—*Beer's Ways of Yale*. Small 16 mo. Price \$1.00 net.

This new edition of a popular book contains two stories and several poems not formerly included.

FLEMING H. REVELL CO., New York—*The New Era in the Philippines*, by Arthur J. Brown, D. D. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.25 net.

Dr. Brown says in his preface that this volume was written from "observations on the field and persistent questioning of others who have been there." This the reader feels through the 300 interesting pages, which gives him a clearer insight as to the conditions and needs of our new possessions. It is written from the standpoint of an American citizen, and is a book that will appeal to all interested in the Philippines.

FLEMING H. REVELL CO., New York—*Eleanor Lee*, by Margaret E. Sangster. Cloth, with frontispiece. Price \$1.50.

This story of "love" and "home" will be read with interest and pleasure by those who have learned the meaning of these two words. It is a pretty story sweetly told.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*Zebadiah Sartwell*, by Dr. S. Paige Johnson. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

Zebadiah Sartwell is the miller of Whallonsburgh, and is a quaint and lovable character. His wit and good nature never tires one, and it is little wonder that he was the pride of the village. The whole story abounds in pathos and humor. The characters have a realness that makes the reader feel that they are drawn from life.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*Sketches in Ebony and Gold*, by Mary Cochran Thurman. Price \$1.00.

This volume comprises half-a-dozen short stories gracefully told, and takes its title from the first. Just the book to have at hand to take up in the waiting spells of the day.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York—*Mountain Walks of a Recluse*, by Rev. E. C. Burr. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

These sketches, covering a period of a little over a year, give us pictures of nature in her various moods and guises. We become the companion of the "Recluse" in the Mountain Walks, and learn to observe the changes which take place from day to day. A restful and entertaining book.

RICHARD C. BADGER, Boston—*The Conceits of a General Lover*, by Edward W. Barnard. Price \$1.50.

A book of bright, readable verse in a happy mood are these *Conceits of a General Lover*. Chance opened the volume at "A Ballad of Old Skates," where the eye caught the line, "Good skating on Branch Brook," it ran. We knew the legend, and memory carried us back to the happy days of youth. The volume is attractively printed and bound.

LATHS & MAINS, New York—*Babcock Genealogy*, by Stephen Babcock, M. A. Illustrated. Price \$5.00 net. Postage 30 cents.

This is an exceptionally comprehensive work, containing the

complete records of about two thousand families, which can be traced with certainty to James Babcock (Babcock), who settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1642; in Westerly, R. I., 1662, and died there in 1670. The index, which, by the way, is exceedingly simple and convenient, shows a list of 18,365 names. The book is profusely illustrated with ninety-four full-page half-tones, while the paper, binding and printing are of the highest order. An interesting feature of the Genealogy is the Babcock coat of arms, which forms the frontispiece, with an heraldic description especially prepared by Rev. Charles H. Babcock, D.D. Besides the genealogical record proper, the book contains extracts from old wills, contracts and other ancient documents, which lend a charm and fascination rarely found in works of this character. All genealogical investigation requires painstaking work, but this book shows an especial amount of work, and that of the highest order. Copies may be obtained direct from Mr. Stephen Babcock, 303 West 34th Street, New York City.

After years of individual efforts to secure a national flag law, which have resulted in failure for the various bills introduced in Congress, a plan has now been formed by which it is hoped to overcome this difficulty. At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Flag Protective Society, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., President, held at the Hotel Normandie, New York, November 17th, it was determined to co-operate with the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Spanish-American War Veterans, and other patriotic societies and military organizations. They will unite on one measure, which has been submitted to and approved by our national lawmakers in both branches of Congress.

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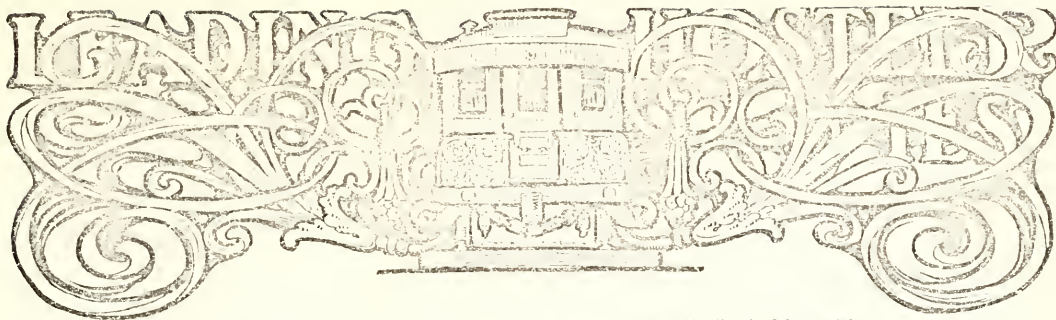
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"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

CONCERNING THE ACTION IN CONGRESS FOR A LAW TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN FLAG.

FOR many years a bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution (a society of forty thousand members), has been regularly introduced in both branches of Congress. Its provisions and phraseology have been made unobjectionable and the bill meets with the approval of our national legislators and patriotic and military organizations throughout the country.

In the recent extra session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, this bill was introduced by United States Senators Quarles, Hansbrough and Penrose, and Congressmen Davidson and Foss.

The bill was received with the active support of these patriotic statesmen in the regular session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and its passage will be actively and earnestly urged by many others, and by all patriotic and military societies.

Every loyal citizen in our land desires a reasonable national law to protect the American flag from improper uses, and hopes our National Congress will provide legal protection for our emblem of liberty against its desecration by thoughtless or mercenary citizens, the same protection as every other nation by some provision in its code of laws gives its national colors.

We earnestly appeal to you to write at once to members of Congress urging the early passage of the bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER,

President Illinois State Society Sons of the American Revolution, Chairman Flag Committee Society Colonial Wars, Illinois, and member of the Board of Directors of the American Flag Protective Society.

Chicago, Dec. 7, 1903.

The foregoing circular has been sent to each member of the 58th Congress, and mailed to all parts of the United States.

"For many years individual efforts have resulted only in the introduction of various bills before Congress, and the various patriotic and military organizations interested in the protection of the National colors have resolved to unite on one bill to prevent the desecration and misuse of the American flag."—*New York World*, Nov. 22, 1903.

"The American Flag Protective Society at a meeting of the board of directors has determined to cooperate with the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish-American War Veterans, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars and other patriotic societies and military organizations, to prevent the desecration of the American flag. These organizations have for a number of years advocated and urged flag legislation and are now united on one measure which has been submitted to and approved by our national law-makers in both branches of Congress."—*New York Tribune*, Nov. 21, 1903.

"Mr. Miller has been working practically since 1891 to secure a national flag law."—*Spirit of '76*, New York.

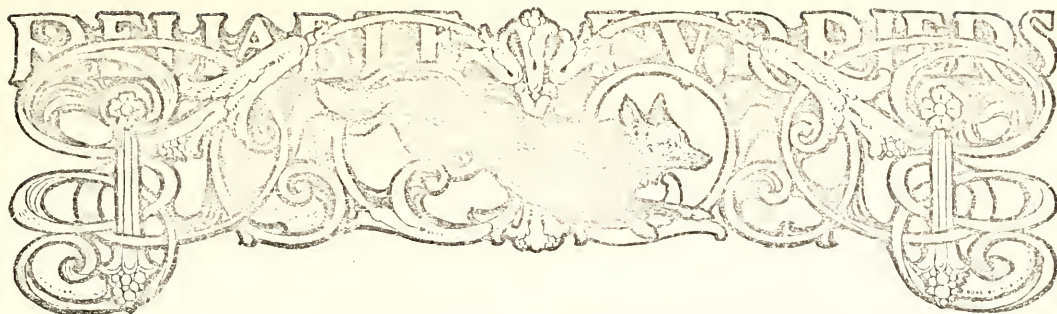
"The Daughters of the American Revolution would be glad of the assistance of the American Flag Protective Society and the cooperation of all other patriotic and military organizations in securing a national flag law."—*Florence S. Kempster, Chairman Flag Committee National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution*.

The following States have passed a flag law: Connecticut, California, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington and Arizona Territory.

A despatch just received from Mr. Miller reads as follows:

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Please announce that a flag law has been enacted in Territory of New Mexico.



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PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL LECTURES.

(Continued from page 83.)

(4) To accumulate a fund that can be used for the purchase of books on American history to be used by the 2,500 students of the Syracuse University, and for the purchase of statues, busts and pictures that will represent the heroes in American history for the Syracuse High School.

In the sustaining of this educational and patriotic work which the Sons of the American Revolution have previously guaranteed and carried into execution, outside aid has been enlisted.

You will note that our committee is made up Hon. Charles Andrews, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the United States; Hon. Irving G. Vann, Judge of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; the Episcopal Bishop, Frederick D. Huntington; Chancellor of Syracuse University James R. Day; Superintendent of Public Schools, A. Burr Blodgett; one of the Regents of New York State, Hon. William Nottingham; William K. Pierce, former president of the Syracuse Chapter, and the writer, second vice-president of the Empire State Society, and president of the Syracuse Chapter, beside the City Librarian, Mr. E. W. Mundy, and Mr. Hyde, president of the Onondaga County Historical Society.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. WOOD.

A course of eight lectures has been arranged for, covering the period from the Revolution to the Civil War, each lecture accompanied by illustrative tableaux:

The proceeds of the course will be given to the two great educational institutions of the city—the University and the High School—for the purchase of badly needed historical materials. Profs. Mace and Wickes will willingly donate their services.

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—II—

DEAR READER OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:—

My letter last month was simply a sort of How-d'ye-do-and-I-want-you-to-know-my-friend,-Mr.-Robinson sort of letter. When I saw Robinson, the other day, he said he wasn't only pleased, but surprised, at the number of letters he had had from you; some writing in a general sort of way and others specializing. This time I am going to specialize, myself.

A good many of you are business men. You all advertise, same as Robinson does. Now, there's all sorts of advertising, but none so good as the "booklet."

A good, attractive booklet is the "golden egg" of advertising. Robinson, he plays the goose.

It's an art to get up a *good* booklet, with interesting reading, attractive drawings and illustrations, in different colors and one that will bring good results. There aren't many men who can do it. I wish you'd write to Robinson and get him to send you some samples of his work. Then you can judge for yourself. Write to Mr. Withington Robinson or The Colonial Art Studio, either one, 239 Broadway, New York, same place as The Spirit of '76, you know. Good-bye. Yours, JIM BOBB.

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THE STORY OF MOLLIE PITCHER.

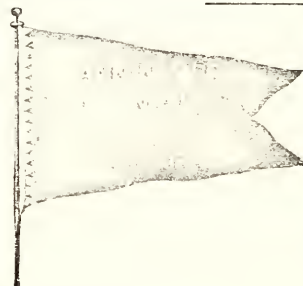
HER real name was Mary Ludwig, and she was born in Carlisle on October 13, 1744, the daughter of John Ludwig, who had come over from Germany in one of the Palatine emigrations. She was of plain birth and lowly occupation, for she was a servant in the family of General William Irvine, and it required an emergency to bring into activity the latent force of her courageous nature.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Mollie followed her husband, who was a gunner in Proctor's 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, in December, 1775, where she served the army both as nurse and laundress. It was on a fiery hot Sunday, June 28, 1778, that the battle of Monmouth was fought. In it, Washington, Lee, Wayne, and Lafayette fought on the American side, and on the British, Clinton, Cornwallis and Knyphausen. It was an eventful day in the history of the war for American independence, for before the battle was over, and in time to save the day for his army, Washington discovered the treachery of Charles Lee. While the leaders of the army were occupied with counteracting his wicked design to lose the battle and ruin the cause of independence, an obscure camp follower was risking her life by carrying water to the men in action, overcome by the terrific force of the sun's rays.

She was near to her husband's gun, when he was shot dead in a charge by the British cavalry. There being no one to take his place, the gun was ordered to be taken off the field, but "Mollie Pitcher," as the soldiers called her, eager to avenge his death, seized the ramrod, loaded the cannon, and did excellent service. In reward for which she was next day commissioned a sergeant by Washington.

There are two monuments erected in Mollie Pitcher's honor, one at Carlisle, over her burial place, and one on the battlefield of Monmouth.

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Society of Children of the American Revolution

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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. X.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

No. 6.

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries, the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

Remittances should be made by New York Exchange, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Mail. If checks on local banks are used, 10 cents should be added to cover cost of collection. The publishers are not responsible for money sent by unregistered mail nor for any money paid except to duly authorized agents. All communications should be addressed and all remittances made payable to THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO., 239 Broadway, New York.

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The Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America will be continued as heretofore in installments of eight pages until completed, beginning with the next issue.

WORLD ARBITRATION.

IN direct contrast with the conference held in Washington about the middle of January, advocating world-arbitration is the active controversy between Japan and Russia over the Manchurian question and the neutral attitude assumed by the great world powers.

Disputes between nations may be settled by arbitration and the gospel of Peace may reign supreme in the world some day, but we have not yet arrived at that stage of utopian bliss. Were we there, Russia might have been spared the humility of delivering an indefinite number of ultimatums to Japan, and Japan in her turn might not have had her fur rubbed the wrong way. And all the other nations, these great world-powers, might not have committed themselves to any such foolishness as the declarations of neutrality.

The neutrality of nations is something like the stand-pat of the political party; it's a different name for the same sort of a game. A hand is dealt around. Somebody opens the pot. All those who hold jacks or better stay in. The game begins. Bets are placed; ultimatums are delivered and platform planks are thrown in. Meanwhile the other players do nothing but saw wood. They meet the raise every time and on the side are helping themselves to the whole pack of cards. Pretty soon they get a hand good enough to stand pat. So they just stay in and remain neutral until the show-down. They win, of course. How could they help it?

Contrast this method of play with the rules recommended by the Washington conference, where everybody interested has a fair show.

After reciting the concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States, adopted in 1890, requesting the President to invite negotiations with other Govern-

ments to the end that differences which could not be settled by diplomacy might be referred to arbitration; that the British House of Commons in 1893 had adopted a resolution expressing cordial sympathy with this purpose; that since that time a permanent court of arbitration had been established at The Hague; that is the opinion of the conference the United States should continue to further and support every movement by peaceful means, the reign of law and justice among nations. The conference adopted the following resolutions:

(1.) That it is recommended to our Government to endeavor to enter into a treaty with Great Britain to submit to arbitration by the permanent court at The Hague; or, in default of such submission, by some tribunal specially constituted for the case, all differences which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.

(2.) That the two Governments should agree not to resort in any case to hostile measures of any description till an effort has been made to settle any matter in dispute by submitting the same either to the permanent court at The Hague, or to a commission composed of an equal number of persons from each country of recognized competence in questions of international law.

(3.) That our Government should enter into treaties to the same effect as soon as practicable with other powers.

Were these resolutions carried into effect the selfish motives and possible disinterestedness of each nation carefully weighed and sifted and the result would be a fairer distribution. World-arbitration is the emissary of universal peace and a more equal adjustment of the balance of power. So long as the world will remain armed, however, so long as nations will support large standing armies and navies, so long as this sort of competition, due

to comparison and further mutual self-protection, will exist, arbitration will prove insufficient and the world powers will connive at some method to evade a possible unfavorable decision arrived at by arbitration.

NATIONAL AID FOR WAGON ROADS.

THERE is now pending in Congress a bill introduced by Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, Senator from New Hampshire, appropriating \$24,000,000 as National aid for the building of wagon roads. This sum is to be distributed to each State according to its population, except that no State is to receive less than \$250,000. The States or counties receiving this money must add a like amount, so that \$48,000,000 will be expended in the building of wagon roads.

The asserted growth of sentiment in favor of the measure has been chiefly due to the institution and extension of the rural free mail delivery system, which has brought the disadvantages of poor roads home to the farmers and other country dwellers. Application for the extension of the free rural delivery system are being refused by the Post Office authorities on account of the roads, and the disappointed communities demand their improvement. These demands are so in excess of the ability of the local boards to respond to that for a year past Highway Commissions all over the country have been putting themselves on record in favor of National aid.

It is claimed on behalf of the bill that the plan of distribution is more equitable than the distribution of some \$32,500,000 a year under the Rivers and Harbors bill, which goes principally to the seaboard States and to the Mississippi delta.

Four States, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, have in the past ten years spent about \$10,000,000 as State aid for building wagon roads. About \$6,000,000 has been added to this sum by the counties and towns where the State roads were built, and about 2,500 miles of State roads have been completed in these four States. Pennsylvania last year appropriated \$6,500,000 for the building of State roads. Wherever State roads have been built the selling price of farm lands has been increased from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent., and even more in some cases. The 2,500 miles of State road already built have been of such benefit to the farmer that they have caused a great demand for more good roads.

In support of the Brownlow bill as a general measure, attention is called to the fact that France has 23,003 miles of wagon road, which are built and maintained by the nation, and Italy about 5,000 miles, while many of the States of the Union spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in aid of highway improvement. Experience has shown that wherever good roads exist every one wants more of them.

RHS "Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen," in addition to being a biography of the most unconventional type, will contain a series of human documents in the way of an admirable collection of portraits of Mr. Roosevelt during the various stages of his career. He will be pictured as a Harvard student, an Assemblyman, a Police Commissioner, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rough Riders, and as Vice-President. The Sargent picture will be included, and the latest portrait drawn especially for the Rhs book by Mr. George T. Tobin. There will also be a number of family groups. The book is to be published this spring by the Outlook Company.

THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

ALABAMA, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas have started an organization called "The Four States Immigration League."

"The objects of this league is sufficiently indicated by its name," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which continues:

"Manifestly the South and Southwest offer far greater advantages for immigrants than can be furnished by Canada, which is receiving a good deal of attention in the outside world these days. Canada is getting tens of thousands of European and American settlers every year. The chief reason for the drift of Americans across the line is the absence of good farming lands in the West at low prices. When irrigation gets to work the number of acres of cheap lands in the West fit for cultivation will be increased, and the drift of immigrants to this section will once more increase. In the meantime the Americans who are moving northward could do better for themselves by turning their attention in the other direction. Millions of acres of good agricultural lands can be had in the South at prices as low as those of Canada, and in a much better climate and a more favorable environment. It is time for the South and Southwest to make their attractions known to the world."

Immigration to a certain extent doubtless is a good thing. The Northern States have no cause for complaint, and if the tide could be turned southward for a time both sections of the country might be more satisfied.

EARLY COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE theory of colonial administration in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was summarized by Montesquieu in the phrase, "Commercial monopoly is the leading principle of colonial intercourse." This was common to all nations having colonies, without exception. Passing over sundry minor, though important, details, by which the colony was made to minister to the individual welfare of members of favored classes, the monopoly was expressed under two principal heads—commerce and navigation. Under the first was comprised all exchange of merchandise between the colony and the external world. The mother country reserved to itself the right to send to the colony all needed supplies, not only of its own produce or manufacture, but of other countries as well, which first must be brought to it, and re-shipped. In the same manner colonial products could be exported only to the mother country, which constituted itself a commercial centre whence they were to be distributed to other peoples. Thus the colonial market was reserved to the home merchant, and the colonist, for his market, was limited to the mother country. This restricted intercourse was called the direct trade; while the concentration in the mother country of supplies for the colonies, and of colonial exports, whereby she reaped the profits of storage, of handling, and of the commission of the middle man or broker, was known by the French word "entrepot."—From "*The War of 1812*," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, in *Scribner's*.

We regret exceedingly the necessity of being obliged to withdraw from publication "*A Grandson of Montesquieu*," advertised in the January Spirit of '76. Conditions, arising since the notice appeared, have made it impossible for us to use the manuscript.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his madden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt believes so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. He finds himself in a tavern on the old Plymouth Path, a league from Boston. Here he is introduced by Dr. Hopper, a local physician, to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop at the tavern on their way to Boston.

V.

MISTRESS WATSON and I went to the tavern door and saw the Doctor off, soon afterward.

During a half-hour in which she and I had been left together, I had devoted every available minute toward the improvement of our acquaintance. After Dr. Hopper had ridden away, Margery sat down upon a cedar bench under the great willow which drooped before the tavern entrance.

"You journey to Boston to-day?" she inquired.

I had overheard, inside, Mr. Watson announce his own plans, which were similar. They were *en route* from Plymouth, where he had been called on business a week before, taking with him his daughter, who had gone either to please him or to indulge a personal whim. I knew not which. I then had a vague impression that I was connected in some way with some place—and why not Boston?

"Yes," I replied, "I think I will go to Boston."

"We are fond of the good old town," said Margery. "I was born there."

"Boston is a very nice place," I agreed.

"But 'twas such a long, long time ago; it has changed much since," pursued Margery, pensively.

"You seem to feel very aged," said I.

"That am I," she laughed. "'Tis my nineteenth summer."

There was a look so ingenious in her clear eyes that I was forced to believe this confession of the story of time.

"Dost think I am dreadfully old?" she asked suddenly, looking up with a smile. Was it strange that Margery should feel the burden of years when girls then often married at the tender age of eighteen, and even less?

"May I sit by your side and tell you?" I rejoined, glancing at the bench.

"I am sitting on but one end," replied Mistress Margery, simply.

So we sat, side by side, under the big willow tree. Round about us in the tall August grass grew scores of wild flowers—a galaxy of red, gold and purple, raising their heads above this tangled growth to be ravished by the droning bee and the flashing butterfly. A breeze from the sea came winding up through the forest, stirring each leaf with a low whisper.

"I am waiting," spoke Margery.

"I wish," said I, in as conventional a tone as I could assume, "I wish that I had met you even before you were so dreadfully old."

"Why?" She looked as if something nice was expected.

"Because each day that I might have added to our acquaintance I now look upon as a day taken from one of the greatest pleasures of my life."

"You jump at conclusions," she said, looking rather pleased, nevertheless. "I feared you would say I was truly a spinster. My father vows that I shall never leave him; so I may still wither on the virgin thorn."

"He will think another way some day."

"My mother he took away from her home ere she was seventeen. But she, dear woman, has been dead these two years, and I, alone, am left him."

There was sadness in Margery's eyes. She turned them away and seemed lost in the dark low shadows of the wood. At that moment, in a flash of scarlet, a red-breasted robin flew from a nearby tree and perched on Mr. Farney's sign-board over the door.

"What a beautiful robin!" cried Margery, standing up in her admiration—so suddenly that the robin flew off, frightened.

"But so red! so very red!" she exclaimed.

"What is it?" I inquired, wondering at a new seriousness in her manner.

"Did you not see the red in the north sky last night?" she asked.

Some one was quietly laughing behind us. I turned to see Mr. Farney in the doorway. I knew that he was thinking of my own irresponsibility on the previous evening, when I knew naught, and saw naught, save the inside of a tankard.

"You mean," spoke up Farney, now quite grave himself, "that 'tis an evil omen and portends another Indian surprise. 'Twas a blood-red flush in the northern heavens, and never saw I the like before that was not surely followed by bloodshed. 'Tis a good sound trouncing the French and these devils need, and that will they get before long, say I."

The only red that I had seen, beside the gay plumage of the robin, was the red of Dr. Hopper's stockings. Even as I thus meditated the tavern-keeper continued:

"And when the Doctor came here this day in his red stockings, said I to him: 'Gat thee off with thy red hose, for they are a symbol of distress. Didst not witness the red sign in the sky last night?' 'Aye,' quoth he, sorrowfully, 'that did I see; but, alack! My other pair is soaking in the Widow Bruen's wash-tub, and I must needs wear these ones.'"

Mr. Farney gave vent to a chuckle, despite his woeful apprehension.

During the further discussion of this alarming manifestation of the heavens, in which both Margery and Mr. Farney seemed to place absolute reliance, I chanced to glance through the tavern window. Inside, at a table, I saw Mr. Watson working over numerous papers. When I looked again he was pacing the floor with thoughtful countenance. I fancied him to be harassed over some entanglement in his business affairs. As I looked the second time, I also caught a glimpse of Mistress Farney, standing at the kitchen doorway and watching him curiously herself. When I turned away I found that Margery's eyes were resting upon me; and I remember that

the tavern-keeper still held his position in the doorway, blocking up its none-too-wide passage with his generous periphery of waist; standing there with his hands behind his back, watching with upraised face the circling flight of a distant fish-hawk, as if its manoeuvres wholly depended upon his close attention. I note these details because they are ineffaceably marked in my memory, preceding, as they did, an occasion of some importance to me.

I recollect the gray weather-beaten aspect of the tavern, with its tall cobble-stone chimneys, its long sloping roof, and the little porch before its door with honeysuckle vines trailing over both columns, and sweetly scenting the air about us; the great willow tree with its melancholy droop; the clearing round the tavern, gay with wild flowers and orange tiger-lilies—a hundred yards of circle closed in on all sides by the dense wood, from which came an incessant piping of quail.

I remember, particularly, that as I turned from the window Margery was watching me. I knew that there was something friendly in her eyes, and that when she saw I had caught her covert glance there was the faintest trace of confusion in her manner. Then did I believe that Margery liked me; and for many days afterward I cherished the agreeable thought, troubled though I was over a most unpleasant discovery.

It was then two hours beyond noon. A filmy woof of clouds had floated beneath the sun, and a mellow haze fell over the land.

He rode into the clearing from the forest-path ere we heard the tread of his horse, so softly did this beautiful creature step.

I saw in the saddle a man of my own age. There was a refined ruggedness in his face that marked him as a gentleman who lived much in the open. The strength and elegance with which he sat his horse told of endurance and skill in the saddle. His richness of attire (I, even, felt outshone in this respect) suggested the cavalier, —and the extreme carelessness with which he rode up to us quite fulfilled this idea of the gallant.

I say that his manner seemed free and easy, nonchalant, indifferent—indifferent to all save the girl by my side. If there had been a trace of confusion in her face a short time before when I had intercepted her soft glance, what was it in her now that brought the brilliant crimson to her cheeks?

There are many men who look their prettiest when perched up high on a horse, but when this man sprang from his saddle, I am ready to vow that the rare symmetry of his person had been lost before. He was well-knit in every way; his waist slender, his shoulders splendid, (the graceful curves of his lower limbs let me leave to the critical eye of Mistress Farney, whom I saw looking from the window, fascinated, by these and nothing else.) His hair was long and of a tawny color; his eyes gray, and very bold in their look. They met mine directly at a level, and I believe that there was scarcely the fraction of an inch difference in our height. I had an excellent opportunity to observe this, for he looked me squarely in the face as he passed, close by me, to Mistress Watson.

He was "Oliver" to her; she "Margery" to him. And I cannot say with any certainty which of them evinced the greater pleasure at the meeting; probably it was Oliver. They stood face to face, holding each the other's hands, which they swung gently to and fro as they talked.

"Oliver, Oliver, how glad I am to see you!" exclaimed Margery.

"Margery, Margery, 'tis five long days gone since I saw you last!" said Oliver—just as if it had been five long years, instead.

"You have missed me?" she asked.

"Every hour of the day!" he swore fervently. Then he gave her hands another fond swing and said something else.

Mr. Farney had taken due precaution to frown his enchanted spouse away from the window, and was now leading Oliver's horse around the side of the tavern to where there grew some burdock weeds that he wished removed; and presently Oliver's steed was eating these with avidity, and tangling his silky forelock, incidentally, with the burdock burrs.

"You came from the Boston way," observed Margery. " 'Tis not possible that you were hoping to find——"

"You!" cried Oliver, "and for what other reason should I be here?"

Margery smiled so hard that the little beauty-patch on her cheek fell off.

Margery's back, by the way, had been turned in my direction throughout this little dialogue, and I seemed to be forgotten altogether. I felt *de trop* in every sense of the term. I felt singularly awkward, too. I had no harquebus out here to fondle, and the only possible occupation that occurred to me was to gather wild-flowers. But this I did not; instead, I wandered.

I went, unobserved, round the tavern corner. I looked in at the barn door for Farney, but I did not find him. The wood almost skirted the rear of the stable. I wandered into the thicket.

How far I penetrated through this gloom I am at a loss to tell; but I walked until my inclination made me turn to retrace my steps. And here is where the difficulty began. If I had been wandering before, I was certainly wandering now. I suddenly awoke from my preoccupation to realize that I was merely guessing my way. Possibly if I had not turned round so often in the endeavor to form some conception of my bearings, I might have found the inn without great difficulty. But all the trees looked alike, all the moss was green, and all the dead leaves underfoot were brown. I sat down and meditated.

I considered that if I got up and wandered again, aimlessly, I would probably get further away from the tavern than ever; whereas,—a tragic speculation!—if I remained where I was I would surely starve, for the berries were over-ripe and the nuts were not due for two good months. There was some comfort in the thought that I had not yet paid Mr. Farney my score, and that he might be mercenary enough to scour the woods for his delinquent guest. But the idea that last presented itself was easily the most practicable.

I got up and shouted. I gathered all of the power that was within my two lungs and shouted it forth into the heart of that forest; and the strength that was in my yell sent a dozen squirrels scampering in terror through the tree tops.

VI.

Before me stood a little man dressed in deerskin. Thin locks of gray straggled from beneath his round cap of squirrel fur, but this dignity of years was partially sacrificed by the rosy florescence of his nose—a hue more vivid and far less respectable than the honest bronze upon his cheek. I had discovered still another red sign, and one potent enough to start up ten Indian outbreaks.

"Did you drop from the clouds?" I asked, marveling at his lightning appearance.

"Thou hast the stoniest yell I ever did hear," he answered.

"I am lost," I explained. "I hoped that some one would hear me."

"Never fear; they heard thee in Boston," he assured me. "The squirrel is scared away," he added ruefully, glancing toward a tree-top.

"I am sorry."

"Tis no matter; there are more squirrels." He leaned his gun against a tree, then folded his arms and gazed at me with a look so steadfast that it became embarrassing.

"You have a manner quite strange to me," he announced, "and yet there is a look about you that is passing familiar."

He took off the little round cap and scratched his head to aid the process of concentration.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, with brightened countenance. "You resemble my own nephew Bezazel; though Bezazel," he added with a touch of deference, looking me over from head to foot, "never wore silk stockings or ruffled wrist-bands."

I said that Bezazel was indeed fortunate in the latter respect.

"So you are lost!" he observed. "And how came you lost?"

I made him acquainted with my difficulty. He seemed highly amused at the ridiculous idea of any one being unable to find his way back to a tavern—of all places.

"Look you, sir," said he, extending his hand and pointing through the trees. "Yonder poplar tree marks the path."

Through this forest vista, almost within a stone's throw from where we stood, lay a rough stone wall; and following this in either direction a long narrow swath of light indicated a clearing through which ran the road—and along this very road, shall I call it a curious matter of coincidence?—I now had the intense mortification to discover Mistress Watson as she rode away with her father, accompanied, of course, by the irresistible Oliver.

A second later they had passed out of sight; and soon the hoof-beats of their horses grew indistinguishable, finally merging into the low murmuring of the sea beyond. The party had ridden by almost too quickly, I thought, for the observation of my companion, for the glimpse that had been afforded was but transitory, and one largely obstructed by trees. But I was mistaken. In spite of these conditions he had recognized the one of the three that was known to him.

"They have just left the tavern," I remarked, succeeding very well in my effort to conceal the chagrin that had risen within me.

"Aye; the young Englishman joined them an hour ago. I saw him ride alone up the path this afternoon," replied the little man.

I noticed a slight indecision in his manner. He wanted badly to tell something, and his reluctance was short-lived, for presently he said, tentatively:

"Is Oliver Everson a friend of yours?"

"You mean the young Englishman?" said I. "No; we have not met."

"I like him none too well," said my companion. "We two had some strong words once."

I was prepared to hear more. Instead, the little man lapsed into silence, and his disinclination to talk lasted

for several minutes. I afterward learned how Oliver had given umbrage to him.

We soon came within sight of the tavern, and my incomparable prospect of passing a night in the forest was lost.

"I was going to the tavern," observed my companion. "I go each fortnight to visit Thomas. I see him now," he added, deservingly the inn-keeper upon his porch.

Mr. Farney betrayed unmistakable signs of relief at my reappearance, and soon learned of my predicament in the wood. The little man, who had been accosted by him as "Uncle," now told Thomas that he had come to supper, producing from a pocket his own modest contribution to his host's larder in the shape of two dead squirrels.

"Tis good of thee, Uncle," said Farney, taking the game; "but as I told thee last week, I need not the skins."

"And didst not I tell thee, Thomas, that thou art quite welcome to the peltry?" answered the little man, generously. "Where is Mary?"

"In the kitchen. Take them to her," said Farney, handing over the squirrels. The little man gave him a look full of mistrust, accepted the squirrels gingerly, then made his way into the tavern, followed, a few steps in the rear, by the grinning landlord.

Left alone once more, the earlier events of that day offered me material for reflection. I felt that in being absent from the scene when Margery left, I had given her grounds for unfavorable speculation, also destroyed my own prospects of meeting her again—under the conditions that I should have chosen. I ought to have treasured more carefully this blossom of a friendship. To be sure, I could not help getting lost—after I had once got into the wood—but I should have hugged the tavern and my opportunities instead of straying off, as I had done in a sudden fit of pique.

The vexation of those few moments was keen, and the doubts and uncertainty that rose to conflict with my slender hope were dark.

I went to the rustic bench. . . . Lying on the seat where we had sat together a few hours before, I found the rose that she had worn in her hair.

* * * * *

After the evening meal the little man skinned the squirrels that he had brought. I noticed that he did not seem to relish the job.

"Now, then, Mary," said he to Mistress Farney, who had, like her husband, firmly refused to deprive him of the skins, "the squirrels are ready for the stewing." Mary took the game and disposed of it in the kitchen, evidently quite satisfied that the irksome task had escaped her own hands.

"Uncle," said Farney, when his wife had returned, "tell us how gran'ther John finds himself."

The little man sat all relaxed into a small bundle of humanity and deerskin. Upon his features there dwelt a look of pleasant anticipation—wholly derived from the full tankard of beer by his side on the table. He began with a modest pint. Before answering the question which had been put to him a contented suspiration rose to his lips, similar in sound to that of an emotional draft up the chimney. Then he replied:

"Father is likely. He walks about the yard each day, and takes much amusement from throwing his stick at the fowls."

Farney and his spouse listened with the strictest attention. The health of grandmother Jane, obviously the domestic partner of gran'ther John, was next inquired after.

"Mother finds sore difficulty in sleeping o' nights, for father hath a mighty snore. But she goeth with much regularity to the meeting-house, finding the Rev. Mr. Jeremy's voice so soothing that she may cke out her rest in the corner pew."

"And Bezaleel?"

"Bezaleel owes me two shillings!" said the little man with considerable acerbity. He turned to me adding: "Bezaleel is not unlike you." I had been informed once before of a resemblance.

"But I do not owe you two shillings," I protested.

"And yet you are enough like Bezaleel to remind me of my two shillings," argued the little man, philosophically. Then he drained his tankard and cheered up, ostensibly leaving his mug open (I allude to the tankard) to be refilled. This was promptly done by Mistress Farney.

"Now tell us of Rachel," she said, putting down his beer on the table.

"Rachel," answered the little man, addressing himself solely to his tankard, as though the tankard had made the query instead of the woman. "Rachel"—he frowned darkly, hesitated for an instant, then blurted out indignantly: "The vixenish creature left my shirt a-hanging out on the line last night, and this morning I must needs go forth into the yard in scanty attire and gat the shirt down myself."

Farney and his wife roared. The narrator flushed redder than his nose.

"Think you then 'twas a kind, wifely action?" he demanded. "And my shirt was wet with the night's dew!"

The merriment of his audience only increased. He turned to his best friend, the tankard, and drank deeply, recklessly. And when he had finished, and Farney, for some reason, neglected to replenish his tankard, I thought it my bounden duty to stand treat.

The little man was overwhelmed, and could not well express his pleasure in words; but the gratification was embodied in his look.

A long sequence of queries pertaining to the respective health of fully a score of the little man's relatives,

evoked from him rarely a smile, and a sundry and copious quaffing of beer served to propitiate his sinking spirits only temporarily; for it did not escape me that, in thus compelling him to dwell upon his family affairs, it goaded him to the extreme. This little man it seemed, from his various though reluctant accounts of their indifference to him, was not appreciated by his extensive kinsfolk. He had a tendency that lowered him beneath their respect.

It was apparent, after a while, that the little man had had enough of his favorite beverage—according to the standard allowance of the tavern, and in the estimation of all present, save the little man himself. When Mr. Farney refused him more, he lapsed into a despondency that was pathetic.

An hour later Mistress Farney had gone off to bed. The tavern-keeper rose, stretched himself and yawned,—an impressive hint,—so I told him that I was ready to retire, also informing him of my intention to leave in the morning.

My host went to the sideboard and poured out two cups of wine—only two. He then gave me one and took up the other himself.

The little man across the room had been silent and motionless for a long while. Now his eyes turned slowly our way.

"To thy good health, sir!" proposed Mr. Farney. And we drank.

A tear rolled down the little man's cheek and splashed upon the bosom of his deerskin jacket. The slight had cut him to the quick.

Farney lighted my candle and prepared to go up the stairs with me.

The little man was leaning forward, his face resting in his hands. The tavern-keeper paused before him and laid a hand gently on his shoulder.

"Come, Nehemiah," said he, "'tis time for bed."

Then he looked up and smiled; but his eyes were still wet.

(To be Continued.)

A COLONIAL MAID.

STARBUCK PLANTATION,
NANTUCKET ISLAND,
September 20, 1745.

MY OWN DEAR MOTHER:

It seems a very, very long time since you and my honored father and ever-beloved brother and sisters started for your new home. But I suppose you have not at this writing reached your destination, and I think of you every day and all day long as marching and marching, following the lonely trail through the interminable forest, and sometimes I am tempted to repine in that my father thought it best to move to that far away settlement. But my grandfather tells me that the entertaining of that sentiment would be unworthy of the daughter of a pioneer, and, since it was thought best for me to remain behind for a season, I must improve my time to the best advantage. This I try to do with cheerfulness, and Aunt Content is so kind as to say that I am of service in her household duties and in spinning and weaving.

Peradventure my letter shall be a puzzle to you. I hasten to say that I indite a paragraph or two at a time upon leisure and whenever anything comes into my mind that I desire you to know. I straightaway go to my uncle's desk and set it down. I do this, my dear mother, that you may share in my pleasurable thoughts, and may know of my daily life.

The principal news that I have now to tell is that my cousin, Nathaniel Starbuck, has returned to Boston from his late long voyage to China, and is now hourly looked for here. There are divers preparations being made for his coming. My grandfather walks restlessly up and down the yard with his stout stick, peering anxiously up the roadway by which our traveler must come. Uncle Nathaniel says with pride, "The boy will have many stories to tell." Aunt Content flits about the house with a smile on her face and anon tears in her eyes, concocting the favorite dishes of which her son used to be fond, while dear old grandmother knits and knits, because, she says, "Thanel never yet wore any stockings but of my make." I, even I, am to have a new blue gown, made from Aunt's last web, which is the finest and softest piece of flannel ever made on the Island.

My cousin has come. He is tall and lithe, with handsome hair and eyes, but his complexion is bronzed by ocean winds and eastern suns. He has brought a great many curiosities, and presents for us all. One is a silken creamy shawl for me, woven and embroidered with beautiful flowers. Another is a gown of feamy Canton crape as white as snow, and they are so pretty I am sure I shall never dare use them. Grandma says they shall be kept for my wedding; but Aunt Esther says it is not seemly for such thoughts to be put in a maiden's head. Yet

Aunt Content gave me, the other day, a whole piece of linen from the fall bleach. "To be kept," said she, "for a day of need."

Cousin has returned to Boston, and yesterday he sent by a trusty messenger another sea-chest. It is a large box of tea, the first that was ever seen on the Island—real Chinese tea, which Nat himself procured in China. It is of a greenish color, with little shriveled leaves, and, when eaten dry, has a pleasant, spicy flavor. Perhaps when I have an opportunity to send this letter, I can enclose a sample quantity, that you may see what it is like.

He also sent by the same hand a letter, saying when he returns to Nantucket, the owner of the ship in which he voyaged, Captain Morris, will come with him from Boston to pay us a visit.

We are making preparations for visitors, and, if you will believe it, the large parlor, which has not been used since Aunt Mchitable's wedding, is to be opened. When I was admiring it this morning, Aunt Esther rebuked me, saying, "The bright things of this world are of short duration." But gentle grandmother observed with a smile, that it was natural and right for the young to admire beauty, at which Aunt Esther seemed displeased.

We have just had tidings that Cousin Nat and his friend, Captain Morris, intend to arrive here on the 31st of December. Uncle Nathaniel says he will have a tea party and invite Lieut. Macy's family and Uncle Edward Starbuck's family and a few others to meet our distinguished guest and to "sit the old year out and the new year in."

We cooked a beautiful dinner and the guests all came. I wore my blue gown, with some lace grandma gave me, in the neck, and my own dear mother's gold necklace. I tied back my curls, that Cousin Nat will not allow me to braid, with a blue ribbon which he bought in London. Aunt Esther said, "Men dislike to see girls look so brave," but grandpa kissed me, calling me a "bonnie blue-bell."

Aunt Content has been much pestered in her mind because she knew not how to cook and serve the tea, and after our neighbors had assembled she confided to them her perplexities. They all gathered about the tea-chest, smelling and tasting the fragrant herb. Mrs. Lieut. Macy said she had heard it ought to be well cooked to be palatable, and Aunt Edward Starbuck said a lady in Boston who drank tea told her it needed a good quantity for a steeping, which was the reason it was so expensive. So Aunt Content hung the bright five-gallon kettle on the crane, and putting a two-quart bowl full of tea in it, with plenty of water, swung it over the fire. Aunt Esther and Lydia Ann Macy stayed in the kitchen to keep it boiling. While I was laying the table, I heard Lydia Ann say, "I have heard that when tea is drank it gives a brilliancy to the eyes and a youthful freshness to the complexion; I am fearful that my sister-in-law failed to put in a sufficient quantity of the leaves." So Aunt Esther put another bowlful of tea into the kettle.

When the tea had boiled about an hour, my cousin and Captain Morris arrived. The tea, which had boiled down to about a gallon, was poured into grandma's large silver tankard and carried to the table, and each guest was provided with one of her silver porringers, also with cream and a lump of sugar.

The Captain talked to me before dinner, and I told him before I knew that I was getting confidential, how you were all off in the wilds. He said enterprise was what the new country needed, and that it was not best for Nantucket to be peopled entirely with Starbucks;

that I was one of the old stock, it was plain to be seen, if my name was Wentworth. I saw Aunt Esther looking at me so sharply that I remembered she had often told me that it was not seemly for me to talk with men, and presently became discreetly silent; but when dinner was announced, the Captain took me in and made me sit by him.

After grandpa had asked a blessing on the food, Aunt Content said: "I have made a dish of tea for you, but am fearful that I have not prepared it as it hath need, and would like to have your opinion." Whereupon my cousin and the Captain looked and sniffed at the tea, and my cousin made answer: "As my loved mother desires my opinion, I must needs tell her that a spoonful of this beverage which she has with such hospitable intent prepared for us, would nearly kill any one of us at this table. The Captain then said laughingly that Aunt could keep the decoction for a dye to color wools. He farther said he would, if she desired, instruct her how to draw the tea himself, "and this young lady," turning to me, "shall make the first dish of the beverage used in Nantucket."

Dinner being over, they all remained at the table except Captain Morris and myself (for Aunt Content bade me to assist him as he should direct). We searched for a suitable vessel wherein to draw the tea. At last I saw Uncle Nathaniel's large gray stone pitcher, into which our guest instructed me to put as much of the tea as I could hold between my thumb and forefinger for each person and an additional pinch for the pitcher. Then he told me to pour upon it boiling water sufficient for us all and set the pitcher on the coals and let it remain until it came to a gentle boil. He was so kind as to say it was the best dish of tea he ever drank.

We had a wholesome dinner and an enjoyable one withal. Cousin Nat told stories and sang songs, in which latter recreation Captain Morris joined, and the Happy New Year greetings took the place of "Goodbyes" when our neighbors left for their respective homes.

My cousin's friend still lingers for the shooting, and there is not much spinning or weaving done, it takes so much time for the cooking and eating and visiting. He is very agreeable, and calls grandfather, "The Miles Standish of Nantucket." I heard him tell Uncle Nathaniel that we had good blood, and that ever since he first became acquainted with cousin Nat he had conceived a great admiration for the Nathaniel Starbucks, and he said something about a wife. Perhaps he remains here so long on Aunt Esther's account, but dear me, she is so prim! (I write with all respect, dear mother), and he is such a jovial gentleman. I do not understand how such a union could be harmonious. If he has regard for her, it must be on account of the Starbuck blood.

O, my mother, how can I tell you? It is not for love of Aunt Esther that Captain Morris remains, but me, your own little daughter, and all the Starbucks indeed (saying Aunt Esther, who declares with quiet wrath that I ought to be put back into pinafores), have given their consent that I be married and sail away in my husband's ship to foreign ports to see for myself all the beautiful and wonderful things of which I have heard so much of late. But I will not give my consent until I have that of my father and mother first, so there is a company being made up to go with my cousin Nathaniel and the Captain through the winter snows to your far-away home. I am sure, dear mother, that you who know my heart so well will not think it unseemly for me that the Lord will guide your heart and that of my father to feel

kindly disposed towards this gentleman; for indeed he is of good repute, and is so kind as to be very fond of me, and I feel that if I have your consent and that of my honored father, together with your blessing, I shall be very happy and take an honest pride in being his honored wife.

The Captain declares laughingly that I am sending him off on a quest like a knight of old, to prove his love. I cannot help thinking it strange, his wanting to marry me, and when I said so one day, he said it was all on account of the tea, which got into his head. And indeed it may be so, for I was flighty and hardly shut my eyes at all the night after partaking of it, and even dear grandmother says she would not answer for the consequences of what she might be lead to do, were she to partake of it every day.

I send, along with other small articles, a quantity of this famous tea, and a bit of the white crape, that I shall, if it so seemeth best in the judgment of my honored father and dear mother, wear in good time as a wedding gown.

The household all join me in sending loving greetings to you all. I remain now and ever,

Your dutiful and affectionate daughter,

RUTH STARBUCK WENTWORTH.

This letter was sent from Saratoga, N. Y., where it was read at a dinner at the home of the Starbucks. A little note accompanied it, saying that it was an ancestral letter which had been handed down from generation to generation, through a chain of families. The original, an old, yellow letter, with jagged edges; the writer a modest Puritan maiden, who so quaintly tells the charming story of this eventful passage in her pure, sweet life, and an hundred years or more ago was laid away in one of the Boston church-yards.

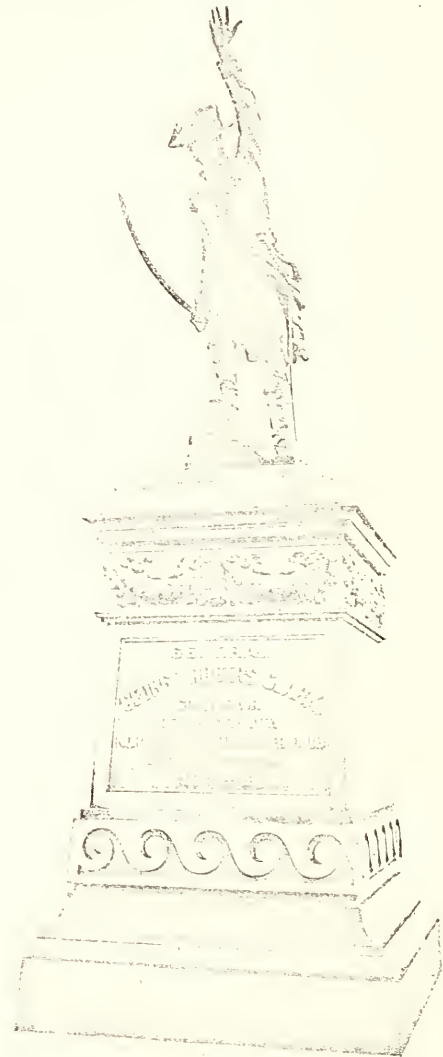
The letter was sent to THE SPIRIT OF '76 by Mrs. Julia M. Banes of Duluth, Minn., who said in writing: "You will perhaps remember me as a subscriber of years, and I would like to see the story I send published. The sweet story, so quaintly told of the 'long ago,' appeals to any one with colonial blood in their veins, while the 'brewing of the tea' referred to, may be told and retold with profit and amusement 'over the tea-cups.'"

The board of managers of the Sons of the Revolution, in New York, has offered a gold medal for a play to be written by a student of Columbia University founded upon Columbia's part in the War of the Revolution. This offer is coupled with the condition that the play be sufficiently meritorious for approval and adoption by the "King's Crown," for performance at the annual University show at Columbia.

A search of the old town records of Boston, family records and the original plan of the South burying place, has resulted in the discovery of the location of Governor John Endicott's tomb, which has been unidentified for more than one hundred and fifty years. The tomb is in the northwest corner of the old Granary burying ground, where the first tombs were built soon after the establishment of the cemetery in 1660, a few rods south of the site of the Mansion House, which stood on Cotton Hill when Governor Endicott died.

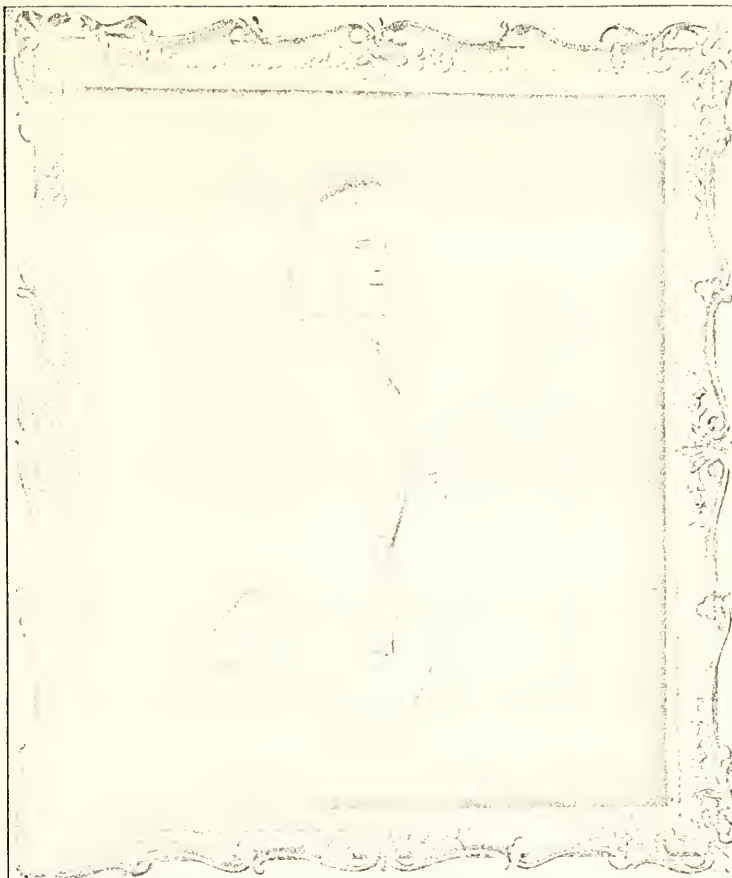
THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MONUMENT.

This bronze statue was erected by the State of Indiana at Indianapolis. Its erection was proposed by William H. English, of the Indiana Society, S. A. R., at one of its annual meetings. Through his efforts and those of other members of the Society, the monument was erected. The bronze tablet of inscription is his gift to the State.



Arizona is timidly knocking for Statehood instead of appearing at the Capitol and shooting out the lights. There may be method in its quiet—Chicago Daily News.

"The Spirit of '76 in Germany" is the heading of an article which appeared recently in one of the New York papers.



JAMES PITTS.

James Pitts of Boston was a distinguished patriot of the Revolution. He assisted in the creation of the spirit of independence, which finally resulted in the establishment of the American Republic. His English ancestor was Baruth Pitts, the Mayor of Lyme Regis, in 1694. His son, John Pitts, the Puritan, settled in Boston, in 1694. James Pitts was born Oct. 15, 1710. He married Elizabeth Bowdoin, the daughter of James Bowdoin, the councillor, October 26, 1832. The most cordial friendship existed between him and Samuel Adams. He was elected, May 28, 1766, a member of the King's Council. At the same time, Samuel Adams, Thomas Cushing, James Otis and John Hancock were members of the House. October 27, 1768, he signed the address to General Gage to have the troops removed from Boston. Although the Council and the House were removed to meet at Cambridge, they still refused to do business. From thence to the final rupture with England, James Pitts was annually elected to the Council. Winthrop says that the course pursued by the Council and the House was of the greatest importance to the ultimate success of American independence. During the ten years of continual warfare with the Crown, James Pitts was inflexibly on the side of the people and against the royal prerogative. The removal of the troops from Boston resulted not only from the efforts of Samuel Adams, but equally from those of Tyler, James Pitts and Samuel Dexter, in the Council. Franklin conferred upon him the greatest mark of distinction when he

directed that the Hutchinson letters, sent by him to Thomas Cushing, should only be seen by Bowdoin and Pitts, of the Council, and Dr. Chauncey, Cooper and Winthrop, as alone to be trusted with his confidence. His three sons, John, Samuel and Lindall, were associated with the Tea Party. The great question at this time was, says Winthrop, which should go under, British tea or American liberty. In the contest which followed, then it was that the cause of the colonies was defended by James Bowdoin, James Pitts, Samuel Dexter, Artemus Ward and John Winthrop. The influence of James Pitts, doubtless, delayed the execution of the instructions of George III. to hang the leaders of the Revolution before any union of the colonies. On May 6, 1774, Parliament passed an act which vested the nomination of the Council in the Crown, and took all executive power from the House. Thereupon the Provincial Council ceased to exist. The original fifteen councillors still declared their attachment to their rights and liberty, and on June 17, with locked doors and the key in Samuel Adams' pocket, and Secretary Flucker on the outside trying to prorogue the Assembly, the House elected five delegates to the Continental Congress. The first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which met at Salem, October 27, 1774, made him a member, as one of the constitutional councillors of the Province. He died January 25, 1776, one of the most trusted patriots of his day, having given the best years of his life to the cause of American independence.

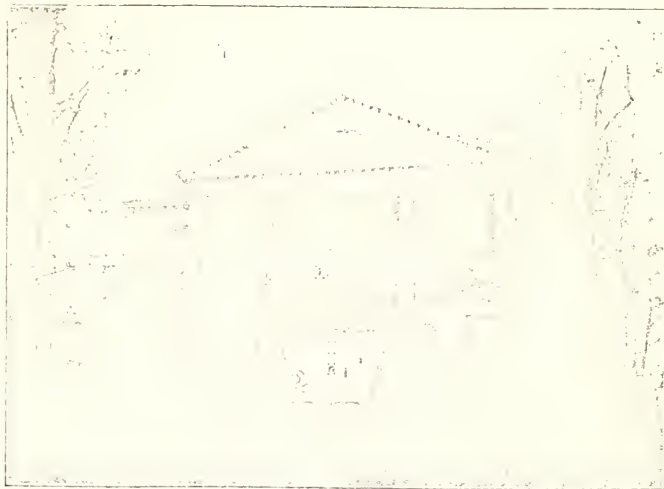
FACTS, NOT FICTION.

THE controversy between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of America for possession of the Washington Headquarters is one to be regretted, as the two factions will not prompt either party to get possession of it, and their fight in Albany will be a strenuous one. The Sons of the American Revolution have an application before the Park Commissioner for the custody of this property; their object in getting possession of it will be because of their prominence in point of members, and those interested in its preservation, and also from the fact that documentary records show that they were the first to apply to the city for the purchase of this historical spot. See City Record, March 6, 1901. The Board of Public Improvements approved and recommended to the Municipal Assembly an ordinance for this purpose, which was brought about from a letter sent out by the editor of this paper to prominent people in New York interesting them in the subject.

The first woman who is on record as having applied to the city for the Jumel Mansion is Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., who in answer to the letter sent her when the movement was started, cordially endorsed the project. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, the owner, before his death desired the

Revolution are perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the Park Commission, and will do all in their power to assist whoever gets possession of it.

The preservation of the mansion is not the only idea the Sons had in mind. They hope to see on the lot,

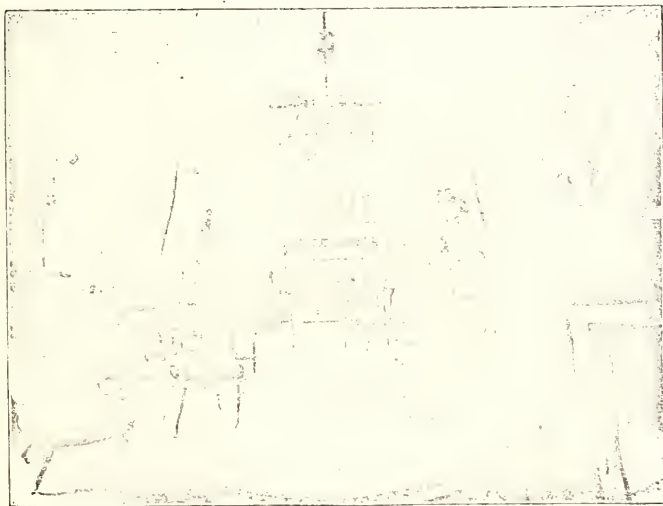


back of the old house, a fireproof building erected by the city, to be used as a Museum of Colonial and Historical relics, and the Sons of the American Revolution alone could fill a good-sized building of this kind if the city would erect it. As an interesting memento of Revolutionary times it would draw many visitors. Independence Hall of Philadelphia has 1,000,000 visitors annually; Faneuil Hall, 32,000 visitors annually, not including Bostonians; Plymouth Rock, Mass 32,000 visitors annually; Washington's home in Mt. Vernon, Va., 75,000 visitors annually; Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, 90,000 visitors annually.

The National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution, Volume II., has gone to press, and is now ready for distribution. Those who have subscribed for the same, upon remitting the sum of \$2.00 per volume, will have it sent them prepaid. It is a continuation of the first volume, profusely illustrated, and will be appreciated by those who purchase it. Address, L. H. Cornish, 239 Broadway, New York.

Hon. Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland, has been a man of many occupations. In the course of his life he has been a farmer's boy, a clerk in a country store, school teacher, register of wills of Howard County, country editor, State Senator, publisher, banker, and president of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the American Historical Society.

Sons to have the custody in case the city purchased the property. Mrs. Earle, the former Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., asked the Sons of the American Revolution to get possession of the property as its custodian. However, the Sons of the American



ROGER MORRIS PARK

Roger Morris Park, the property recently purchased by the City of New York for a public park, was formally opened on the 28th of December. The park, which is about two blocks square, runs between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, along Jumel Place. It comprises all that is left of the large estate originally owned by Roger Morris, an officer in the British army, who went to England at the close of the Revolutionary War.

The opening was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration, participated in by the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of America, the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, the Washington Continental Guard, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812. After a brief address by Commissioner Willcox, Senator Chauncey M. Depew was introduced. Mr. Depew said in part:

"New York is unique as compared with all cities of the Old World, both great and small, in that it has preserved but three monuments of historic interest. The delight of the traveler who intelligently visits other lands is contact with the architectural remains of former times. These old towns are all rich in well-preserved structures which illustrate the story of their origin and development. But this metropolis, towering so magnificently above them all, has in its possession little besides Fraunce's Tavern, St. Paul's Church, and this recently purchased Jumel Mansion.

But here in this mansion and grounds we have a place which talks eloquently, and all the world can listen. It speaks and portrays picturesquely colonial and Revolutionary characters and incidents and the story of American life, from the colonial period down to our own day. The spirit of intense loyalty to Great Britain once permeated its halls and rooms. Col. Roger Morris, who had been wounded while with Braddock's army in the fatal fight at Fort Duquesne, and who won distinction with Wolfe upon the Plain of Abraham in the conquest of Quebec, dispensed here for many years elegant hospitality.

"Romance and history have moved together about these grounds. The wife of Col. Morris was that Mary Philippe who won the heart of Washington and rejected his suit. Washington, though invincible in war and peace, was singularly unsuccessful in affairs of the heart. When the Revolution broke out Col. Morris, as a retired officer of the British army and the son of an English baronet, espoused the royal cause. At the close of the war he went with his family to Great Britain, and was never permitted to return.

"The old house, which was closed by the flight of owners, was reopened by Gen. Washington as his headquarters, immediately after the disastrous battle of Long Island. It was while the British were throwing up a line of intrenchments a short distance below, at Ninety-fourth Street, that from this piazza at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street he was watching the enemy and preparing for the battle which was imminent. Here he gave audience to Nathan Hale prior to the self-sacrificing and fatal mission of that gallant youth.

"In this brief period history once more becomes romance. Two young men of about the same age were constant visitors. Aaron Burr was serving as Washington's secretary, and Alexander Hamilton, by his skill in command of a battery of artillery and building of earthworks, had won the attention of the commander. It was here that Washington conceived a distrust and dislike of Burr, which grew in intensity, and that confidence in Hamilton which became greater every day of his life.

"Washington, with Gen. Greene, Gen. Putnam, Gen. Mercer, and others, later came here on a reconnaissance to see what the British were doing with their intrenchments below. Upon this piazza at that moment were gathered almost all there was of the military brains and experience of the army of the revolution, for this was in 1776. Fifteen minutes after Washington had left for the Hudson River to return to Fort Lee the house was occupied by a detachment of British and Hessians. In that quarter of an hour were suspended the destinies of the American Republic.

"After varying fortunes, this house became, in 1810, the property of Stephen Jumel, a French coffee planter in Santo Domingo, who had escaped the massacre and settled in New York. His American wife was famed for her beauty and wit. She had a genius for social life, and revived all the early glories of the place. When Napoleon was dethroned the Jumels offered him a home for life, but he declined and began the course that ended at Waterloo. When Louis Napoleon arrived here as an exile, he was received by Mme. Jumel as an honored guest.

"Mme. Jumel was a widow of fifty-seven, but still possessed of great beauty and charm, when she fell under the spell of the fascination of Aaron Burr. Though seventy-eight years of age, he was still almost hypnotically attracted to women, and won Mme. Jumel as his wife. The ceremony was performed in the room where nearly three-score years before he had served as secretary to Washington.

"The wealth of his wife aroused that appetite for daring speculation which had repeatedly been Burr's unmaking. He abused her confidence, lost a portion of her fortune, and she summarily dismissed him within a year. He died three years afterward in loneliness and poverty at Port Richmond, S. I."

At the close of Senator Depew's address, speeches were made by Walter S. Logan, president of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and ex-Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley. Among the many present were James M. Montgomery, Secretary-General, Sons of the Revolution; James W. Beekman, President Colonial Wars Society; Arthur M. Hatch, ex-Treasurer Sons of the Revolution; Morris P. Ferris, Secretary New York State S. R.; Joseph T. Low, Sons of the Revolution; Olson B. Ostrander; Capt. Wendell, Battery A. N. Y. N. G.; and Capt. C. A. DuBois of the Old Guard.

The Committee on Military Affairs in the United States has submitted a report in favor of Brig.-Gen. Wood's confirmation to be Major General. The report deals with all the evidence introduced in the exhaustive investigation conducted by the committee. In most instances the fact had been brought out that the witnesses were holding real or fancied grievances against Gen. Wood, which made them biased in their views. Of the rapid rise of Gen. Wood, the report says:

"A mere glance at the respective records of the fifteen Brigadier Generals will show that while all are apparently capable and efficient officers, not one of them has a better claim by reason of his past record and experience as a commander than has Gen. Wood, and in the opinion of the committee no one has in view of his present rank equal claim to him on the ground of merit, measured by the considerations suggested."

One of the most valuable historical relics in the United States is a drum that sounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and saw service in some of the greatest encounters in the Revolution. It is now the property of the Richard A. Pierce Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Bedford, Mass. It is a snare drum, of British make, much larger than the same character of drum to-day. It was brought over to this country by a young English redcoat. He was killed at Bunker Hill, and the drum fell into the hands of the Continentals. Israel Smith, the grand-sire of Levi Smith, who presented the drum to the Post, was the drummer in the famous Rhode Island company that stood the charge at Bunker Hill. Later, when the soldiers drew lots for the drum, young Smith became its possessor. Many a lusty charge Levi Smith beat on the drum during the long struggle that followed. Then in 1812 young Israel Smith marched away with the old drum slung over his shoulder.

Mr. Frank T. Holden of Yonkers, N. Y., has presented the Clinton Historical Society of Clinton, Mass., with a handsome memorial building. The specifications call for a building of brick and stone, of colonial style, two and one-half stories high, appropriation \$60,000. The architect is Emil G. Warburton of Yonkers, N. Y.

Patriotic societies of Chicago have honored the memory of the last survivor of the "Boston Tea Party." A boulder monument of Wisconsin granite was erected Dec. 19, 1903, in Lincoln Park, in honor of David Kennison. The monument is seven feet high, three feet wide and four feet in length. One side has a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

In memory of
DAVID KENNISON
The last survivor of the
Boston Tea Party

Who died in Chicago, Feb. 24, 1852, aged 115 years 3 months and 17 days, and is buried near this spot. This stone is erected by the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Charles Kingsbury Miller, president of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, presided at the exercises, and introduced the speakers. Mr. Geo. L. Douglas, ex-president of the Illinois Society, Sons of the Revolution, delivered the principal address.

BOOK NOTES.

I. H. BLANCH CO., New York—*Elizabeth Schuyler*, by Mary Elizabeth Springer. Price \$1.50. Postage included. Address 61 West 80th Street, New York. This delightful tale of old New York supplements the work of the patriotic societies in keeping alive the memory of the great deeds in American history, and is dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Springer has a comprehensive grasp of the period of colonial history, and her portrayal of the various characters that enter into the narrative is extremely clever. Miss Springer is well known as the author of "Lady Hancock," and is herself a great grandniece of Dorothy Quincy, the heroine of the book.

THE PILGRIM PRESS, Boston—*Heroes of Wood*, by W. G. Pufferfoot and Isaac O. Rankin. Illustrated. Price \$1.50.

A story of the Michigan pine forests, told with a truthness to life that makes one see and feel the life of the lumbermen whose many hardships and few pleasures are depicted in the story. Humor, pathos and the true religion of humanity are woven into the story, which is also a pretty love story.

THE PILGRIM PRESS, Boston—*Going Into Business*, by Frank H. Sweet. Illustrated. Price \$1.00.

To succeed in business it is necessary to have experience, and the author in telling how the boy in this story succeeded has written a story that will be beneficial to any boy who reads it.

A. C. McCLEURG & CO., Chicago—*How George Rogers Clark Won the Northwest*, by Kenben Gold Thwaites. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.20 net.

These essays in western history beginning with George Rogers Clark are well written and interesting reading to all lovers of history. The volume contains chapters on "The Division of the Northwest into States," "The Black Hawk War," "The Story of Mackinac," "The Story of La Pointe," "A Day on Braddock's Road," "Early Lead Mining on the Upper Mississippi," and "The Draper Manuscripts." The maps, notes and excellent index add to the usefulness of this book.

A. WESSELS COMPANY, New York—*The Duke Decides*, by Heaton Hill. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50 net.

From the opening page to finish this brilliant detective story does not lack in interest. The scene is laid in New York and London, and the action does not flag from beginning to end. A story well worth the reading. The mechanical part of the book is excellent, as might be expected from the A. Wessels Company.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, New York—*The Joyful Life*, by Margaret E. Sangster. Cloth, decorated border. Price \$1.00.

This little volume of helpful talks, which Mrs. Sangster knows so well how to give, will be a source of inspiration to all who have the opportunity of reading them. The book is attractively bound and printed, and has a portrait of the author on the cover.

THE LOTHROP PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.—*Gorgo: A Romance of Old Athens*, by Charles K. Gaines. Cloth. Picture cover, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

Gorgo is an historical romance dealing with the Periclean age of Athens. Gorgo is the daughter of a Spartan chief, Theramenes, a young Athenian, comes to her on an embassy and by a playful wager made by their elders, the two are matched in a wrestling game, in which Gorgo comes off victor. She loses her heart to the young Athenian, as he does his to her, and they part with the vow of eternal devotion. Theramenes pledging to come to Gorgo whenever she may call. Years of separation and warfare between their countries follow. At last Gorgo bids him come, and Theramenes obeys and carries off his bride in defiance of Ly-sander, who claims her as his own. The reader will find the romance fascinating and the story in every way most enjoyable.

Governor William Tryon and His Administration in the Province of North Carolina, 1765-1771, by Marshall De Laney Haywood. Cloth bound. Quarto, 223 pages, illustrated. Price \$2.00.

Governor William Tryon of North Carolina is written in a charming style, and an impartial spirit with the desire of justice. Mr. Haywood's love of research has resulted in giving the reading public a book full of interest. The volume is handsomely bound and illustrated. The book is sure to be appreciated by those who believe in giving everyone credit for the good that is in them. The book can be had on receipt of price by addressing Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

HIND & NOBLE, Publishers, New York—*The Worth of Words*, by Dr. Raley Husted Bill. Cloth. Price \$1.25.

This book, covering a wide field, will be valuable to every one who is interested in the cause of good English. Besides

being concise and practical in its arrangement of words, so that the word sought can be easily found, it is a most readable book, which is not usual in books of a text-book nature. The author's humor in many of his explanations, fastens the meaning of many terms, in the gray matter of our being, better than many pages of ordinary talk could have done. A book to be put in the hands of everybody.

THE MACMILLAN CO., New York—*The Mother of Washington and Her Times*, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. Price \$2.50 net.

The rule, almost invariable as the laws of nature, that "the mother of famous men survive only in their sons," is not without its exceptions. In this biographical and historical account of the mother of Washington, Mrs. Pryor is proving the exception. From a long list of authorities and with the loan of portraits, engravings, unpublished letters and diaries, the author has furnished material which the publishers have skillfully and attractively used. The beauty of the book is further enhanced by a number of colored plates. Every page is full of things interesting, attractive and instructive.

On the walls of the beautiful court of the Buffalo Historical Society Building there was unveiled, on January 12th, a heavy tablet of wrought bronze bearing the following inscription:

"To the memory of Mary Norton Thompson, who founded the Buffalo Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in the year 1892, and was its Regent and honorary Regent until her death, November 24, 1902. This tablet is erected in grateful and loving appreciation by the members of the Chapter."

A reproduction of this tablet will be found on Page 71 of the December issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Thus, amid the countless mementos of the past gathered in the building, this simple tablet will speak eloquently to thousands coming of a life that was filled with patriotism.

The Rev. Henry Buck Master pronounced the invocation, and Mrs. Truman G. Avery, chairman of the Thompson Memorial Committee, presented the tablet to the Chapter. Miss Gertrude Van Dalen Norton, a grandniece of Mrs. Thompson, standing in her gown and hat of black velvet and rare lace against the light folds of Old Glory, pulled the cord that loosened the flag and disclosed to view the tablet of colonial design surmounted by a wheel, the Chapter's emblem, and oak leaves.

Mrs. John Miller Horton then made a graceful speech, accepting the tablet for the Chapter, and consigning it to the custody of the Buffalo Historical Society. Hon. Peter A. Porter accepted the tablet, on behalf of the Buffalo Historical Society. Mrs. George Wadsworth, a friend of Mrs. Thompson, spoke briefly and lovingly of her personality, and Mr. Charles Norton, nephew of the woman whose memory was honored, expressed feelingly his appreciation of the honor done to his aunt, "who was a woman with the brain of a man and the heart of a child," and whose whole life was filled with a love for her country and with a desire to increase the spread of patriotism.

Mrs. Harriet Alice Richards, State regent for Wyoming of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and wife of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, died in Washington, of heart trouble.

A girl baby was born to a woman in a merry-go-round at an Indiana county fair. There's a unique way of joining the "Daughters of the Revolution."—*Times*, Los Angeles, Cal.

The old McKonkey house, at Washington's Crossing, Trenton, N. J., the building in which General Washington is said to have slept just prior to starting on the march that ended with the battle of Trenton, has been purchased by Dr. I. H. Stratmatter, of Philadelphia.

To commemorate Forefathers' Day a special service was held at the First Unitarian Church, Boston, under the auspices of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Massachusetts. The address was delivered by the Rev. James Eells, the pastor.

A real Daughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Lucinde Valentine, died last month at her home in Matamoras, Pa., from pneumonia, at the age of 87 years. She was a daughter of Jabez Rockwell, who was born Oct. 3, 1701, enlisted in the American army at the age of 16 years, and served five years under Gen. Washington.

SOCIETY NOTES.

At its annual meeting on January 6th, the New Jersey State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, elected officers, a board of managers and delegates to the national convention of the S. A. R., heard reports and transacted general business. The day was the anniversary of the Battle of Princeton. All the officers of the Society were re-elected as follows: President, John Whitehead, of Morristown; first vice-president, Justice J. Franklin Fort, of East Orange; second vice-president, Andrew W. Bray, of Orange; secretary, E. Allen Smith, of Newark; treasurer, Oscar H. Condit, of East Orange; registrar, John Jackson Hubbell, of Newark.

For the next meeting of the National Society, which will probably be held next June in St. Louis, the following were unanimously chosen as delegates and alternates: Delegates, Messrs. Condit, Hubbell and Bray, A. C. Smith, of Orange; E. Allen Smith, of Newark; Col. James R. Mulliken, of Newark; David I. Pierson, of Orange; L. H. Carr, of Newark; alternates, Edgar Williams, of Orange; Thomas W. Morris, of Freehold; Madison Alling, of Newark; Dr. Dowling Benjamin, the only representative from South Jersey; Aaron P. Condit, of Madison; the Rev. Dr. George L. Spring, of South Orange; Professor W. Armstrong, of New Brunswick; Samuel C. Cowart, of Freehold; J. Frank Parinley, of Newark.

A tablet, placed by the Daughters of the Revolution of this State, was unveiled on January 10th, at the historic Van Cortlandt farmhouse, Peekskill, N. Y., where Gen. Washington and his aides slept during the time his headquarters were there. The ceremonies consisted of prayer by the Rev. Hugh C. Townley, D.D., chaplain of the Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Peekskill; unveiling and presentation of the tablet by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham of New York; acceptance by Edgar F. Dunning, owner and occupant of the Van Cortlandt manor; addresses by Charles H. Dayton of New York, Mayor Waters of Lake Mohican, and Hon. C. A. Pugsley of Peekskill; and benediction by the Rev. Henry Williams. The tablet is inscribed as follows:

General George Washington
with his aides.
Slept in this house many times
while making Peekskill
their headquarters in 1776, 1777, and 1778.
It was the home of
Pierre Van Cortlandt
Member of Colonial Assembly
Member of the 2d, 3d and 4th
Provisional Congress.
President of the Convention
of Public Safety.
A framer of the State Constitution
First Lieutenant Governor
of the State of New York.
Col. of Manor of Cortlandt Regiment,
Erected by
The Daughters of the Revolution
of the State of New York
January 19, 1904.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1903.

Members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the other women's clubs and patriotic organizations in Pittsburg, Penn., are to make a house-to-house canvass such as was never before undertaken in that city, in furtherance of the efforts of the Orphans, the new local political party, to bring about reform in the conduct of municipal affairs. They hope to have an appreciable effect upon the vote at the municipal election in February, especially in the choice of members of the City Councils.

Hon. Archie Lee Talbot, of Lewiston, Me., has been elected Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maine.

Mr. Angur March Jackson has been elected an honorary member of the Gen. Sullivan Branch (Bridgeport, Conn.), S. A. R.

The pensioning of "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution, an idea originating with the Onondaga Chapter (Syracuse, N. Y.) is being widely agitated.

The Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York have placed a tablet on the Van Cortlandt farm house at Peekskill, N. Y., in commemoration of the occupancy of the farm house by Gen. Washington and his aides—1770.

At a meeting of the Colorado Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held in Denver, December 10th, a resolution was passed urging the board of the general society to make overtures to the kindred society of the Daughters of the American Revolution relative to the consolidation of the two societies.

Of all the forgotten heroes who have trodden the historic soil of this State none has been less deserving of neglect than Brigadier General Enoch Poor, the dashing soldier from New Hampshire, who was with Washington in New Jersey and laid down his life in peace near Hackensack, at the close of the Revolution. In a corner of the historic burying ground of the First Reformed Church of Hackensack, known as the "Old Church on the Green," rest the mortal remains of the intrepid leader of Poor's brigade. Horizontally on four stone posts, set at the corners of the grave, is a large brownstone slab, with this inscription:

In Memory of the Hon. and
Brigadier Gen'l Enoch Poor
of the State of New Hampshire
who Departed this Life
on the 8 day of Sept'r 1780
aged 44 years.

Washington, Lafayette and a portion
of the American Army attended the
burial of Gen. Poor.

In 1824, Lafayette revisited this
grave, and turning away much
affected, exclaimed, "Ah! that was
one of my Generals."

Up to 1836 the slab rested on the ground. Andrew Fatin, a French-Canadian, new dead, had it raised on the posts and caused to be carved on it the last seven lines of the inscription. Recently the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who have been instrumental in reawakening the citizens of New Jersey to a sense of the dignity history accords to their State as a scene of Revolutionary struggle and patriotism, determined to repair the injustice which had been done to the memory of General Poor, and set on foot the project of a monument, to be erected on the triangular green between the old church burying ground and the Bergen County Court-house. There is little doubt that the plan of unveiling the monument on June 28, the anniversary of the battle of Monmouth, in which General Poor took part, will be carried out.

AMERICA.

We are glad to know that a testimonial was given to the author of our sublime national hymn, which, adopting the English tune of "God Save the Queen," is now sung by millions of our own country.

When in 1806, at the festival of the great Congress of our Humane Societies of all nations at Zurich, Switzerland, this tune was played by the band, and we, in company with the English delegation, rose and stood while it was played, we astonished somewhat the Germans, who, in their turn, astonished us by telling us that it was also a national tune of Germany.

We well remember at a later time, at the English cathedral at Toronto, how we enjoyed joining with the great Cathedral Sunday School in singing it.

May the tune soon come, in the progress of humanity, when, in place of battle-songs like the "Marseillaise," all nations shall sing, not God bless our kings or queens or emperors, but

God bless our native land,
God bless everybody.
—George T. Angell, in "Our Dumb Animals."

The Quassack Chapter celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organization in the parlors of the Palatine Hotel, Newburgh, N. Y., on December 30. Addresses were made by Miss Rankin, Regent of the Chapter; Miss Mary I. Forsyth, Regent of the Kingston (N. Y.) Chapter, "The Underlying Purpose of D. A. R. Work," and Rev. Dr. Wm. K. Hall.

AMERICAN HISTORY STUDIES.

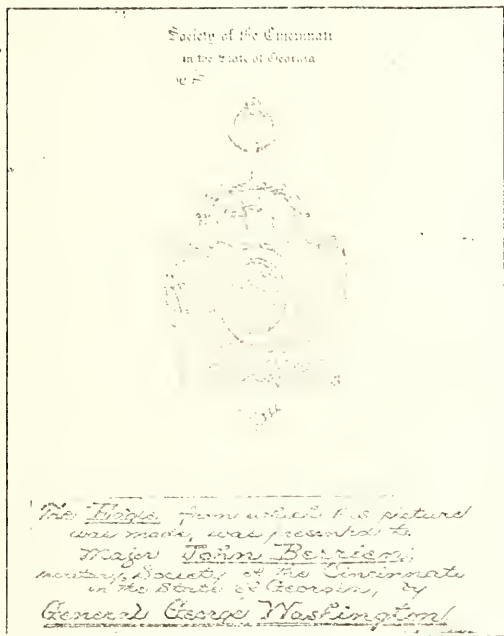
The following questions are given for this month. This completes the series of questions, eighteen in all, that has appeared. The first six were published in the December number, and the second six in the January number of THE SPIRIT OF '76. The person who answers the greatest number correctly will be awarded a prize of \$10. No answers will be considered from persons who are not subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF '76. The list of persons who correctly answered the first six questions has already been published. Answers to all questions will be published next month.

13. Who originated the idea of celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag, and when is "Flag Day?"

14. Who was it that said, "The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time?"

15. "The Flower of Essex" In what connection was the name used?

16. Where will be found the following inscription: "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof?"



17. Where is Washington's birthplace?

18. When was the first statute establishing slavery in America adopted?

CORRESPONDENCE.

EAST OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 28, 1904.

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—Referring to desire of American Rifle Club, S. A. R., to shoot a match at targets with any similar organization, military or otherwise, will say: We will shoot a friendly patriotic match with rifle, revolver or pistol at, say 50 to 200 yards, terms to be agreed to later on by correspondence. Cannot you publish our desire in your columns?

Yours fraternally,

SHELDON I. KELLOGG, JR.

KEWANEE, Ill., Jan. 27, 1904.

EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—The January number of THE SPIRIT is just at hand. I have previously written several letters to you on the subject of the Genealogical Guide to Early Settlers in America, but my seed seems to have fallen on "stony ground." I have in every letter

called attention to the fact that in binding, your page sections are very objectionable, and that no section should be gotten out with less than eight pages, and even these will not be the best to bind. Heretofore the Guide has always been in the form of a Supplement, which could be readily separated from the Magazine, but in the number just at hand it is printed on two successive sheets of the magazine, and cannot be separated, without mutilating the magazine, leaving nothing to sew to, as it will when taken out be in two half sheets. If you are striving to make the Guide worthwhile to subscribers for binding in a separate book, you could not adopt a more complete scheme than the one followed in the January number. You certainly do not expect subscribers to leave it in the magazine, and to hunt from one volume through five or six more, if they wish to consult the Guide. I subscribed this year on your statement that the Guide was to be continued, and while you keep the promise in the letter, you break it in spirit. I do not want to seem to be fault-finding, and believe that my criticism is just. If you will ask any practical book-binder, he will tell you the difficulty in binding single sheets in a large volume. The Guide is a very important undertaking, and I realize the amount of work necessary to get it in form, and appreciate the effort, and for that reason have taken THE SPIRIT since its beginning.

I suggested some time ago, that when you had reached what you believed to be the first half of the work, that you get out a title page, so that subscribers could have the work bound and put into a convenient form for reference and annotation. In that form it would be valuable, but is almost worthless in loose sheets.

Hoping that I am not overstepping the bounds of propriety in making these suggestions, and that they will be received in the spirit in which they are written, I am,

Yours very truly,

JAS. K. BLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—In your interesting December number, I find a record of individuals and States which should certainly prove instructive.

If we are true to ourselves and to the God who made us, the seed planted in the past is yet to flower and to fruit; and such patriotic societies as are now in existence are destined to play an important part in the future development of American manhood. Our children's children will have cause to glory that they, too, will have had liberty and righteousness to uphold and defend upon the earth and "far away thy memory will be blessed by children of the children of thy child."

They say that in a foreign navy every cable had a red line woven in, to show that it was reliable and had been made and accepted as the well-worked and choice material of government inspection. In our descent and in our descendants this thin red line is unquestionably shown, and the qualities it indicates are relied upon again and again in each successive generation.

In this comparatively narrow circle, what we commemorate, rather than what we do is memorable. But may we not hope to hear named some day with warm interest and commendation the individuals who bore the burden and heat of the day, especially during the early years of the decade which closed the last century?

Yours very truly,

SCOTT DUDLEY.

We wonder, if Christ should come again on earth, what He would think about these military organizations and football prizefights in our colleges and larger schools, and the plans being adopted in so many of our Christian churches of various denominations of enlisting their youths in military companies and arming them with rifles and other implements of war. And we wonder what He would say to the thousand Christian presidents and professors who are educating the youth in our colleges and higher schools, and the hundred thousand clergy of America.

—Our Dumb Animals.

Edward Olcott, a "real" Son of the American Revolution, died in Rome, N. Y., Nov. 22. He was born in the town of Lee, near there, April 17, 1814, and was a son of Jared Olcott, who had served as one of Washington's life-guards.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ANNUAL CONGRESS ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 15 AND 16.

As previously stated in THE SPIRIT OF '76, the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held in St. Louis on June 15-16 this year. The St. Louis Exposition management have set aside June 15 as "Sons of the American Revolution Day," and have given the Society the use of Festival Hall on that day for their meeting. The Missouri Society S. A. R., acting as hosts during the Congress, are preparing a series of entertainments for those who attend. June 14th, the day before "Sons of the American Revolution Day," has also been set aside by the management as "Daughters of the American Revolution Day."

THE SPIRIT OF '76 has made arrangements with the railroads for a specially conducted excursion for members of both the S. A. R. and the D. A. R. Arrangements have likewise been made by THE SPIRIT OF '76 for hotel accommodations at the Inside Inn, a hotel within the grounds recommended by the Exposition management as well as by the Missouri Society.

Those who desire to secure accommodations on the excursion trains or at the hotel can do so direct from this office. For full and detailed information, address THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBL. CO., 239 Broadway, N. Y.

FLAG DAY, JUNE 14, 1904, WILL BE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DAY.



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PERFECTING FAMILY TREE.

"Information concerning William Ross, who settled in Cumberland Valley, Penn., in 1754. I wish to know who his wife was."—Mrs. John C. Ames, 28 Woodland Park, Chicago, Ill.

BURNHAM.—I wish to prove the whereabouts of a family that were residents of Hartford many years ago, and hope you can help me through your Genealogical Gleanings. The name was William Andrew Burnham, a physician. He was born at Hartford, September 26, 1798, and his wife also, I think. He came South about 1829. His cousin, Dr. Belden, came with him. We last heard of them South, but suppose some one now living at Hartford can give information of them. (Mrs. M. A. L. Newberry, S. C.)

PORTER.—Thomas Porter married Lois Beardsley (daughter of Benjamin of Stratford), and had a daughter Hannah, born June, 1637, who married David Beers of Fairfield. (History Stratford). Who were the parents of Thomas Porter? Was he a descendant of John of Windsor; or was he the Thomas, son of Thomas, the son of Robert of Stratford, who died January 14, 1679-80? (Jl. B. B.)

WANTED.—The ancestry, date, and place of birth of Experience Field of Providence, R. I., who married, 1678, Joseph Edson, son of Deacon Samuel Edson, of Bridgewater, Mass., where he was a proprietor, Representative, and owned the first mill in the town. Address, M. WINCHESTER ADAMS, care THE SPIRIT OF '76, 239 Broadway, New York City.

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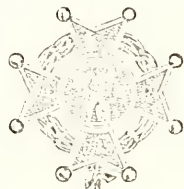
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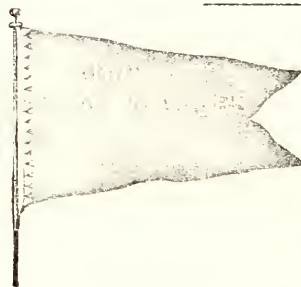
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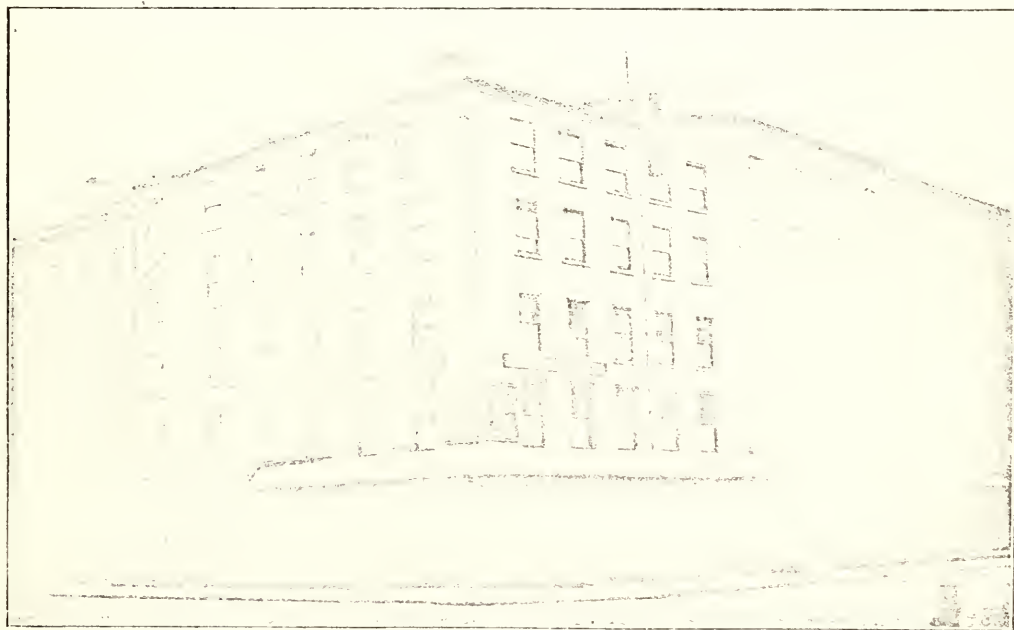
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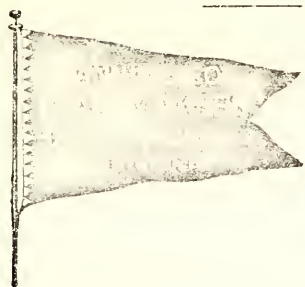
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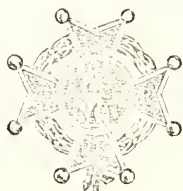
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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. X.

MARCH, 1904.

No. 7.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

Remittances should be made by New York Exchange, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Mail. If checks on local banks are used, 10 cents should be added to cover cost of collection. The publishers are not responsible for money sent by registered mail nor for any money paid except to duly authorized agents. All communications should be addressed and all remittances made payable to THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO., 239 Broadway, New York.

ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1904

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DURING the month of August, 1903, a spell of lassitude overtook the editor and publisher of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and during this somnolent period two bright young men filled with enthusiasm, education and egohood, prevailed upon him to turn over to their management the publication with which he had been so long identified. Thinking that this combination would probably set the world afire, and stir up some of the dry bones of our ancestor-worshipping societies that had neglected to become subscribers to their monthly organ, he consented to their importunities, and their wheels got to running. The fuel they burned and the midnight oil that was dissipated for several months, at last acted like natural gas in some of our western districts. At the end of five months it had burned itself out, and THE SPIRIT OF '76 is now back in the hands of its original supporter.

One mission in the life of the editor has been to complete the Genealogical Record to the Early Settlers of America, and this task will now be pushed to completion. When it is finished the material will be of the value of \$75.00 at least, to those who have preserved it.

In order to induce people to read the paper, a special offer is made as follows: For \$1.00 we will draw from your description or copy, a coat-of-arms, a monogram, a crest, an insignia of your Society, or of a class-pin. From this copy we will make a metal plate which your printer can use upon your stationery. This will be given to every subscriber to THE SPIRIT OF '76. It is a case of giving you \$5.00 to read the paper. What we want is animation, and in order to get animation we must have circulation, and for this reason the offer will stand until we have accumulated the desired large subscription list.

As it will take thirty days to fill your order for a plate, it will be policy to subscribe at once. Specimens of the work will be found on another page of this issue.

THE National congress of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held June 15th and 16th at St. Louis, Mo. The Missouri Society, S. A. R., have arranged a particularly attractive program for the delegates attending. June 14th is to be set aside by the Fair Commission as "Daughters of the American Revolution Day," and as this day is Flag Day, there will, no doubt, be a very interesting celebration.

The program for the National Congress, Sons of the American Revolution, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., June 15th and 16th, has not yet been completed, but it will be officially announced by circular from the Secretary-General's office soon.

The Congress will be called for 10 a. m. June 15th at the "Inside Inn," followed by afternoon session. In the evening a reception will be tendered by the Missouri Society, at which both D. A. R. and S. A. R. will be present. There will also be a celebration on this date in Festival Hall, at which prominent orators will talk Patriotism. The 16th will be devoted to two sessions of the Congress, and then pleasure will run rampant.

The attraction of the Fair should bring out a large delegation, and if the West does its duty and sends their full quota of representatives it will be the best attended of any of our annual national meetings.

The delegates of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., have arranged for a train on the West Shore Railroad, leaving New York Saturday afternoon, June 11th, and reaching St. Louis at 7 p. m. Sunday. The Eastern delegates are cordially invited to go on this train.

Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, President-General National Society; Edward Payson Cone, Secretary-General; Walter Seth Logan, President Empire State S. A. R., have secured berths on this special train.

Flag Bill (S. 1426), proposed by the Daughters of

the American Revolution, and introduced by Senator Quarles of Wisconsin, has been passed by the United States Senate, and sent to the House, to the Judiciary Committee, for their consideration. The Judiciary Committee are not unfavorable to a flag law, and we hope that every one interested in this measure will write to Representative Jenkins, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, urging a favorable report for the bill passed by the Senate, and its early passage by Congress. Mrs. Kemper, chairman of the Flag Committee, National Society, D. A. R., is working energetically, and all along the line is harmony of action.

A new lecture, "Colonial Life Among the Puritans, Dutch and Cavaliers in America," consisting of the best and brightest portions of the three lectures of the "Colonial course" given by the Editor of *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, with new pictures handsomely colored, and new musical features will be given at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d Street, near Seventh Avenue, New York City, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, April 14, 1904.

West Shore Railroad, the World's Fair route via Niagara Falls, announce the following round trip rates from New York to St. Louis on account of the World's Fair:

Excursion tickets on sale daily beginning April 25th and good returning until December 15th, \$34.00.

Excursion tickets on sale daily beginning April 25th and good returning within sixty days, \$28.35.

Excursion tickets on sale daily beginning April 25th and good returning within fifteen days, \$23.25.

Excursion tickets on sale every week and good returning within ten days, and only in day coaches, \$18.00.

The trains of the West Shore land passengers at the World's Fair main entrance.

Pullman sleeping car fares from New York to St. Louis, in each direction, are \$6.00 for lower or upper berth; \$12.00 for section (lower and upper berth), and \$22.00 for drawing room.

By notifying Conductor and depositing ticket with Ticket Agent at Niagara Falls station, a stop-over from

one to ten days in either direction will be allowed without extra charge.

The delegates of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., have secured a special sleeping car that will leave on the "Continental Limited" via the West Shore R. R., leaving Saturday, June 11th, reaching St. Louis Sunday evening. This will give the party time to see the fair and take part in the Flag Day celebration under the auspices of the D. A. R., Tuesday, June 14th, and be on hand for the opening day of the S. A. R. Congress, June 15th.

A cordial invitation is extended to any of our compatriots from adjoining States who can take this train to do so.

"Continental Limited" leaves foot of Franklin Street, 2.25 p. m., and foot of West 42d Street, 2.45 p. m., daily. Arrives Utica, 8.55 p. m.; Syracuse, 10.15 p. m.; Rochester, 12.02 a. m.; Buffalo, 1.50 a. m.; Detroit, 7.30 a. m.; Fort Wayne, 11.20 a. m.; Logansport, 12.58 p. m.; Indianapolis, 3.40 p. m.; Lafayette, 1.48 p. m.; Danville, 2.54 p. m.; St. Louis, 7.15 p. m.

Solid vestibule train, with dining and Pullman sleeping cars, New York to Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

MRS. PARVENU AND I.*

BY FANNY LINDSEY-FANCHER.

Mrs. Parvenu lives on the corner there
In her stately colonial home, so fine,
Aha! I am sure she would willing vouchsafe,
For colonial ancestry, known, of mine.

Fain would she display even one coat of arms,
Proudly escutcheoned, were my ancestors, old,
Aye, truth to reveal, I own crests galore;
Yet not one I'd exchange for a mint of gold!

Mrs. Parvenu sails in her splendid yacht,
Thus she whiles away many a dullsome hour,
I—Well, I can ride on the motor car line;
Yet my ancestors sailed on the famed Mayflower.

Most bravely they fought Independence to gain,
Thus a true and staunch Daughter, indeed, am I,
Such heritage rich I'd ne'er give for her wealth,
Such *poor* Mrs. Parvenu never can buy!

*Respectfully inscribed to all who are decrying an aristocracy of birth, while building and abetting one of affluence.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. He finds himself in a tavern on the old Plymouth Path, a league from Boston. Here he is introduced by Dr. Hopper, a local physician, to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop at the tavern on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in his conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson. Nehemiah Gillum comes to the tavern.

VII.

I STARTED on my way to Boston very early the next morning, so early that the dew-drenched forest seemed only just waking from its last sweet sleep of night, breathing the fugitive wraith of a nocturne wind which spent its tired air in a dying sigh that shivered the pale-leaved aspen, and started a great weeping through

the wood as a myriad of dew-drops came pattering down into the graveyard of ancestral leaves; the pungent forestine fragrance, resinous and sap-laden, was wafted delightfully to my senses and I felt a rare buoyancy of spirit, a virility of mind and body suggestive of the pristine vigor of this wilderness itself.

The rude path wound like an interminable serpent through wooded labyrinths for three miles or more, and during the early stages of this journey I met but a single human being.

On one of the innumerable sequestered path links that lay closed in from the sky by a green maze of foliage, a spot unsurpassed in its quiet loveliness for moments of introspection, for the silence was broken only by the call of wild creatures in the forest,—at this spot I came suddenly upon a strikingly picturesque red man.

He wore a dress of embroidered deerskin fastened about his middle by a wampum belt, and a generous display of feathers that had been carefully selected with regard for size and color of plumage; his complexion was

brilliantly heightened by a liberal application of vermilion and yellow, smeared upon his person in weirdly fantastic designs. He carried a stone-headed spear, a powerful-looking bow, and a quiver over his shoulder well stocked with keen-pointed arrows, and yet as he went by (I gave him ample room, as I wanted none of his paint rubbed upon my clothes) he made never an effort to use these weapons. I heard a sociable grunt—that was all.

The forest-path finally merged into the semblance of a road, which, like the path, was cut through by more than one stream, none of which, however, proved impassable. Later on I met more men, white and red, and the loneliness of my walk was gradually dispelled by a palpable sense of approaching a more habited section.

Farm houses came into view, with long stretches of cleared fields, some rustling with tall ripening corn, others bare with the yellow stubble of cradled grain; and off to the right, blue and shining in the morning sun, glittering like a great piece of polished armor, lay the sea. An hour later I walked into Boston.

There were people enough here to see, though I found not one familiar face; and yet several regarded me with more than the casual heed of a passerby. One man fairly stood still in his interested scrutiny. He was a clod of a fellow, with coarse cow-hide boots, a green-baize jacket and striped ticking breeches, and over these a leather apron. He had an honest face, however, and his look was free from impudence, betraying only genuine bewilderment. When I stopped he became very much confused, and awkwardly begged my pardon.

I looked so like Bezaleel Gillum that he had been wonderstruck.

I was now fully convinced of this resemblance. A double I unquestionably possessed, and a double with my own surname.

I was visited by an unpleasant presentiment that there might be a matter of a couple of shillings outstanding between me—or rather Bezaleel—and each of the different persons who had evinced surprise in passing. To his uncle Nehemiah he owed two shillings; and from Nehemiah's lamentable discouragement, it would seem that he was to be unconscionably bilked of his lucre. The little man, by the way, had been up and gone when I arose that morning.

The resemblance to Bezaleel Gillum caused me to feel not in the least consequential—especially if this gentleman in the ticking-breeches happened to be his friend. But I was noticed no more.

One, in particular, was quite oblivious to me and everything else that moved about him. He hung by his neck from a gibbet on the Common. He had been a Wampanoag Indian, this limp, dangling thing, and he had murdered the Bostonian by whom he had been employed as a servant, because the master, they told me, had required him to feed his pigs too often each day.

Further on I came upon another crowd. A man had been detected in the indelicate act of kissing a woman on the public street. One clerly inquisitor had sent for a constable. Pending his arrival he took it upon himself to ask the man why he had acted so strangely. But the man spunkily told the Puritan elder that it was none of his business, and they could not get another syllable from him until the constable came, a minute later. This functionary, a corpulent myrmidon who blew like a porpoise, and who found enough difficulty in taking himself about the streets without bothering with other people, was not at first disposed to arrest the malefactor—until he learned that it was the man's own wife that

he had kissed. Then to his face there came a look of unmitigated disgust, and he forthwith marched the culprit off to jail. And the man was fined ten shillings for his indiscretion.

Have I mentioned before that in this antique atmosphere there scented little that was strange or incongruous to me? I was imbued with the spirit of another age, and my memory lay dormant. Quite unconscious of the transposition of epochs, I was being unknowingly educated up to the times.

Close by the market-place, where hovered a mingled suggestion of poultry, pork, beef, fish, bivalves, fruit, vegetables, human beings and a sultry August day, situated conspicuously in the midst of the busiest spot in Boston Towne, stood a cage. In this cage was another bad man. He had reduced the population of Boston by one. The method of his crime had been singularly atrocious, and they had put him in a cage to feel the ignominy of being an animal. But he was very thin, and I must confess that it did strike me as a little odd why he had been penned so near the market. Everything else in that market was sleek and well fed.

And a concourse of curious Puritans flocked about his cage all day, that he might be reminded, before he died, of the good people who still lived. But he did not seem to appreciate this kind indulgence, and his face was dark and lowering with malevolence.

Sober-faced, intolerant patriarchs, dressed in sombre black, were there; burly-faced, sturdy offspring in whom the Puritan severity was scarcely less marked; grandsons of the first line, some constrained, others who had loosened a bit from the hereditary moral harness, and had learned to smile occasionally.

I had traced these stern graven lines in more than one countenance to-day. Immutably, ineffaceable, cold enough to freeze the water in which they were bathed. It was carved in the comely features of the matron, softened in the maidens, marked with a lighter touch in the childish face. I saw it, that morning, upon the pudgy countenance of a baby-in-arms—and, yes, I saw it in the face of a little Puritan dog that ran down the street.

As a rough stone wears smooth under the tread of footsteps, so were the sterner principles of these first men flexible to the slow broadening of time, as slowly as the trees that grow, as gradually as the river that dries in its bed—so slow that even now, in the fourth generation, a man might not kiss his own wife in the street without molestation.

I made my way through a motly crowd at the market: merchants, shop-keepers, lusty, hustling provisioners, fishermen, farmers, woodsmen, Indians, peit-mongers, good housewives (and bad ones, for aught I knew), and gaudily dressed, bejeweled sailors, each and every one of the last reeking with the odor of rum, and equally as full of conceit and braggadocio.

The dwellings were almost universally similar in style of architecture; angles and gables and dormer-windows predominated, and the façades of these habitations were quite as severe as the faces of their owners. Some were trim-appearing, respectable dwellings, clap-boarded and shingled; others, old haggard-looking structures, with thatched roofs. I saw a few low-studled buildings whose second stories projected far over the sidewalk—grotesque enough! One of these butted out over an unusually diminutive street, a street not a dozen feet wide, so that the windows in the house opposite were but a hand-shake away, and afforded a sociable perspective of everything that took place in the neighbor's room.

Here and there stood a more substantial building of stone, or brick, or sometimes of both, whose solidity of foundation was characteristic of the solidity of will and *thwy* which had put each stone in position.

In a certain locality where the houses were quite imposing, and where an air of quality seemed almost definable, there stood a corner mansion. It was built to the second story of small quarried stone laid in clay mortar, while the second and third stories were of English brick. The whole had been constructed in two wings which met at a right angle. Each wing fronted upon a street, and in the end of each had been cut a door with a singular circular window directly above on the second floor.

Because I say no more about this curious house of Euclid in respect to doors and windows, let it not be supposed that there were no other doors and windows. Honestly, I could not say at the time when I first ran across this mansion whether it could boast of more than one window or not, for I saw but one—the little circular opening over the entrance in one wing. Mistress Watson stood by it, looking out.

VIII.

She was dressed all in white, and wore a white kerchief over her dark hair; and the woodwork of that quaint circular window was also white, making a charming frame, and, altogether, a picture very pure and lovely.

I was on the opposite side of the street and had not stopped when she looked over; the tall elms along the walk cut off a clear view from her window, and I had not been seen at once.

She smiled very sweetly at the recognition, which I accepted as true evidence that her interest in me had not abated for my apparent remissness of the day before. Responding to her signal I crossed the street.

Her window was not impossibly high—just near enough for us to talk easily, and far enough away to be mildly provoking. However, it was very natural to look upward when in Margery's presence—in at least one sense; and if the moon had only shone then, the romance of our situation might have been wondrously enhanced. But her beautiful eyes were like twin day stars, and she herself was Venus.

"Where did you run away to yesterday?" she inquired, looking severe. I gave her a full explanation of why I had not come back.

"But why did you go away at all?" she asked.

"I thought you wished to be together." I boldly replied, alluding to Oliver Everson.

"And why did you presume that we wished to be alone?" she demanded.

"Because he said that he had not seen you for five long days," I answered, and it was impossible to repress a smile at the recollection of Oliver's fervor.

Margery burst into the gayest of laughs herself.

"'Twas very ridiculous!" she exclaimed, "and so unselfish of you. But I was sorry not to bid you goodbye. And, really, I never expected to see you again."

"It is quite by accident," I stupidly admitted, a remark not wholly complimentary to Margery.

"Otherwise we might never in this wide world have met," she observed, with mild sarcasm.

"My pleasure is premature," I hastened to reply. "I have but arrived in town, and find you at once."

"Why did you not inquire the way; you might have found me sooner," said Margery, with laughing eyes.

"Stop making fun of me," I retorted. "I intended

doing so, after I had cleaned up a bit." My clothes were nearly as dusty as the road itself.

"My! but you *are* dirty!" exclaimed Margery, looking me over critically. "You must think me dreadfully inhospitable," she added; "but I'm here all alone and I don't dare ask you in. My father is away, and Aunt Elizabeth has gone to market, and of course you understand I don't know you very well——"

I was forced to smile at her worriment.

"If my father were only here! But I'm all alone with the servants and the spinning woman."

"You are the spinning woman," I remarked.

"Why?" Margery's red lips parted in surprise.

"You spin webs round people."

"Who?" naively.

"Oliver, for instance."

Margery looked artful, and replied: "Dost think I am only a lazy spinning woman? Where are you going?"

"Nowhere; I shall stay here—for a while."

"'Twas nicely put," she returned, glowing. "But I mean when you leave here—will you go to a tavern?"

"I shall probably get to one—sooner or later."

"Go to the Sign of the Blue Anchor."

"Why?"

"Because Oliver stops there," was her arch reply. "You would like Oliver."

"Do you think so?"

"Truly." She smiled quizzically.

I turned the subject.

"You should hang out a sign from your window," I suggested, "and have inscribed upon it, 'The Spider and the Fly.'"

"'Twould be unjust," rebuked Margery, looking hurt. "I'm *not* a coquette! Though I ween Aunt Elizabeth might think me one if she saw me talking to you from my window," she added the next instant in a ruminative way, looking up the street apprehensively. "But I'm not a prude."

"I hope not."

"Neither is Mrs. Farney," said Margery, her eyes dancing with merriment. "How fond Dr. Hopper is of her! 'Twas so funny that I should come to the door at that moment."

"But how much funnier had Mr. Farney came instead," I suggested; and a graphic illustration of what might have been the result came to our minds.

"Dr. Hopper is a very good physician, though," said Margery, serious again.

"I should say he was a very bad physician," I answered. Dr. Hopper was something of a paradox.

"I mean his knowledge of medicine is wide. Why! he can cure most anything. Only an hour ago he rode by at a tremendous tear. Our minister's wife hath the colic from eating too plentifully of green apples." It is funny, the colic, when some one else has it; we both smiled unsympathetically.

"I shall always think kindly of Dr. Hopper," I confessed, "for introducing me to you."

Margery gazed down at me with a look half mirthful, half serious, but there shone a radiant softness in her eyes. A few moments passed in silence; then she looked away and said slowly, in a lower tone:

"You have known me but a very short while; it is too soon to cherish my acquaintance."

"Yet I know," I began—. But Margery was neither looking at me nor listening to my words. Her eyes had all

at once become occupied with something on the opposite corner, and a look of aversion had crept over her face.

"Do not look!" she said fearfully, for I had been about to turn. "Tis a witch-woman a-watching us, and she hath an evil tongue. Do not stay!"

"But——" I began, and stopped again. Margery had vanished. Presently she appeared, rather vaguely, behind the window curtains.

"Come to the wharf to-morrow at noon," she called to me. "My father's ship is sailing and we shall be there."

"Is there any danger of your sailing, too?" I asked, affected by a sudden anxiety.

Margery peered very cautiously through an opening in the curtains and smiled her loveliest.

"Come and see," she answered, then vanished again.

(To be Continued.)

NATIONAL S. A. R. CONGRESS.

The National Society, S. A. R., has selected "The Inside Inn" as its local headquarters for the national convention to be held in St. Louis, 1904. This is the only hotel within the World's Fair grounds. The committee have sent a booklet of the house, which will give full information as regards rates and how to reserve accommodations. The committee earnestly urge that the delegates secure their rooms now. Read the booklet carefully; keep it as your guide. It answers all questions in regard to accommodations and arrangements.

You will find an application blank in this paper. Fill it out, indicating the rate at which you desire to reserve your accommodations. Send remittance, \$5.00, New York Exchange, postal or express money order, and address it to "The Inside Inn," room 110, Administration Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Please bear in mind that those who reserve at once will have a choice of rates which the hotel may not be able to give them four weeks hence; not that the rates will be advanced, but there is only a limited number of each kind. These are all being rapidly taken up by organizations. The rooms of this hotel are all good rooms, and the lower rates will give perfectly comfortable and pleasant accommodations. The difference in price is controlled entirely by the size and location of the rooms, but the smallest rooms are 10x12, and have ample comfortable accommodations for two people.

Remember to secure your rooms now. Should you not, blame no one but yourself if you fail to get accommodations when you arrive. Please bear in mind the large crowd that will be in St. Louis next summer, and help the local committee to make their work easy by doing your best. You are all coming to St. Louis for the convention and the Fair, so secure your rooms now. Should any one fail to understand the contract or the requirements of the hotel management, you can get further information from "The Inside Inn" or from THE SPIRIT OF '76.

EMPIRE STATE S. A. R.

At a meeting of the Empire State S. A. R., held at the Hotel Normandie, the following remarks were made by Col. Ralph E. Prime, President of the American Flag Association:

"The organization of the American Flag Association took place here, as planned at a meeting of the representatives of those Flag Committees which met in this house, in General Earle's private room. Since 1897 we have been steadily at work obtaining, in the first place, legislation in the different States to make it criminal to desecrate the flag. We have now out of the 48 States a Flag Law in 27 States, in the Territory of Arizona and in the Territory of Porto Rico. For seven years we have been trying to get a statute in New Jersey, and we failed until this year, when one of our own compatriots, Gov. Murphy, took a hand in it himself, procured the passage of the bill, and on Monday of last week I received a telegram from him that he had just signed the Flag bill for New Jersey. That gives us an almost unbroken column of States from the Atlantic to the Pacific: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Porto Rico.

I walked a reasonable distance without looking behind me, when the temptation for a glance at the witch-woman grew irresistible, and I gazed cautiously over my shoulder.

Great heavens! What cob-webbed niche in my memory did this person fill? Thin, gray-haired, sharp-featured, keen-eyed, she had returned to me from an unwelcome dream, an incubus of a dream. I seemed to associate her with musty-smelling volumes whose pages were replete with gloomy and dreadful traditions, each one the grim spectre of a history.

She knew me, too, and a dimly familiar smile played over the yellow face, a crafty, cunning smile. Then she raised a bony hand and shook her bracelet, causing the trinkets on it to jingle.

I waited no longer, for she was coming quickly after me.

On Friday of last week I received a long cablegram from Gov. Hunt of Porto Rico, announcing that the Flag bill which I sent him and requested his aid in passing the Legislature, had been introduced by a young patriot, a young lawyer, who made a patriotic speech in its favor, and it was adopted unanimously in the House, every member rising to his feet, and on the same day it was adopted unanimously in the Council, and he, Gov. Hunt, had affixed his signature, and it became law for Porto Rico.

"Latterly we have only succeeded in getting about two States a year. Some of the local patriots have to be warmed up in their patriotism and made to see the necessity of this work, and after it is accomplished they very curiously fall off in their interest, thinking they have done the whole work when they have attended to it in their own State, and one of the misfortunes is that there is not so much of that supreme satisfaction in having it done as in getting to believe that I did it. For instance, we have contributions from different patriotic societies. In Ohio, in 1890, I got the bill introduced in its legislature which I had prepared in my office at Yonkers, and then they loaded it down with so many exceptions in Ohio, that I wrote back that we did not care for it in such a condition, and we waited two years or longer, when it was introduced again. I had requested the chairman of the Flag Committee of the S. A. R. and our own Society in Ohio to push the matter, but as one of these gentlemen couldn't attend to it, I had to rely wholly on the other to attend to it. We also flooded the Legislature with our literature, and the bill finally passed, and I enclosed a copy of the bill passed and the one prepared in my own office and have them see if it was the same bill. I had the great satisfaction to know that our own compatriot who claimed to have done so much, admit that we needed the money.

"On Friday of last week, the United States Senate passed a Federal Flag bill, and I hope the House of Representatives will pass the bill, and we shall have it the law of the land.

"We have never yet been able to get a Flag bill passed in any Southern State. We have appealed, and appealed, and appealed, and we cannot budge them. Gen. Grant could not succeed in Texas. Admiral Schley, one of our own compatriots, tried his best in Louisiana, and could not bring it to pass. The Kentucky Society, S. A. R., planned a Flag Committee in Kentucky, and they could not budge their Legislature. We have endeavored not only to prevent the desecration of the flag, but to prevent the manufacture of pictures of the flag for advertising purposes."

At a meeting held at the Hotel Normandie of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the occasion of the annual election, March 15, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President, Walter Seth Logan; first vice-president, William Allen Marble; second vice-president, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley; third vice-president, William H. Kelly; secretary, James de la Montayne; treasurer, Richard T. Davies; registrar, Tennis D. Hunting; historian, Edward Haganan Hall; chaplain, Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D.; managers, William H. Wayne, John Elderton, Louis Amun Ames, Richard C. Jackson, Fred E. Tasker, Herbert H. Kellogg, Charles H. Wight, Louis H. Cornish, Edwin L. Allen, Sr., Michael W. Larendon, William E. F. Smith, George D. Bangs, Joseph L. Barker, Richard H. Roberts, Capt. Charles

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"Later we have only succeeded in getting about two States a year. Some of the local patriots have to be warmed up in their patriotism and made to see the necessity of this work, and after it is accomplished they very curiously fall off in their interest, thinking they have done the whole work when they have attended to it in their own State, and one of the misfortunes is that there is not so much of that supreme satisfaction in having it done as in getting to believe that I did it. For instance, we have contributions from different patriotic societies. In Ohio, in 1890, I got the bill introduced in its legislature which I had prepared in my office at Yonkers, and then they loaded it down with so many exceptions in Ohio, that I wrote back that we did not care for it in such a condition, and we waited two years or longer, when it was introduced again. I had requested the chairman of the Flag Committee of the S. A. R. and our own Society in Ohio to push the matter, but as one of these gentlemen couldn't attend to it, I had to rely wholly on the other to attend to it. We also flooded the Legislature with our literature, and the bill finally passed, and I enclosed a copy of the bill passed and the one prepared in my own office and have them see if it was the same bill. I had the great satisfaction to know that our own compatriot who claimed to have done so much, admit that we needed the money.

"On Friday of last week, the United States Senate passed a Federal Flag bill, and I hope the House of Representatives will pass the bill, and we shall have it the law of the land.

"We have never yet been able to get a Flag bill passed in any Southern State. We have appealed, and appealed, and appealed, and we cannot budge them. Gen. Grant could not succeed in Texas. Admiral Schley, one of our own compatriots, tried his best in Louisiana, and could not bring it to pass. The Kentucky Society, S. A. R., planned a Flag Committee in Kentucky, and they could not budge their Legislature. We have endeavored not only to prevent the desecration of the flag, but to prevent the manufacture of pictures of the flag for advertising purposes."

At a meeting held at the Hotel Normandie of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the occasion of the annual election, March 15, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President, Walter Seth Logan; first vice-president, William Allen Marble; second vice-president, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley; third vice-president, William H. Kelly; secretary, James de la Montayne; treasurer, Richard T. Davies; registrar, Tennis D. Huntington; historian, Edward Haganan Hall; chaplain, Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D.; managers, William H. Wayne, John Elderspin, Louis Amm Ames, Richard C. Jackson, Fred E. Tasker, Herbert H. Kellogg, Charles H. Wright, Louis H. Cornish, Edwin L. Allen, Sr., Michael W. Larendon, William E. F. Smith, George D. Bangs, Joseph L. Barker, Richard H. Roberts, Capt. Charles

A. DuBois, Dr. Frank E. Caldwell, William S. Kitchell, Col. Ralph F. Prime, Cassius B. Thomas, Frank B. Steele, Charles Wells Wood; delegates to National Congress (at large), William W. J. Warren, Hen. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Edward Payson Cone, Louis H. Cornish, Albert J. Squier, Charles H. Wight, Robert W. Chandler, Clarkson P. Ryttenberg, Howard B. Cook, Edward P. Critcher, Ernest A. Cardozo, John W. Denny, George M. Denny, Dr. Paul C. Robinson, William H. Thomson, Otto U. von Schrader, John M. Barton, Robert R. Law, Clinton Rogers, Edgar A. Spencer, J. T. Sawyer, David A. Morrison, Norman M. Pierce, Peter A. Porter, Sr., Theodore Fitch, Dr. Earl H. King, Newell B. Woodworth; alternates, William B. Leeds, Walter S. Carter, Joseph W. Adams, Abner Keichum, Maj. Daniel H. Boughton, Joseph J. McKee, Royal Edward Fox, Robert T. McKeever, John E. Whittlesey, Dr. Homer Wakefield, Stewart W. Smith, Stephen T. Robinson, Edward H. Mason, John C. Montgomery, Lieut. James O. Green, Gustavus L. Prescott, Robert O. Baseom, Dr. E. V. Stoddard, Charles B. Knox, W. N. Eastbrook, Albert E. Layman, R. B. Lockwood, Truman G. Avery, Rev. Jacob L. Hartsock, George W. Mahee, J. F. Durston.

Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, patriotic service, February 21, 1904, at 8 p. m., at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 70th Street, New York:

- 1—Organ Prelude,
Sonata No. 1 Eugene Thayer
Anvil Chorus Verdi
- 2—Sentences.
- 3—Responses.
- 4—Chant Hymn Book, page 61.
- 5—Prayer Response.
- 6—Anthem, "God Bless Our Native Land."
- 7—Responsive Reading, Psalm 33:1-12.
- 8—Anthem, "Great God of Nations."
- 9—Lesson from the Holy Scriptures.
- 10—Anthem, "Blest of God, the God of Nations."
- 11—Hymn, "Battle Hymn of the Republic."
- 12—Address, "Lest We Forget," Rev. F. O. Hall, D.D., Chaplain,
S. A. R.
- 13—Anthem, "Columbia."
- 14—Soprano Solo and Chorus, "The Star Spangled Banner"
- 15—Hymn 133, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."
- 16—Prayer and Benediction.
- 17—Organ Postlude, "Star Spangled Banner," with variations.
J. K. Paine.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mercy Savory Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution of Groveland, Mass., although a small one in numbers (eleven being its number of members), has been a very active Chapter. Most of the years they have met every month, the first Thursday in the month, and after business usually read from some historical work, as *Life of Paul Revere*, or listen to papers on Revolutionary subjects. They contributed five dollars (\$5.00) toward the tablet to be placed in the Boston Public Library to the early patriotic musicians. The Chapter also has two honorary members, Miss Sarah E. Hunt of Salem, past State Regent of Massachusetts, and now first Vice-Regent of the National Society, and Mrs. Lucy Thorndike Stickney Pillsbury, of Georgetown, Mass., a real daughter. Her father, Paul Stickney, from whom she derives her eligibility to membership in the D. R., was a native of New Rowley, now Georgetown, Mass. He was baptized February 9, 1748. He was a private in Capt. Thomas Mighill's Co. of Minute Men from Rowley, and received wages for five days' service at the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. He was also under him at Sewall's Point, in Brookline, Sept. 26, 1775, as a corporal. Also as a corporal from Rowley, in Capt. Richard Peabody's Co. in 1776, to Ticonderoga; received pay for 230 miles travel. He died Sept. 26, 1820. Mrs. Pillsbury could also claim eligibility in the D. R. from her grandfather, William Stickney, who was appointed by the town of Rowley March 10, 1776, one of a Committee of Safety. Her great-great grandfather, John Stickney, was one of the grantees for services in King Philip's War, of Narragansett No. 1, now Buxton, Maine, showing a goodly line of patriotic ancestors.

Mrs. Pillsbury will be 60 years of age the coming August. She is a remarkably well preserved woman, being possessed of all her faculties, and in fair health. She owned a house and land in Georgetown, which was her home; last year she gave

it to the trustees of the Carlton fund for a home for aged people in Georgetown, she to still retain her home in it, thus leaving their fund of \$30,000 for its maintenance. Here she is passing the rest of her days, happy and still interested in the happenings of the day. At Christmas, the Chapter sent her a box of good and useful things for her to dispense to the others, making their home there (two ladies), and she was much pleased with their gift. She has within a few years had erected in Union Cemetery a monument to her father, Paul Stickney, the Revolutionary soldier. The State Chapter gave her her certificate of membership in the D. R. and also the D. R. pin, both of which she prizes very much. It was through the efforts of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John A. Boynton of Groveland, that this fact of her being a real daughter was established. We often see accounts in the papers, "the last real daughter has passed away;" here is one still bright and active, and we trust will still have some pleasant years yet.

The annual meeting of this Chapter will be the first Thursday in March, with Mrs. W. H. Savory of Groveland. Among this Chapter's members are four from West Newbury, an adjoining town.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

In your interesting December number, I find a record of individuals and States which should certainly prove instructive to some of our compatriots, and a few of the incidents at the last meeting of 1903 of the District of Columbia Society may have a transient interest also. The local constitution was slightly modified. The January meeting was announced at Ladies' day, the meeting of February 22d being the election of officers. The bunting flag of the order was directed to be floated at the place of meeting. The national colors were handsomely saluted as usual. Compatriot DuBois recounted the adoption by the National Society at New Haven of the instruction to all State Societies to sing the Star Spangled Banner at their formal meetings, and a musical committee was appointed to control its proper rendition. After the usual refection the habitual symposium took place with an accompaniment of mandolins. Placing our Decennial Register with some of the leading libraries was recommended. It happens that the three deceased presidents of the District Society, to whom General Breckinridge referred, had been general officers of our National Society, and bore an international reputation, and therefore a slight note from his remarks is enclosed, as some of the compatriots that formerly met these gentlemen may find it interesting.

SCOTT DUDLEY.

TO PERFECT FAMILY TREE.

- 1—JONES-GARDNER: Wanted names, with dates and places of birth and death of the children of Thomas Jones of Colchester, Conn., son of Jabez and Ann, born May 21, 1732, married —, 1753, Hannah, daughter Stephen and Frances (Congdon) Gardner of Montville, Conn., born Nov. 7, 1733. Also dates and places of the death of Thomas and Hannah, who are supposed to have moved to either Vermont or New Hampshire before 1768.
- 2—SILSBY: Wanted the ancestors and record of Samuel Silsby of Newcastle, Del., born about 1700, died after 1740; his wife was Elizabeth —, who had two or more children, viz.: Nathaniel, who married Judith Jaquett, and Elizabeth, who married — Janvier. The address of any descendant of this family will be of value.
- 3—FISHER: Roswell Silsby Fisher, born at Frankestown, N.H., Sept. 25, 1806, only child of Richard and Lydia (Silsby) Fisher. He went to New York City early in life. I would like date of marriage, full name of his wife, date and place of his death. Roswell had several half brothers and sisters.
- 4—SILSBY: Wanted name of the parents and dates and places of birth of Enos, James and Joseph Silsby or Silsbee, three (3) brothers, who resided in Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1800 to 1850. They all had families; these men are supposed to have been born in either Lycoming Co., Penn., or Orange Co., New York.
- 5—SILSBY: Wanted names of parents and date and place of the birth of John B. Silsby, who resided in different towns in Steuben Co., N. Y., dying in Gornig, N. Y., in the early fifties at the age of about 95. It is reported that he was born in New Jersey, but no town is given. John B. was a cousin to Enos, James and Joseph named above.
GEO. H. SILSBY, Concord, N. H.

MONTGOMERY.*

Deep on the desolate northern plain
Was piled the winter snow,
Th' ice-bound river ran amain
In sad and muffled flow,
And th' fading light of a dying day
Crept into the clouded west
While black night wended her somber way
To wrap the world in rest.

Beyond the cliffs that rise afar
Into the winter sky,
In pomp and panoply of war
The troops of Britain lie.
Where day by day and night by night
They're guarding the river shore
From the vantage ground of the famous fight
In the old French war before.

But off in th' gloom on the farther side
Half hid by the gusts of snow,
Within the sound of the muffled tide,
The guards of a watchful foe—
Ragged besiegers indeed, but bold,
Hungry but hopeful, they
Are pacing all night in the bitter cold
Awaiting the break of day

Men from the field of Lexington,
Men from the woods of Maine,
The raw recruit and th' veteran
Are camped on the northern plain.
All through autumn's mellow haze
Spangled with red and gold,
Into the winter's gloomy days
Dreary and bleak and cold.

Waited they through the waning year,
Only a night to wait;
Then shall the watchful Briton hear
The foe at the city gate.
'Tis passed—the desolate night is o'er;
What does the dull dawn show?
The wind sweeps on with a wilder roar
In storms of the blinding snow.

But what of the day? the die is cast
Be Fortune foul or fair,
In vain the "whoop" of the northern blast
Reechoes its warning there;
They form, they move, they charge. In vain—
The best and the worst is done;
Montgomery's dead on the northern plain
And the hope of an army's gone.

FLOYD D. RAZE.

*General Montgomery was killed at Quebec on the morning of December 31, 1775.

COLONIAL DAMES' NEW OFFICERS.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York will hold their annual meeting at Delmonico's at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, April 6. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock for the election of the officers and board of managers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Atterbury, who will no doubt be re-elected president, was Miss Catherine G. Van Rensselaer before her marriage, and is a member of the old Van Rensselaer family in New York. The de Peyster family will be represented by the first vice-president, Miss Emily de Peyster, whose ancestor, Johannes de Peyster, was elected mayor of New York in 1677, but refused to serve because he spoke such broken English, being a Dutchman.

Miss Anne Stevenson Van Cortlandt, who is nominated for second vice-president, is a daughter of the late Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, who was the first vice-president of the Society of Colonial Dames, and one of the organizers.

The members of the board of managers who are to serve until the annual meeting in 1907 are Mrs. William T. Innis, Mrs. William Loring Andrews, Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth, Mrs. Walter Lester Carr, and Mrs. William Gilman Thompson.

SPECIAL WORLD'S FAIR CORRESPONDENT.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,
NEW YORK CITY.

MARCH 18, 1904

MY DEAR LOUIS:—

I have just arrived here from St. Louis, where I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Caball, and also Gen. Sickles. They said that they were going to do everything that is possible to make the convention a huge success. Their plans, which are rather indefinite at the present time, include a large reception one of the evenings, and for one of the days they have secured the use of Festival Hall. This I might say is for the services June 15th, in celebration of Patriot's Day. They think the Fair, with its many attractions, will take up all of the time not occupied by the business meetings.

Regarding accommodations, as you know everything will be packed. While in St. Louis I stopped at the Planters, and inquired there as to making reservations. While a few might get in, it would be a case of take your chance. This was the same condition in all of the leading down town hotels. So I do not see as there is anything left but to "go up against" the Inside Inn.

The Inn is by no means finished, but with the army of workmen that work upon it, I am sure it will be completed long before our crowd want to go there. As you could judge, from their circulars, it is a tremendous institution, having 2,000 rooms, but as it is only two stories high, and will be well provided with fire extinguishers and stand pipes, I do not think it would be any more risky than the average summer hotel. The parlors, or rather one of the parlors, will be assigned us for the business meeting, so that if the sessions are held immediately after breakfast I am sure there would be a good attendance of delegates. I had quite a chat with Mr. Stattler; told him who the crowd were, and also filled him full of *The Spirit of '76* as the official organ of the Society and that a write-up in there would not only reach the delegates to the convention, but the 20,000 members scattered through the country. He thinks he has a pretty good proposition.

Should *THE SPIRIT* make any mention of the congress, Mr. Caball requested that they do not say anything more about the plans than that the use of Festival Hall had been given to the Society for the June 15th services.

One thing I would do, that is to have Secretary General Cone impress upon the various secretaries, and through them the delegates, the importance of securing their accommodations. I have just had a letter from Friend Bates, in which he says he is going to take Mrs. Bates and Stanley, and as the New York delegation was always the best and had the best that was going, he wanted to know what our plans were.

Somehow the fact of the election on Tuesday entirely slipped my mind, otherwise I would have sent in my proxy, but I trust everything was lovely, and that Friend Montanye was elected to the office of perpetual thanks and roses, and bricks.

I will be in Chicago for possibly two weeks more before starting eastward. If there is anything that I can do for you, don't fail to let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

ALBERT J. SQUIER

LOUIS H. CORNISH, ESQ.,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

MY DEAR MR. CORNISH:—

I understand that at the Pittsburg convention the Empire State delegation had some sort of a private car arrangement, picking up the delegations from Maryland and the District of Columbia on their way to the convention.

We have just elected what I think will be a very enthusiastic lot of delegates and alternates, and I believe that we will have a full delegation in St. Louis.

What I want is to get into correspondence with Mr. Squier and yourself, and see if we cannot arrange for the delegations from New York, Maryland and the District, to have a private car, and thus go all together.

If you and Mr. Squier will talk the matter over, look into it, and let me know the result, I will be very much obliged.

Yours in sincerity,

LEON L. L. FRENCH

MY DEAR MR. CORNISH:

I am pleased to inform you that the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, to whom the Flag bill was referred, have reported favorably on the Flag bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and introduced in the Senate by Senator Quarles, S. 1426. Yours very truly,

CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER

Member of Board of Directors of the
American Flag Protective Society

FETE AT FRAUNCE'S TAVERN.

[From New York Times, Feb. 23, 1904.]

Fraunce's Tavern presented something of its ancient aspect yesterday, for Continental uniforms were visible on every hand there when the Washington Continental Guard celebrated the day with a banquet in the Long Room. About fifty attended under the command of Capt. Walter B. Tufts. Chaplain B. O. Baldwin made the invocation and Walter Seth Logan acted as toastmaster.

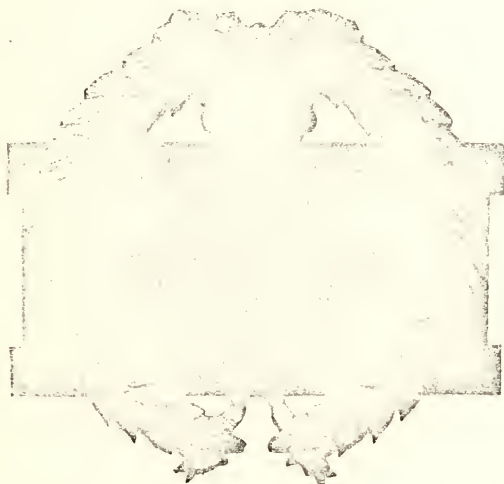
Dr. John L. Morehouse told of how his own father, Lieut. John Morehouse, had been one of the officers present at Washington's farewell in that very room. He delivered a tribute to the memory of Capt. John G. Norman of the Guard, who died a few weeks ago, and to whom a silent toast was drunk.

"Washington was the first conqueror," said Mr. Logan, "who ever won freedom for a nation, and then disclaimed any personal reward for himself. There is no doubt that our people of moderate fortune are intensely patriotic, but the problem is whether the men of wealth as represented by Wall Street are as ready to shed their dividends as the people are to shed their blood. The statue of the great commander stands on the Treasury steps looking straight down upon Fort Morgan. There have been many times recently when I am sure that if it had been a real instead of a metallic Washington, he would have left his pedestal and led an assault on that fort."

Mr. Logan said that he believed Japan would win, because her rich men stood ready to sacrifice every dollar for her cause.

Louis H. Cornish, secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution, stated as a historical fact that in 1740 lobsters ranged 6 feet long in New York Bay, and remained of that size until they were scared away by the cannonading of the British fleet. Oysters in those days were 14 inches long, he said.

Other speakers were Chaplain Charles E. Brugler of the Society of the Colonial Wars, Lieut. Alexander C. Chenoweth, and Charles J. Johnson, a pupil of Public School No. 20.



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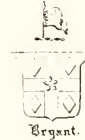
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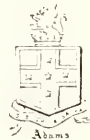
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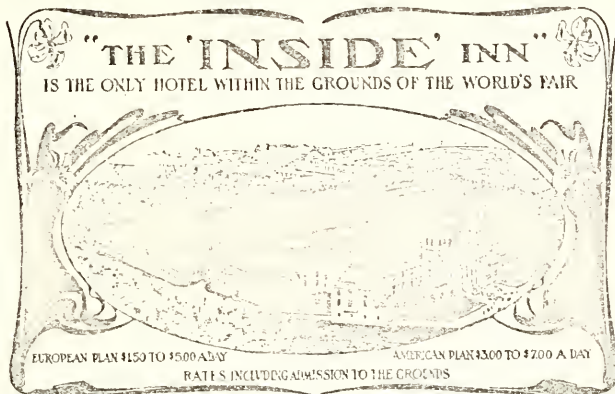
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APRIL, 1904.

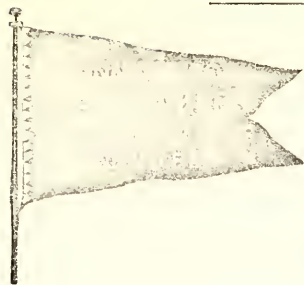
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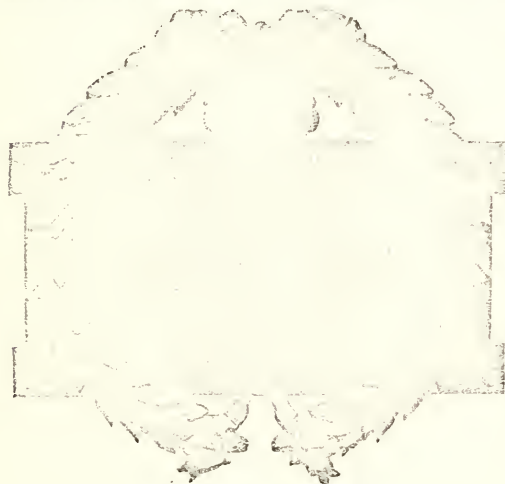
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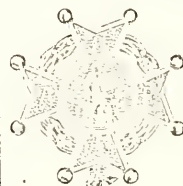
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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. X.

APRIL, 1904.

No. 8.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,
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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It expounds the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1894.

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TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME OR
MAY CONCERN:

Know ye, that we, Walter S. Logan, Louis H. Cornish, of the City of New York; John Whitehead of Morristown, in the County of Morris; Frederic M. Payne and E. Allen Smith, of the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey; and F. William Winters of the City of New York, in the State of New York, have associated ourselves together for purposes other than for pecuniary profit, and that we desire to form a corporation under and by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved April 21, 1898, and of the several amendments and supplements to the said act, and do hereby certify, that the name or title by which the said corporation is to be known in law is "THE NATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE AMERICANIZATION OF ALIENS;" that the purposes for which said corporation is formed are, for the propagation of American principles among foreigners who have located in the United States of America; the forming and conducting of one or more protectories for females and children who may come to our country from foreign lands, or who may be born in this country from foreign parents, and the adopting and putting in practical operation, such methods as may be thought best for educating foreigners and children born from foreign parents in this country, in the true principles and practice of American citizenship.

That the place where said corporation is to be located and its business conducted, shall be the City of Newark, and such other places as may be selected by the trustees of said corporation; that the number of trustees shall be three, and that the names of the trustees selected for the first year of the existence of the said corporation are John Whitehead, Frederic M. Payne, and E. Allen Smith, who all reside in the State of New Jersey.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands

and seals this fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

LOUIS H. CORNISH,
WALTER S. LOGAN,
J. WHITEHEAD,
F. WILLIAM WINTERS,
E. ALLEN SMITH,
FREDERIC M. PAYNE.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
As to Walter S. Logan:
THOS. P. McKENNA,
M. C. C. of N. J.

AN APPEAL.

There are many members of our various State Societies, perhaps a majority of them, who have never visited the scenes of the conflict of 1775-1783, and while many may earnestly desire to visit these historical places, circumstances will prevent them from doing so. Next to being able to see the spots that are the centres of our thoughts so many times each year, photographs and engravings make these surroundings familiar and to a great degree foster and maintain the interest in the places themselves.

The value of photographs and stereopticon slides in educating the people and in arousing an interest in the objects and work of our Society is inestimable. The Colorado Society is planning to give a series of illustrated lectures covering these subjects, and ask the co-operation of all the State Societies and local Chapters in obtaining good lantern slides representing places of historical interest.

We suggest that all members who attend the National Congress at St. Louis, bring such photographs and negatives as they may have or can obtain and arrange

an exhibit of such photographs. This would be of the greatest interest to all members.

If the owners of photographs have the negatives of the same, and are willing to let the Colorado Society use them to make slides, we will take the best of care and return them to the owners as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD C. STEPHENS, Sec'y.

204 Symes Block, Denver, Colo.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 23, 1904.

The Pennsylvania Society S. A. R. will present the name of James Denton Hancock to the National Congress at St. Louis, for the office of President-General of the National Society.

Mr. Hancock is so well known to many of the members who have attended the National Congresses that we feel it is unnecessary to enlarge upon his many virtues, but to the Society at large we can say that he is a lawyer of large experience, a gentleman of kindest instincts and a thoroughly honest man. His selection as President-General would do honor to the Society.

We earnestly ask your support.

R. W. GUTHRIE,

Chairman Committee.

434 Diamond Street.

MR. L. H. CORNISH, EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

My Dear Compatriot:—I ask a little space in your columns, to state my reasons for believing that certain proposed amendments to the constitution of the National Society should be adopted.

The fifty cents per capita is proposed on the assumption that the National Society wishes to carry out projects which may require expenditures over and above its current expenses. If it is found that the State Societies are not willing to delegate these functions to the National Society, there will be no necessity for an increased per capita, as all work involving expense will be relegated to the local Societies. In this event, the National Society must continue to be respectfully suggestive, socially cohesive and post-praudially patriotic.

Our project of educational endeavor was undertaken on the first assumption. If a sufficient fund can not be raised by the National Society to make known American principles to incoming foreigners, then this work should be undertaken by local Societies at the gateways of immigration, as by the Empire State Society and the Michigan Society. A like instruction is being undertaken in our foreign settlements by the Illinois and Pennsylvania Societies.

As to the necessity of an increased per capita, it will be seen from the reports of the Treasurer-General, that for a number of years past the current expenses of the National Society have absorbed its annual income. This amounts from all sources to a little over three thousand a year. The Treasurer-General usually reports to the Congress of the Society that he has about that amount on hand on the 30th of April, the date of its convening.

This statement leaves the pleasant impression that there is that amount to be drawn on for appropriations. This delusion is dissipated when it is discovered that our revenues are hypothecated.

The report of the Treasurer-General for 1903 shows his receipts for the fiscal year ending April 30th, to have been \$3,184.97, less \$236 held in trust. His disbursements for the year were \$3,376.52. A number of unpaid vouchers came over as an unpleasant surprise and the fixed charges like Banquo's ghost would not down. By the 14th of October the new administration found its financial resources reduced to \$185.56.

When the Educational Committee asked for \$800 for their work and the Congress appropriated that amount by a unanimous vote, there was no one to tell us about what the current expenses would be for the coming year, or that there were unpaid bills to be paid.

I am not complaining that we did not get the money we asked for. My purpose is to show that the National Society should receive a larger per capita or give up all idea of doing any useful work.

As to the amendments, the purpose of which is to change our administrative methods, I will only say that a study of our last year book will show the necessity. Somebody should be able to tell the delegates who come together from an area of three millions of square miles, what the current expenses of our Society will probably be; and somebody should be able to regulate them. This is now under the supervision of a general board of managers, made up of members from the above referred to, continental area. This would be very well for mutual administration and good fellowship, but for efficient work we should have an executive committee, invested with executive authority. We have had most excellent and estimable national officers from the beginning, but our methods have not been adapted for efficient work.

I am not one of those who think

"There should be no more cakes and ale"

"For why should we melancholy beg

Whose business is to die?"

But what I beg leave to suggest is this: that if we assume to be of the "real old stock," we should do something to prove it.

Compatriotically yours,

THOMAS McARTHUR ANDERSON.

NEW HAVEN, April 27, 1904.

MR. L. H. CORNISH, EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76,

New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I wish you would announce in the next issue of the SPIRIT OF '76 that under no circumstances would I allow my name to be presented to the National Congress at St. Louis as a candidate for re-election as President-General.

I do this that there shall be no misunderstanding in regard to my position, and that the field for my successor may be entirely clear.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN S. GREELEY,

President-General.

The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution will be called in Festival Hall, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., June 15, at 9.30 a. m. sharp, as the Hall is to be used for other purposes later in the day.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. He finds himself in a tavern on the old Plymouth Path, a league from Boston. Here he is introduced by Dr. Hopper, a local physician, to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop at the tavern on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson. Nehemiah comes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. He is followed by a witch.

IX.

The witch-woman possessed a quickness of foot that was remarkable for one of her age, and dogged my steps so persistently that I had been on the point of turning, more than once, to learn what she would have; but each time a vague, instinctive prompting hurried me from my eager pursuer, and finally I outwitted her by some artful manoeuvre.

I inquired the way to the Blue Anchor, and reached the hostelry after a half-mile walk. As I turned the last corner, from which the sign-board of the "Blue Anchor" might be discerned less than a dozen yards away, I recognized two men who were standing within the entrance—Oliver Everson and Nehemiah Gillum. From the angry mien of each it was quite apparent that some discrepancy of opinion had arisen.

Men were coming and going to and from the tavern, passing close to where the participants in this little dissonance stood. (Looking backward, I may say that the immediate vicinity was seldom entirely free of pedestrians, for the proximity of the Council Chamber round an adjacent corner made these two institutions inseparable—the tavern and the said Chamber. No weeds could be found growing in the well-trodden path that connected these establishments.)

So occupied were Nehemiah and Oliver with their difficulty that my approach had not been observed.

"I have told thee once before!" the little man was excitedly exclaiming.

"And I have told thee not to meddle with my affairs," retorted Oliver, hotly. "I go where I wish, to see whom I wish, and when I stop to ask thy consent 'twill be a very far-off day."

"He is too honest a man to bring a stigma upon his name," went on Nehemiah vehemently. "For thine own sake, I warn thee to have a care, or the consequences will fall roughly on thy head. Mary——"

"Damn thee!" cried Oliver, turning fiercely on him. "don't mention the jade's name!"

He stopped short at the sight of me, and I knew by his face that he regretted having been discovered in this scene with Nehemiah. Perhaps he felt that I had divined the real cause of their dispute. I certainly had an inkling of the truth.

Nehemiah saw me, too; but he appeared so engrossed over the theme over which they had been wrangling that his salutation was quite serious.

I entered the door, and Oliver, I think, turned to follow. But he was detained by the older man, for more words passed between them—and then?

I learned that Oliver, in his anger, had struck Ne-

hemiah roughly over the head with the heavy butt of his riding-whip; and it was alleged by an eye-witness he had been about to follow it up with a further assault, when a tall gaunt man with a hooked nose, dressed, among other things, in a seal brown suit and red stockings, and riding a tall, gaunt horse with a hooked nose, dashed up the street at this very moment, and, springing to the ground, seized Oliver in one hand, Nehemiah in the other, and so held them each at arm's length, quite as easily as though they had been a pair of light-weight bantam cocks.

I reached the scene at about this time, with several other men, and found Dr. Hopper in the same position, gazing alternately at each man in silent inquiry over the rims of his glasses. There was little Nehemiah, gray-haired, outraged, half ready to do murder, half ready to weep with mortification and the pain of his wound, for the blood was slowly trickling down his bronzed brow to his rosy nose in a slender rill. Oliver looked rather uncomfortable, but endeavored to appear also unconcerned. He had disengaged himself at once from the physician's grasp, and now stood, with folded arms, evidently ready to assume the responsibility of his act.

"How now!" exclaimed Dr. Hopper at last. "What's this unseemly brawl?"

"Nothing, nothing," said Oliver impatiently. "I'm sorry I struck him, but he brought it all on himself. Put a patch on his head, and I'll pay you."

"Brought it all on himself!" echoed Nehemiah, disdainfully. "Bah!" He turned to the Doctor and pointing a finger scornfully at Oliver said excitedly: "Why does he go so often to the Elk's Head? Let him tell thee why he rides thrice a week to Farney's. I can't stand quiet and see it done."

"Well, now!" said the Doctor, looking highly perplexed. "I see nothing wrong in his riding to Farney's. The Elk's Head is a most enjoyable place in my estimation. I ride there myself—occasionally." Just then the physician's eye picked me out from the small gathering present, and it was somewhat amusing to witness the expression of almost juvenile embarrassment which momentarily swept over his face. We both shook hands warmly.

"Well, Robert, dost see any great evil in riding to Farney's, eh?" he asked.

"Sometimes 'tis mighty inconvenient' for others," was my sententious reply, for I had not forgotten how Oliver had spoiled my talk with Margery the day before by riding to the tavern so inopportunist. Oliver saw the drift of my observation, and smiled sardonically. Before the Doctor could ask me to interpret my remark, the little man, unable to repress himself longer, broke in: "I can tell thee why he goes so often to Farney's——"

Oliver cut him off angrily. "Stop!" he cried. "If thou art so solicitous for the welfare and happiness of a certain person, let not thy blatant tongue scandalize that name in public."

The reasoning was cogent enough to stay Nehemiah, so that the eager curiosity of the crowd about us remained ungratified. But the little man seemed to accept Dr. Hopper as a natural arbiter and one who, being well-acquainted with all parties concerned in the difficulty, might be depended upon to appreciate the importance of holding the imparted information as sacredly confiden-

tial. Therefore, metaphorically speaking, he put a ilec in the Doctor's ear.

What I did not know of the affair then oozed out eventually. Oliver, it happened, had been devoting no inconsiderable part of his leisure time to Thomas Farney's comely wife, Mary. She was not unresponsive to his pleasing attentions, and her uncle Nehemiah, who had been sharp enough to discover this little irregularity in Farney's domestic life, determined to block, if possible, any further incursions into the respectability of the Gillum family.

"Shocking! Shocking!" exclaimed the doctor, as he listened to Nehemiah's words with an expression of undisguised horror. "Really, 'tis worse than I thought," he observed, shaking his head sadly. "Farney will have to lock her up, I fear. She's much too pretty and capricious for him. Take my advice, young man, and let her alone," he admonished Oliver.

"And I advise you to patch up his head," answered Oliver. "I'm sorry I struck him, but 'twill not stop the bleeding."

"'Twas done in a moment of passion, I doubt not," said the physician. "But the next time you strike an old man use a softer weapon. Had it been any other pate than Nehemiah's 'twould surely have been cracked in twain. Come, Nehemiah, we'll go into the Anchor and I put a frog's stomach on thy sore."

X.

The lower hall of the tavern was well-filled by diners when we entered, it being now past midday; and after the Doctor had taken Nehemiah aside and attended to his occipital blemish, and I myself had cleaned the Puritan dust from my person, we three together sat down to a table. The physician had a stray hour or so at his disposal (for Goodman Tuttle's wife was still heroically patient), and Nehemiah, though not without a deal of coaxing, finally consented to stay and dine with us.

We occupied a table at the rear of the room near a monstrous fire-place, now as empty of fuel as we were of dinner. A high-backed settee of carved oak stood at either side of the hearth, and over the mantle were several colossal candlesticks of brass, each fully a yard in height. "Quite a popular corner on a cold winter's night," said the Doctor, when the bright merry flames leaped in a swirling roar up the chimney's throat, making all ruddy before its cheerful glow, and casting a genial sparkle into many a bowl of flip or sack posset.

The Blue Anchor, I likewise learned, was a favorite rendezvous for members of the government, not only on account of its convenient propinquity to the Council Chamber, and for the superior accommodations which might be enjoyed here, but also owing in a large measure to the great popularity of its proprietor, George Monk, a man both well-known and highly esteemed throughout all of New England.

This successful publican might now be seen in the dining-room, and apparently—for his convivial society seemed to be good-naturedly demanded right and left—endeavored to divide his attention impartially and equally, with a good deal of ease and tact and good taste, among his more or less distinguished patrons. And these guests plainly enjoyed Mr. Monk's generous bill-of-fare, his cool well-beaded beer (very popular on this hot August day), and their own chatty conversation, much as though the Blue Anchor was an exceedingly comfortable ordinary to stop at, not to be despised even on a fairly sweltering summer noon.

We ate some "Frigusce of Fowls," some "hog's cheek and sonett,"—a dish for which Dr. Hopper possessed an almost insatiable fondness—some "roast beef," and on top of these a substantial portion apiece of apple-slump, or paw-dawdy,—a dish of sliced apples, variously seasoned, and baked, with crust, in a deep dish. We did not, however, eat the deep dish. We also caused so low and mysterious an ebb in one of Mr. Monk's beer barrels that the astonished drawer regarded its rapid depletion with ineffectual dismay.

But everybody drank in those days, as I had the opportunity to observe on many subsequent occasions. Moderate drinking was universally laudable in the eyes of the most rigid Sabbatarians. Drinking at weddings, funerals, and even at church-raising and other ecclesiastical councils was freely sanctioned. Funerals were very popular and largely attended. I say this in order that these early and frequent allusions to the inevitable tavern may not seem libelous upon our staid Puritans.

But all those who passed beneath the creaking sign of "The Blew Anchor" came not for the cheering glass alone (though they took good care, most of them, not to go away unrefreshed). They came to a tavern for news; here beat the pulse of the times; here circulated the fresh information of a day that had not yet learned to record the trivial and important happenings of the world's work in type. They came to gossip, to transact business, to exchange money. Monk himself was a banker, a promoter, a news-monger, a pawn-broker.

It was rather convenient, sometimes, to have a pawn-broker who sold beer and wine.

But of course there were restrictions. The law required that no keeper of an ordinary might furnish more than a statutory amount of wine or other salubrious beverage to one person under penalty of a fine. Several such fines are recorded. On the other hand, any publican refusing to serve as much as this same statutory allowance to any one person who demanded it, should also be liable to a fine.

In respect to this latter provision there exists no coeval law that has been so promptly and conscientiously observed to the letter.

But to return to the dinner.

Perhaps it was the apple-slump, perhaps the hog's cheek, no doubt the pot pourri that combined all of these wierd sounding courses—at any rate, a strange, indescribable feeling of some impending disaster seized me soon after we had finished our dinner, and a morbid wave of melancholy swept over my soul. Dr. Hopper, too, seemed taciturn and depressed, and looked no more benevolent than a hop-toad. The little man, on the contrary, grew surprisingly loquacious, but most of what he said was so impressively interesting that both the doctor and I dozed off to sleep at an early stage of his soliloquy. He awoke us once to repeat the story of a weather-cock. It ran something like this:

"Rachel, my wife, told me last Monday that she wanted a weather-vane. 'And why dost need a weather-vane?' I asked her. 'To see whether the wind blows good or ill, you gander!' says she; 'and whether you're going to blow home sober or not; and whether to put out my wash or no.'" Here the doctor deliberately went to sleep again. "So I fetched a weather-cock and a ladder and fastened the cock a-top of the house late one night, so's Rachel would be surprised and pleased in the morning. Afterward I carried the ladder back to Barney Gove's house, then came home and went to bed. Next morning, bright and early, Rachel pulled the bed-quilt

off me and hung it out of the window, so's I couldn't go to sleep again on account of the flies. 'Thou fool!' says she pleasantly, her eyes flashing fire. 'Why didst put the weather-cock on Goodman Bray's house?' 'What!' says I, jumping out of bed. She pulled me over to the window and pointed across Pudding Lane. 'There,' says she, 'see it?'

I saw it, and mightily surprised was I. 'Twas strange how I made the mistake, for I'll swear I hadn't been much befogged the night before. But *that* I would not confess, so I gave Rachel to understand that I had done it a-purpose.

"Well," says I, "'Tis a good job, i' 'sooth.' 'What mean ye by putting the cock on Goodman Bray's roof?' she demanded, highly vexed. 'Why did ye not put it on *our* roof? Hast been drinking again?' 'Why did I not put it on *our* roof?' says I with a laugh. 'And much good that would do us. I put it on Goodman Bray's house so's we could see it without going out of doors. If I had put it on *our* house, Goodman Bray and every one but us would have had the benefit of the weather-vane—that's why!' And Rachel wouldn't see the advantage of it even then."

Nehemiah had begun another absorbing story about a door-knocker, when Oliver Everson and another man entered the hall and sat down at a table not far removed from our screen. Probably Oliver would have selected a more distant position had there been any choice; but the room was still crowded and this table chanced to be the only available one.

At the appearance of his late antagonist Nehemiah stopped short in his talk and lapsed into a stubborn reticence, glaring at Oliver's back with feverish animosity for several moments. Oliver had purposely taken a chair with his back toward us. Suddenly the little man rose to his feet, saying impulsively:

"I cannot stay here—near him! Tell the Doctor when he wakes that I thank him for his kindness. Good-day to you." And he left us, with the black scowl still on his face.

It would not have required no unusual keenness of discrimination to guess the calling of Oliver's companion as nautical, even had he failed to identify himself with the sea by the trend of his own rather loud talk. He totally eclipsed, in personal adornment, any one I had seen that day. His dress was lavishly embellished by gold lace furished to its brightest glint, like the rings upon his fingers and the close-fitting rings in his ears. His sun-darkened features were handsomely chiseled and clean-shaven, and his fine black eyes sparkled as if the sun-lit plashing waves continually reflected their dancing images there—in fact, the very flavor of dashing spray seemed to linger about his person. One might also fancy that he had made a lucky dicker with the seaking and secured a very beautiful set of pearls from Southern waters, for he laughed a good deal, displaying these treasures as often.

Dr. Hopper revived in time to listen—for it was all quite forced upon our hearing—to the flashing conversation of Oliver's rather bizarre friend, who either drank so much wine that it actively stimulated his speech, or else talked so much that his sociability made him correspondingly thirsty.

"We sail at high-noon to-morrow if the wind be favorable," said he, "and I've as stout and brave a crew as ever went aboard the Griffin. A man needs a strong crew now-a-days, and by —! I have them. They're

all gristle and hair and hell, and not one of them weighs under thirteen stone."

"Very charming company," observed Oliver, tasting his wine.

"What would ye have me take—a crew of women?" demanded the other. "Am I a Turk, eh? But have you well considered my proposal? 'Tis open till we sail. Come with me and you'll never regret it. Think it over well, my lad. 'Twould do ye a world of good. I've sworn twenty times 'twas cut out for a sailor you were."

"I fear that I should get horribly sea-sick," answered Oliver.

"Come with me and I'll show you waters clear as crystal. I'll show you beautiful nymphs with bright eyes, and cheeks coffee-colored and pink. And list!"—the sailor's voice lowered a few tones—"I'll show you a sunken ship laden with treasure, filled with gold and riches that would drive a King mad with joy!"

"I fear, Captain Sylvester, that you have gone too deeply into your Canaries again," replied Oliver, not in the least overcome by this promised El Dorado. "Personally, I prefer white nymphs to coffee-colored ones. As to the sunken treasure, 'tis a delightful inducement indeed, but I'm afraid that your charming crew would make short work of both you and me if we ever found it."

The captain laughed heartily, and a dashing wave of mirth it was. Afterward there came into his black eyes a savage flame of the devil's own instigation. An unique string of oaths which preceded his answer was ably illustrated by this evil look. Sea-faring men, strange to say, enjoyed almost unlimited freedom when they set foot on these Puritan shores, so that his profanity, while it educed some manifestation of disapproval from those who heard, met with no actual remonstrance. I rather fancied that the captain had purposely remained silent for a moment after giving voice to his somewhat strong sentiment, as if mutely challenging the whole of New England.

"——— he cried. "Dost not know, man, that every —— dog that ever sails under me is in abject terror throughout the whole voyage? I'd cut out the heart of a man who raised his hand against me!"

Dr. Hopper's benignant countenance had expanded to a full-sized grin. He was obviously engaged in a psychological study of this vociferous son of Neptune, and his reflections offered him no end of amusement.

"Conceited cockatrice!" I heard him softly murmur.

The captain proceeded to recount an episode in his sea-faring career in which he had quelled an incipient mutiny single-handed, and forced the less dangerous lights to hang the ringleaders, their own comrades.

"If you won't go, 'tis useless to urge, I suppose," he said at last, resignedly, after Oliver had refused a dozen times to join his ship. "But you will come to the Griffin to-morrow and drink a farewell glass?"

"I'd never trust you," laughed Oliver, "for I fear, Captain, dear, that you might weigh anchor ere I could get ashore again."

"'Twould be a sharp trick, in sooth. But I promise ye shall come back to the sudden shore ye love so well. I want ye not so badly as all that. But there is one"—the captain's eye kindled with a new light—"whom I'd give half the rest of my natural life to keep aboard."

"Ah!" said Oliver, showing a modicum of interest at last.

(To be Continued.)



"TEMPLE HILL."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Boston saw the first bloodshed of the American Revolution, Yorktown witnessed the closing battle of the war, and the final surrender of the British. But "Temple Hill," scarce a couple of miles from the southwestern boundary of the city of Newburgh, N. Y., saw an event far more wonderful and impressive than any in that great struggle. When Washington refused to proclaim a monarchy and become King, he rejected it in such a manner which has set him apart from all other successful leaders in civil strife since the days of the Roman Republic.

Scarcely had the winter of 1782 passed when many of the officers and men of the army grew dissatisfied with the inherent weakness of the government as a normal condition of the republican form and craved for a stronger one. This became so manifest that Colonel Nicola, an old officer held in high esteem, was selected to present a paper embodying their views to Washington, which he did in May, 1782.

After being admitted into the General's presence one morning at his headquarters he presented him with the paper. It declared in short that "the republican form of government was the least stable of all forms of government and that the English government was the strongest and safest, and on the whole the best that could be established;" and the paper continued saying, "such being the fact, it is plain that the same abilities which have led us through difficulties apparently unsurmountable by human power to victory and glory; those qualities that have merited and obtained the universal esteem and veneration of the army would be most likely to conduct and direct us in the smoother path of peace;" and the paper concluded by saying that "owing to the prejudices of

the people, it might not at first be prudent to assume the title of royalty, but if all other things were adjusted, we believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of King."

After Washington had read the last words of the paper, a look of inexpressible sadness stole over his countenance. He sat down and wrote a reply of stern rebuke in the form of a letter to Nicola. He said "It is with a mixture of surprise and astonishment I have read the sentiments you have submitted for my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrences in the course of the war have given me more painful sensation than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, which I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischief that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. Let me conjure you, then, as you have regard for your country, for yourself, or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind."

This state of things continued along for some time, which Washington viewed with a heavy heart and a troubled soul, until one day the General received a paper, which had been freely circulated through the army, calling on the officers to assemble the next day at the "Temple," to decide on the measures the army should take in the pending condition of affairs.

This paper bore no signature, but it was the purpose of the writer to arouse the indignation of Washington and kindle into conflagration the smouldering fires of the army. It began by saying that Congress had taken no notice of their appeals, and had shown itself indifferent to their rights and they thought that it was folly and needless to trust longer to its sense of justice, and continued by saying that "If this be your treatment while the swords you wear are necessary to the protection of your country, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink and your strength dissipate by division, when those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides and no remaining mark of your military distinction left you, but your infirmities and scars? Can you consent to retire from the field and grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the wide mire of dependency and over the remnant of that life to charity which has hitherto been spent in honor? If you can, go and carry with you the jest of the Tories, the scorn of Whigs, and, what is worse, the pity of the world. Go—starve and be forgotten."

Then he turns upon the great Washington himself and exclaims: "Suspect the man who would advise to more moderation and longer forbearance."

"If you revolt at this," he said, "and would oppose tyranny under whatever garb it may assume, awake, attend to your situation, and redeem yourselves. If the present moment be lost, every future effort will be in vain, and your threats will be empty as your entreaties are now."

He then closes this stirring appeal with this proposition: "Tell Congress that with them rests the responsibility of the future; that if peace returns, nothing but death shall separate you from your arms; if the war continues, you will retire to some unsettled country to smile in turn, and mock when their fear cometh."

These fiery and passionate words fell on the excited feelings of the army and upon Washington, while he gazed with a beating heart and like one terrified into its utmost depths. As he looked upon the prospects, his heart burned within him, as he thought of the ruin it might bring his country.

He at once summoned his most trusted officers to consult on the proper course of action. It was finally decided that Washington should attend the meeting which he was to call, having postponed the other one, and make an address, the day being set on March 15th.

It was a cold bleak day when Washington and his staff turned away from the headquarters at Newburgh, and began to climb the hill which led to the "Temple," a frame building that stood on a high elevation of land, having a commanding view of the Hudson and the surrounding country. It was a structure which was built as a place of worship for the army. As he approached it, with troubled look, he gazed upon the field already filled with horses tied to trees, while officers and men were passing up and down waiting for their commander-in-chief. All along the road below the hill could be seen the encampment, and to commemorate it to this day that old road is called Camp Street.

As he dismounted every eye was upon him, and then slowly passing through the door of the building up to one end of the room he mounted a raised platform.

"Gentlemen," he said, "by an anonymous summons, an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with the rules of propriety, how unmilitary, and how subversive of all order and discipline, let the good sense of the army decide."

Pausing for a moment, he took from his pocket his spectacles, and as he was putting them on he remarked in a tone subdued by emotion: "These eyes, my friends, have grown dim and these locks white in the service, yet I never doubted the justice of my country."

These simple words had a great effect on the assembly. He concluded this immortal address with these words:

"Let me conjure you in the name of the common country, as you value your own sacred honor, as you respect the rights of humanity and the national character of America, to express the utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes under any specious pretence to overturn the liberties of our country, who wickedly attempts to open the flood gates of civil discord and drench our rising empire in blood. By thus determining and thus acting you will pursue the plain and direct road to the attainment of your wishes—you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret artifice, and you will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the most complicated sufferings, and you will by the dignity of your conduct afford occasion for posterity to say when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind. Had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human virtue is capable of attaining."

Then he descended the platform and walked out of the building, leaving the officers and men to decide the matter as it lay before them.

Washington then rode back to his headquarters and received with a happy heart and pleasant frame of mind the congratulations of his officers.

Now the old "Temple" is no more, but in its place

has been erected a monument, which marks the sacred spot.

It was built in 1891, being made of field stone found on the farm where it was located. No spot on earth represents a more important event, or one more worthy to live in everlasting remembrance in the hearts of the people of this country.

A. ELWOOD CORNING,
Newburgh, N. Y.

WHY BUSINESS MEN SHOULD PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

This circular is issued by direction of the Conference on International Arbitration, held annually at Mohonk Lake, N. Y. It has been prepared by the undersigned special committee.

In view of the supreme importance of International Arbitration from the business man's standpoint it is hoped that the business organizations of the United States will aid the committee by distributing copies of the circular to all their members. George Foster Peabody, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Charles Richardson, Special Committee.

Officers of the Conference, 1903: President, Hon. John W. Foster, Washington, D. C.; secretaries, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; treasurer, Alexander C. Wood, Camden, N. J.; business committee, John Crosby Brown, New York City, chairman; Hon. Alden Chester, Albany, N. Y.; Hon. John I. Gilbert, Mahone, N. Y.; Mahlon N. Kline, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. H. B. F. MacFarland, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Boston, Mass.; Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, New York City; Rev. Dr. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Providence, R. I.; Hon. Frederick W. Hols, Yonkers, N. Y.; Hon. M. P. Knowlton, Springfield, Mass.; Virginius Newton, Richmond, Va.; Hon. William L. Penfield, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, Boston, Mass.; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa. Finance committee, John B. Garrett, Rosemont, Pa., chairman; Edwin Gunn, Boston, Mass.; Hon. W. Martin Jones, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Talcott, New York City; Warner Van Norden, New York City. Press committee, L. A. Maynard, New York City, chairman; H. L. Bridgman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. W. Horwill, New York City; Charles E. Kelsey, Boston, Mass.; A. Maurice Low, Washington, D. C.; Bliss Perry, Boston, Mass.; Edward J. Wheeler, New York City. Auditing committee, John B. Garrett, Rosemont, Pa.; Hon. William J. Coombs, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHY BUSINESS MEN SHOULD PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

First.—Because the industrial, financial and commercial interests of all nations, and of all sellers, buyers and producers, are now so closely interwoven and the prosperity of each is so dependent on the prosperity and on the producing or purchasing power of others, that the loss or injury of one must necessarily become to some extent the loss or injury of all.

Second.—Because peace and good will between the nations are essential for the prosperity of all, and war is as certain to result in disturbance and disaster for business interests as it is in suffering and death for the soldiers who face the horrors of the battlefield. Even the fear of war is sometimes sufficient to check the wheels of industry and commerce, to turn confidence into panic, and to increase greatly the risks and losses as well as the taxes and expenses of business men.

Third.—Because there are times when International Arbitration is the only means by which war can be avoided without submission to injustice or dishonor.

Fourth.—Because International Arbitration is a proved success and not a mere theory or experiment. As one of the many evidences of this it may be stated that in the last century nearly two hundred cases submitted by thirty-seven nations were settled by arbitration or joint high commissions, and sixty-three of these cases were submitted during the last decade. Since 1808 twenty-six nations, representing more than five-sixths of the territory and population of the globe, have united in establishing at The Hague a permanent court for the pacific settlement of all international disputes that may be submitted to it.

Fifth.—Because experience has shown that arbitration is not only a practically infallible means for preventing a war, but that it is also so effective in removing the desire for war and promoting friendship, that there is no need for any form of coercion to enforce the decision. This is the natural result of a full presentation of both sides of the case, the carefully considered opinion of disinterested arbitrators, the modifying effect

of time on human passions, and the knowledge that there can be no suspicion of weakness or timidity in accepting an adverse decision.

Sixth.—Because business men can do more than any others to convince the people that war should be classed with the duel and the old "trial by battle" as something too absurd, too wicked and too horrible to be tolerated; and that arbitration should be regarded by all men and all governments as a matter of course in every dispute that cannot be settled by friendly negotiations.

Seventh.—Because if it should ever be possible to lighten the burdens of industry and commerce by checking the increase or securing a reduction in the great armies and navies of the world, it will only be when there shall have been such a general development of public opinion in favor of International Arbitration as a substitute for war, that it will have become the settled policy of all the leading nations.

HOW BUSINESS MEN CAN PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION..

First.—By making use of favorable opportunities to discuss its advantages with others, and especially with editors, officials and men of influence in public affairs.

Second.—By having copies of this circular sent to all the members of their business associations with, if practicable, an official note or endorsement recommending its careful consideration.

Third.—By having in each business association a standing committee authorized to endorse and advocate International Arbitration on all suitable occasions, and to urge a reference to The Hague court, of every dispute that cannot be settled by diplomatic methods.

Fourth.—By providing that the addresses of such committees shall be sent to the Secretary of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, Mohonk Lake, N. Y., so that he can from time to time submit for their consideration such cases as may seem to call for special action.

This article has been recommended for the careful consideration of their members by the executive committees or officials of the following organizations:

Merchants' Association, New York City; Trades League, Philadelphia, Pa.; Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.; Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; Business Men's League, St. Louis, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.; Merchants' Association, Boston, Mass.; Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.; Board of Trade, Baltimore, Md.; Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.; Merchants' Association, San Francisco, Cal.; Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.; Board of Trade, Ltd., New Orleans, La.; Progressive Union, New Orleans, La.; Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.; Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.; Commercial Club, Indianapolis, Ind.; Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Col.; Board of Trade, Omaha, Neb.; Commercial Club, Omaha, Neb.; Board of Trade, Scranton, Pa.; Chamber of Commerce, Albany, N. Y.; Board of Trade, Wilmington, Del.; Board of Trade, Little Rock, Ark.; Board of Trade, Jacksonville, Fla.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, met at the home of its ex-Regent, Mrs. Robert Mook, 2115 Fifth Avenue, on Monday, March 14th, in the afternoon. The Chapter is doing good work, patriotically, having recently sent a large American flag to the boys' school at Priory Farm, Verbank, N. Y., where it was presented on Washington's Birthday. Members are being taken into the Chapter at every meeting, and the Chapter limit will soon be reached.

After the business of the Chapter had been concluded, a program of American composers and their work was given by Miss Jessie Stanley Mook, soprano; Miss Hazel Carpenter, piano; Mrs. H. D. Williams, and Miss Florence McMillan, accompanists. The numbers given were:

- 1—Piano.....Pizzacati, arr. by Joseffy
Miss Carpenter.
- 2—Paper—Mrs. H. D. Williams,
Ethelbert Nevin.
- 3—Songs,
(a) Little Boy Blue.....Nevin
(b) Mighty lak a Rose.....Nevin
(c) Woodpecker.....Nevin
(d) One Spring Morning.....Nevin
Miss Mook.
- 4—Paper—Mrs. Williams,
Edward MacDowell.
- 5—Piano,
(a) Witches' Dance.....MacDowell
(b) A Poem.....MacDowell
Miss Carpenter.

6—Paper—Mrs. Williams,
C. B. Hawley.

7—Songs,
(a) I Wait for Thee.....Hawley
(b) When Love Is Gone.....Hawley
(c) Mollie's Eyes.....Hawley
Miss Mook.

8—Piano—Venetian Love Song.....Nevin
Miss Carpenter.

The next program will be devoted to historic papers.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

We welcome to the brotherhood of military orders the new Commandery of the District of Columbia Society of American Wars, which will elect its new officers April 30th, after its first year of existence. And it is a pleasure to us to recognize the names of so many of our compatriots among its charter members, the Commander being an ex-President-General of the Society of the American Revolution, Major-General J. C. Breckinridge, retired.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS, COMMANDERY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Office of the Recorder, Room 376 Navy Department.

Officers of the Commandery—Commander, Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Ret.; vice-commander, Colonel G. C. Reid, U. S. M. C.; recorder, Lieutenant Commander J. L. Jayne, U. S. N.; treasurer, Thomas Hyde, room 376, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., registrar, Colonel S. C. Mills, U. S. A.; genealogist, Civil Engineer B. C. Prindle, U. S. N., Ret.; historian, H. G. Crocker; chancellor, Colonel T. T. Knox, U. S. A., Ret.; chaplain, Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington; surgeon, Dr. Chas. Richardson; membership committee, Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Miller, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., chairman; Mr. Hyde, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Wilmer, Captain Pillsbury, U. S. A., Lieutenant Commander J. B. Bernadou, U. S. A., Mr. Hardie, secretary.

List of members—Colonel George I. Andrews, U. S. A., ex-Commander of D. C. Loyal Legion; Colonel John Jacob Astor, Commander Charles J. Badger, U. S. N.; Pay Inspector Richard T. M. Ball, U. S. N.; Captain William J. Burnette, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander John B. Bernadou, U. S. N.; Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.; General John B. Castleman, Kentucky; Henry Graham Crocker, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; General William P. Draper, recent Ambassador to Italy; Brigadier General Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. A.; Joseph C. Hardie, Thomas Hyde, Lieutenant Commander Joseph L. Jayne, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas T. Knox, U. S. A.; Medical Director Robert A. Marmion, U. S. N.; Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M. Miller, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Commander Frederick A. Miller, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Colonel Stephen C. Mills, U. S. A.; Commander John H. Moore, U. S. N.; Captain John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N.; Admiral Franklin C. Prindle, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Charles W. Rac, U. S. N.; Colonel George C. Reid, U. S. M. C.; Dr. Charles Richardson, Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie, U. S. N.; Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Pay Inspector George W. Simpson, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Joseph Strauss, U. S. N.; Dr. W. H. Wilmer, Colonel George A. Woodward, U. S. A., ex-Commander of District of Columbia Loyal Legion.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Montana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held on the evening of Washington's Birthday, was one of the largest in our history, and of unusual interest. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Charles T. Perry; vice-president, J. J. Buckley; secretary, Orin T. Walker; treasurer, George H. Platt; registrar, Ogden A. Southmayd; and two new members received.

Our annual meetings are eagerly anticipated by our members, and it is intended to hold another meeting, probably June 17—Bunker Hill Day.

We have in sight four or five more applications for membership. Several of our members have removed to other States, and one demitted to the Washington State Society the past year. The prospect is good for a steady increase in our membership (which now numbers thirty-seven) from this time forward.

The Legislature of this State appropriates bi-annually, a sum of money to be used by the State Board of Education as a fund, to offer prizes for the best essays on such subjects as it may promulgate from time to time, to be competed for, by pupils of High Schools throughout the State; following this example,

this Society, during the past year, offered a competitive prize of \$50.00 to the pupils of the Helena High School for the best essay on "Patriotism," and at its last annual meeting voted to purchase a gold medal annually, to be competed for by pupils of High Schools through the State of Montana, on topics of a patriotic nature as shall be given out by the committee having the matter in charge. The prize for the year 1903 was awarded to Miss Gardner of Helena in competition with some nine essays which were sent in from the Helena High School.

The committee in charge decided to extend the competition to all High Schools throughout the State, and the competition will be more general and greater interest created.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Daughters of the American Revolution held their thirteenth Continental Congress in Washington, beginning April 18. The meeting was postponed from February 22 because of inclement weather, which has made the Congress meetings of the D. A. R. as disagreeable as Inauguration Day. This year's Congress was interesting because the corner stone of the new Memorial Continental Hall was laid. The anniversary of the battle of Lexington was selected for this event. More than three thousand members of the Society were present. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the President-General, made the principal address. There were speeches also by the three living former Presidents-General—Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. John W. Foster, and Mrs. Daniel Manning. There were five-minute addresses by two founders, Mrs. Walworth of New York City, and Miss Mary Desha of Kentucky, and by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the first Historian of the organization. Several State Regents, including Mrs. Crosman of New York, Miss Susan Carpenter Fraser of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Kinney of Connecticut, also spoke. One hundred and fifty children from the junior society of the American Revolution saluted the Flag. A regiment of Minute Men were in attendance, and a large representation from the Sons of the American Revolution. The Marine Band played patriotic selections, and President Roosevelt with his Cabinet, General Chafee, with the officers of his staff, and a large delegation from the Senate and House were present. The trowel which Mrs. Fairbanks used in placing the foundation stone in position was the historic relic used by George Washington in laying the corner stone of the White House.

Memorial Continental Hall will be one of the handsomest public buildings in the Capital. Its total cost is estimated at \$300,000, and its style of architecture is the colonial classic. The D. A. R. Congress was the largest in the history of the organization. The total membership now is 47,302. There are 672 Chapters, each of which is entitled to send its own Regent, and one or two delegates.

The following officers were elected at a recent meeting of Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Mrs. Samuel Kramer, regent, New York City; Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, first vice-regent, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Jacob Hess, second vice-regent, Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. Howard O. Robbins, treasurer, New York City; Miss J. Elizabeth Hotchkiss, recording secretary, New York City; Mrs. H. B. Kirk, corresponding secretary, New York City; Mrs. Oviedo M. Bostwick, historian, New York City; Mrs. Frederick R. Fernald, register, Buffalo; Dr. Charles Chapin, chaplain, New York City.

The annual election of the officers of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held recently at the Hotel Nevada, resulted as follows: Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, re-elected regent; Mrs. J. A. Allen, first vice-regent; Mrs. W. R. Stewart, second vice-regent; Mrs. L. C. Brackett, treasurer; Mrs. S. B. Hard, recording secretary; Miss Grace E. Taft, corresponding secretary; Miss Helen M. Fisher, registrar, and Miss Grace Osborne, historian.

The following women were chosen to represent the Chapter at the thirteenth Continental Congress recently held in Washington: Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Miss Grace Osborne, and Mrs. J. A. Allen. On Thursday next, at the home of Mrs. Hasbrouck, No. 237 Central Park West, a musicale and reception is to be given for the benefit of the Continental Hall Fund.

An invitation was sent to the officers and members of the Sunshine Society from the Fort Greene Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to attend a "Colonial Sale of Divers Goodies," at the St. George Hotel, on the 23d of March. The invitations were unique and made in the old English style.

BOTH JUMEL MANSION BILLS KILLED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Began within two weeks after the Legislature of 1904 convened, the silly war between the Senate and Assembly over the two Jumel Mansion bills has in no wise abated and the lower House carried its acrimony so far that the measures are both effectually killed.

When the fight was at its hottest the Assembly Cities Committee reported the Newcomb bill, conferring the custody of the famous mansion upon the Daughters of the Revolution, and at the same time the Senate Committee "progressed" the Grady bill, giving the control to the Colonial Dames.

The Assembly would not consent to the Senate measure, and no more could the Senate be induced to look with favor upon the Daughters' bill.

Incidentally, in efforts to coerce each other, the rival committees began to hold up bills of much more importance, and it was only a day or two ago that the Senate Committee decided to report an amended measure conferring the custody upon either the Colonial Dames or the Daughters of the Revolution, in the discretion of the Park Commissioners.

In the Assembly Mr. Newcomb moved not to concur, and the motion was carried, virtually killing both bills and leaving the custody of the mansion with the Park Commissioners.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In response to an invitation from the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will hold its annual meeting in Boston, May 1 to 7.

The official headquarters of the general and entertaining society will be in Hotel Brunswick, but the buff and blue rooms of the latter Society located in the Colonial building, Boylston Street, will remain open and tea will be served each afternoon.

The Sunday afternoon service at Christ Church will be the most impressive feature of the convention. The program will be given in full at a later date.

As formerly stated, the business sessions will be held at Copley Hall on Monday and Tuesday. There will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions on Monday, and morning and afternoon sessions on Tuesday. On Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will unveil its tablet placed in the music room of the Boston Public Library in memory of the early writers of patriotic verse and song. Wednesday morning will be devoted to local historical pilgrimages, the guests to be taken out in small groups by members of the Excursion Committee, who are well acquainted with the history of the places to be visited.

On Wednesday afternoon a grand reception will be given to the general Society by the Massachusetts Society in the large ball room of Hotel Somerset. This ball room, with its conservatory and reception rooms, covers a floor space of nearly 12,000 square feet, and plans are being made for a party of at least 500. Members' tickets will be given all Daughters of the Revolution, and members may bring guests on the payment of 50 cents. Thursday will be devoted to Concord and Lexington. A member of the Society has invited the excursionists to a luncheon at her home in Arlington Heights if the committee can include her name in the arrangements for the day. A theatre party will be arranged for the evening.

Friday will be given over to pilgrimage to Whittierland, the members of the party being the guests of the Josiah Bartlett Chapter of Amesbury, whose headquarters are in the historic old Macey-Colly house.

Saturday will be the last day for which special plans are made, and it is probable that many of the guests from a distance will visit Salem and Beverly, and in the latter place enjoy an inspection of the large and valuable collection of old-fashioned things belonging to Miss Anne Foster Lovett, who inherited them from several lines of ancestors, a number of whom were sea captains, who brought many gifts home from India, China and other foreign ports.

Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, held a meeting on Monday, February 8th, at the home of Miss Josephine Wandell, 157 East 83d Street. Two papers were read—"Washington's Military Career," by Miss Wandell, and "Washington in Private Life," by Mrs. Henry D. Williams. Miss Georgia M. Penfield played the piano. The Chapter has sent a large American flag as a patriotic gift, to Priory Farm, Verleok, New York. On March 14th the Chapter held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Robert Mook, 2115 Fifth Avenue. At that meet the music of some American composers were played and sung, and a sketch of the life of each composer read. JESSIE S. MOOK.

THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS AT ROCKY HILL, NEW JERSEY.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

Historic memories cluster about many old mansions in New Jersey. But perhaps to none can greater interest be attached than to the venerable colonial house in Somerset County, known as the Washington Headquarters at Rocky Hill.

The building stands on an eminence with a broad outlook to the distant mountains over a beautiful valley, through which pass the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Pennsylvania Railroad. To the north the view reaches to the Watchung Mountains. To the west, nine miles distant, stretches the historic Hopewell Valley, and four miles to the southwest is Princeton.

All this part of New Jersey is full of associations with the Revolutionary struggle. Armed men were constantly seen marching through the valley, and Gen. Washington himself passed through Rocky Hill on his way to fight the battle of Monmouth. In the summer of 1783, while Congress was holding its session in Princeton, the handsome house on the hill, known as the Judge Berrian mansion, was selected as headquarters for the Commander-in-Chief of the army. It was the home of Mrs. Berrian, the widow of Judge John Berrian, a famous magistrate, and third judge of New Jersey. This distinguished man was born in 1711, died in 1772, and was buried in Princeton. From August 24, 1783, until November 10th of the same year, Gen. Washington occupied the Berrian mansion, and it was while staying there that he wrote his short but most touching worded "Farewell address" to his army, which is dated November 2, 1783, Rocky Hill, near Princeton.

Mrs. Washington came to Rocky Hill with the General, and they were visited by many noted personages. Among them were several artists, one of them being Joseph Wright, who painted a portrait of Washington, to be sent to France. Another artist, Dunlap (whose brother-in-law was Dr. Dwight of Yale College), also painted a portrait of the Commander-in-Chief while he was at Rocky Hill.

A force of 300 or more soldiers accompanied Gen. Washington to Rocky Hill, who were supposed to have come from New England, and generally to have been seafaring men. A fact that corroborates this belief is that they spent their leisure time carving ships about five inches long on the boards of the house. From the number of designs, one would imagine they were vying with each other in displaying their skill. The rooms of the headquarters are furnished by different societies. The parlor is the Princeton room. The spinnet was once the property of Lord Sterling, who settled in Pluckinann, and the spinnet was found only a few years ago, where it had been buried years ago for safety. Lord Sterling's family name was Alexander, his descendants now residing in New York. The fire-place contains the same andirons that were used by the Berrians when they resided in Rocky Hill. A wash bowl of pewter is a most interesting relic, it being the one used by Gen. Washington all through the Revolutionary war. It has in the bowl, engraved by Trimber, a portrait of the General. A goblet, the property once of Thomas Jefferson, engraved on which is Monticello, and on the opposite side the old mill. But I must pass on to some other rooms. The dining-room being furnished by the ladies of Trenton. The wine cooler was the property of Lord Baltimore. The old oak beams and window seats make the room most quaint. The room to the north is the Lawrenceville or Trent Chapter room, and the Registering room contains a grand old tall clock. The register has shown that over two thousand guests have visited the headquarters since the building was opened. After ascending the stairs you enter the large room always known as the Blue Room, or reception room. It was where Gen. Washington sat to write his farewell address, which he delivered from the balcony to his soldiers encamped there. Many distinguished guests were entertained at the Rocky Hill headquarters, as they were through with war and only waiting for the charter of peace to be sent from France, which was carried to Princeton October 6th. Across the hall is the Rocky Hill Room, in which there is framed the orders for Gen. Howe, dated November 10th, saying all of the furniture and special papers of Washington were to be carried to Mount Vernon to be in readiness for the General on his return from New York, where he delivered the farewell address December 14, 1783.

The Association, which consists of many members, is not confined to Revolutionary members only, but anyone feeling the interest that should be shown toward historical spots in this country can become a member by paying the sum of ten dollars and no dues. The headquarters are open every day and all who are not members can enter by paying a fee of twenty-five cents, and nowhere can a pleasanter hour be passed than at Washington's Headquarters, Rocky Hill, Somerset County, New Jersey.

KATE E. McFARLANE.

"If we are true to ourselves and to the God who made us, the seed planted in the past is yet to flower and to fruit, and such patriotic societies as are now in existence are destined to play an important part in the future development of American manhood, and our children's children will have cause to glory that they, too, have had liberty and righteousness to uphold and defend upon the earth and far away thy memory will be blessed by children of the children of thy child."

"They say that in a foreign navy every cable had a red line woven in to show that it was reliable, and had been made and accepted as the well worked and choice material of government inspection. In our descent and descendants this thin red line is unquestionably shown, and the qualities it indicates are relied upon again in the day in which may try men's souls, and there forever will be found our country's stay in the day and hour of danger."

"In this comparatively narrow circle of the Sons of the American Revolution, what we commemorate rather than what we do is memorable. But may we not hope to hear named some day with warm interest and commendation the men and communities who bore the burden and heat of the day, especially during the early years of the decade which closed the last century? We feel that our Society is still progressive, and has already reached the highest character and success, and we do not intend to let such faithful and successful workers escape due recognition. Work done in our interest deserves to be held in our esteem; and upon the eternal principle of life, if we do not honor the fathers, do we deserve length of days and honorable standing among the organizations surrounding us? To-night in the last meeting of 1903, we may at least recall our District Presidents, especially those who have passed beyond this life, and whose names shine within the sphere of memory and illuminate the year when each was center of our best exertions? Is not a society to be truly honored which has possessed such names at its fore and found behind them a phalanx which followed like armor bearers in the strife true and steadfast, such as G. Brown Goode, the typical scientist, ex-president of the Cosmos Club, who stood so high in the Smithsonian Institute, and made true kindness a rare solvent to dissolve all opposition and illuminate with the clearest vision everything within his mental range, and gave all things his lambent enthusiasm and lofty energy; and again Noble D. Larner, who represents the indomitable type of our American business men, and represented this District with resolute strength in the councils of the National Society, and often took a ready lead in every voluntary association in which he figured, and displayed a rarely masterful hand till fate found him at the highest and purest scene of duty and with work well done and fully finished, he entered into his honored rest. Another of our District presidents was Admiral David D. Porter, our first president, and the first of them to leave us who stood paroled with international fame. Some of our members may have missed his zeal and charming qualities of a raconteur, though he lived in our midst a vital lesson of impetuous patriotism. His active spirit came down from immortal ancestry, and the name of his father's ship, the Essex, cannot easily be forgotten; and if the deeds of both himself and his forefathers were not recounted it would leave a hiatus in the history of our common country. May not any Son of the American Revolution fitly desire to be worthy among such names, and even sovereigns be content for final rest in such esteem?"

"If time suffice we might well name many others from the hundred compatriots who have left us for good and all, including Generals, Chiefs of Corps, Admirals, Judges, Divines, heroes in battle like Worden of the Monitor, and gallant young men like Powhattan Clark, who had not obtained high rank; members of the Houses of Congress, members of the Washington and Lee families, distinguished historians like William Wirt Henry; doctors and educators and other professional men, men whom I have been proud to number among my friends and kindred of whom it would seem the world were not worthy, and compatriots of every age from young manhood to the ripest years, like Gen. Pike Graham, who, despite all the dangers he has passed, is still with us, and whose father fought in the Revolution. We have clasped hands time after time with many of these men while loyal and kindly sympathy warmed to true affection. He who was last to leave our busy throng during this week was Compatriot John I. Proctor of Kentucky, serving with rare distinction on the Civil Service Commission, whose generous temper and kindly disposition won him a host of friends, and his sons are still in the armed service of his country. These men who have gone before lived in the time which transformed our national life, and our individual lot and part in life we may

properly glory to feel had some share with them. The bells that ring this hour for us may be neither the Angelus nor the tocsin as they found fate had sounded for them, but they have for us also a certain significance not to be ignored as we recall with kindness and pride the labors we shared with those who have taken their armor off; and is there not in this now an appeal to those who have assumed the heat and burden of the day to act well our part still in harmony and success, rejoicing that our ranks were never stronger; that what is still to be done was never more evident, and that our song is now one of assured victory? In a single town of this size no other society of our order successfully rivals us in numbers or importance. In the interest of our meetings and the spirit and success of our work the responsive chords which echo from each heart to the purposes and principles we proclaim, no other State society surpasses us; and in general results and effect and content we never stood better than to-day. Certainly many who witness our work commend it heartily. This is not the Fourth of July, but is it not a fair time for self-congratulation, especially as the work, the organization and the results deserve it, and occasionally the conditions require it of us? The situation certainly is favorable, and if any compatriot does not see it as we do, it must be on account of the way the matter is put. But that is another story which we may have hereafter."

Here I send you Gen. Washington's order copied from Adj. Wm. Torrey's book that I read from at Saratoga. Washington was quite prophetic when he said "the period is not far distant, when she will take a more active part, by declaring war against the British Crown."

This took place March 13, 1778, when the French Ambassador at London formally notified Lord North of the treaty of amity and commerce with the United States.

A. A. FOLSON.

HEADQUARTERS, GULF MILLS, 17TH DECEMBER, 1777.

The Commander-in-Chief, with the highest satisfaction, expresses his thanks to the officers and soldiers for the fortitude and patience with which they have sustained the fatigues of the campaign. Although, in some instances, unfortunately failed, yet upon the whole Heaven has smiled upon our armies and crowned them with signal success, and we may, upon the best ground conclude that by a spirited continuance of the measures necessary for our defense, we shall finally obtain the end of our warfare. *Independence, Liberty and Peace*—those are blessings worth contending for at every hazard, but we hazard nothing, the powers of America alone, duly exerted, would have nothing to dread from the force of Britain. Let us stand not wholly upon our own ground. France yields us every aid we ask, and there are reasons to believe the period is not very distant when she will take a more active part by declaring war against the British Crown. Every motive therefore irresistibly urges, nay commands us, to a firm and manly performance in opposition to our cruel oppressors, to be quiet under difficulties and hardships, and to continue every danger.

The General earnestly wishes it were in his power to conduct the troops into the best winter quarters. But where are those to be found? Should we retire into the interior parts of the State, we should find them crowded with virtuous citizens, who, sacrificing their all, have left Philadelphia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

The town of Braintree, Mass., can boast of a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier in the person of Miss Abigail Thayer, who at present resides in Boston, Mass.

Miss Thayer was born in Braintree in 1805, being the youngest child of Eliphas and Deliverance Thayer. There were nine children in the family, three sons and six daughters.

Her father was a blacksmith by trade, and was deacon of the Union Congregational Church of Braintree and Weymouth. The Daughters of the Revolution (Adams Chapter, Mass.) have made her an honorary member of their Society.

Eliphas Thayer, Abigail's father, served in 1776 under Capt. Penniman in Col. Faunce's Regiment; also in Capt. Barry's Company, Col. Dike's Regiment; private in Capt. Newcomb's Company, Col. Thayer's Regiment, in 1780, and marched to West Point.

"THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON."

Critics all agree that the author of "Hugh Wynne" essayed a daring venture when he set out to write an imagined autobiography of General Washington, to combine history and fiction so skillfully that his readers could not distinguish which was history and which fiction, to dramatic as it were one of the most con-

spicuous characters in history. The first chapter, of "The Youth of Washington: Told in the Form of an Autobiography," in the *April Century*, promised to justify the boldness of the undertaking; and the Chapters in the *May Century* will, it is assured, continue to portray the young Virginian moving, a real and living person, as he is represented as telling with characteristic reserve the heroic story of his youth. These first chapters promise that Dr. Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington" will rank as an extraordinary achievement in literary art. The narrative, in the form of a journal begun at Mount Vernon in November, 1797, is neither bald history nor pure fiction; the larger historic facts are true, the fiction a daring piece of commentary.

LITERARY NOTE.

Mr. Henry W. Elson's "History of the United States" will be published by The Macmillan Company on April 27th. This is described as a compendious and fairly exhaustive history of our country in a single 12mo volume, abreast of the best modern research, and entertaining and popular in style.

Besides Clifton Johnson's "Old-Time Schools and School Books," and Messrs. Sheringham and Meakin's novel, "The Court of Sacharissa," The Macmillan Company will publish this week several important and interesting books: "A Hundred Years of Warfare," by Marguerite Stockman Dickson; "Fishing Holidays," by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, the author of "John Maxwell's Marriage;" "Practical Morals: A Treatise on Universal Education," by John K. Ingram, LL.D.; "The Homeric Hymns," edited with preface and critical apparatus by Thomas W. Allen and E. E. Sikes; a short treatise on "Bridge," by "Templar;" a beautiful edition in royal blue leather of DeQuincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater;" "The Poems of Gaius Valerius Catullus," with an English translation on alternate pages by Francis Warre Cornish of King's College, Cambridge; a careful and thorough essay by C. J. B. Gaskoin on "Amen: His Life and His Work;" and "Economic Inquiries and Studies," by Sir Robert Giffen, K. C. B. The last-named brings together in two volumes Giffen's chief economic essays during the last thirty years.



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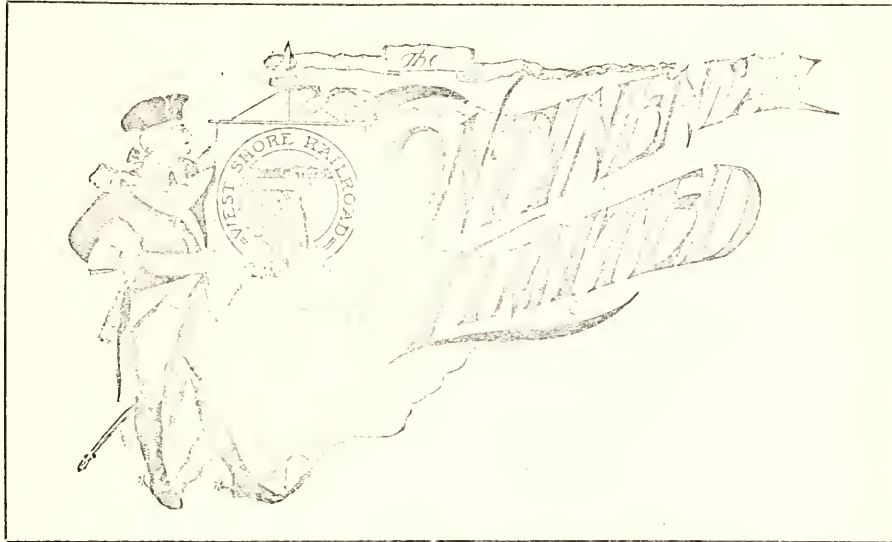
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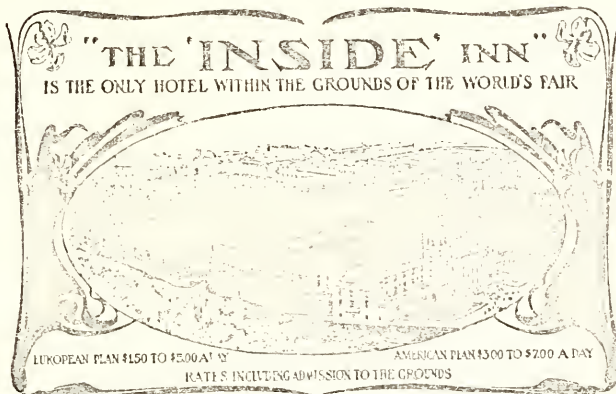
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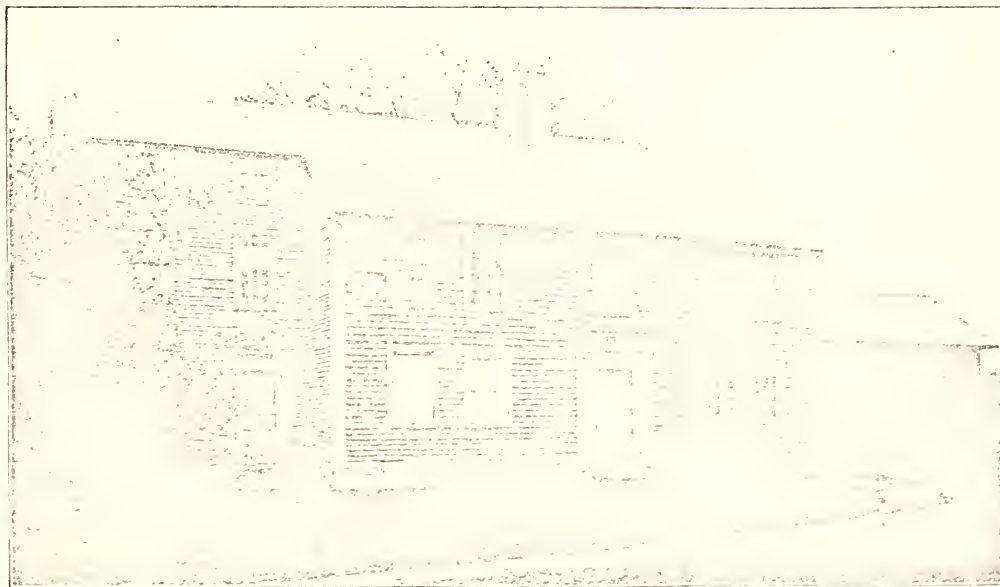
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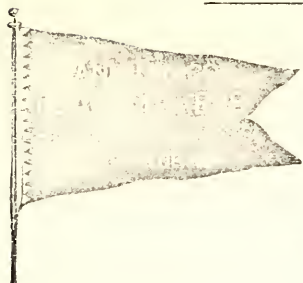
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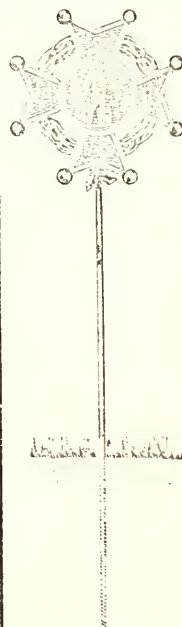
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THE preservation of Frances's Tavern as a historical landmark has been assured by the announcement of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution that it had purchased outright this building, made famous by Revolutionary memories.

For many years historical societies have sought to induce the city authorities to buy the block on which the old tavern stands at Broad and Pearl Streets and preserve the building and site for the patriotic public.

During Mayor Low's administration condemnation proceedings were authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purpose of securing for the city a part of the block in question, including the land occupied by the building. The present board limited the extent of this action by simply authorizing the condemnation of the tavern. The purchase of the building by the Sons of the Revolution will doubtless put an end to the controversy over the property and its retention as a historical museum.

The Sons of the Revolution, who will take title to the property on Aug. 1, intend within the next two years to restore the tavern as nearly as possible to its former condition, and to make its headquarters there.

Francess's Tavern was built in 1710 by Etienne De Lancey, and in 1757 was occupied by the firm of De Lancey, Robinson & Co. In 1762 it was purchased by Samuel Francess, and established as an inn. It was here that George Washington made his headquarters after the British evacuation of New York, and there he took farewell of his officers on Dec. 4, 1783.

The New York Chamber of Commerce was organized in the building in 1768. It was a meeting place for the Sons of Liberty prior to the Revolution, and as such became the target for the British ship Asia in 1775, after the seizure by a party of King's College students, led by Alexander Hamilton, of a quantity of guns and ammuni-

tion from the fort at Bowling Green. Samuel Francess allied himself with the patriotic cause, enlisting in Col. Malcolm's regiment. When the British entered New York he abandoned the tavern, and only returned to prepare the banquet given by Gov. George Clinton to Gen. Washington.

About twenty years ago the Sons of the Revolution were reorganized in the famous "long room" of the tavern.

A picture of the tavern as it appears to-day was published in the March issue of this paper.

The editor of this paper has made several remarks about the lack of enterprise of the Sons of the Revolution as a society, but will now take it all back and admit that the only life displayed in a patriotic organization of the male sex is that of the Sons of the Revolution, and in taking possession of the old landmark have made the people believe that such societies may be of some use after all.

Messrs. Cabaret & Co. announce tablets for the following by their firm: Hannah Weston Chapter, D. A. R., Meclias, Me.; Frederick Chapter, D. A. R., Frederick, Md.; Wilmington Library Association, Wilmington, Ohio; Olean Chapter, D. A. R., Olean, N. Y.; Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, D. A. R., Fairfield, Conn.; Columbus Chapter, D. A. R., Columbus, Ohio; Georgia Society, Colonial Dames of America, Savannah, Ga.; Mahwenawasigh Chapter, D. A. R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Dorothy Q. Chapter, D. A. R., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Estlier Stanley Chapter, D. A. R., New Britain, Conn.; Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., New York City. They are always very busy on tablet work, as they make a specialty of tablets for the different patriotic societies. Their work is of the highest grade only.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTER.

BY ROY L. CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. He finds himself in a tavern on the old Plymouth Path, a league from Boston. Here he is introduced by Dr. Hopper, a local physician, to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop at the tavern on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson. Nehemiah comes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain, is overheard in a confidential talk with Oliver Everson.

X.—CONTINUED.

"H'mm!" murmured the doctor.

"Go on," suggested Oliver.

"I'll tell ye of something that has been my heart's secret for months," proceeded the captain—and the secret was honey to him, for his intense pleasure in the occupation of it, played over his handsome face like sunshine. "Mayhap 'twould remain a secret still had I not as ye say, gone so deep into my wine—but Heaven above! 'tis rocking in my bosom now like a bark in a wild sea, and it must out at last. I doubt not ye may know the maiden, for few are the maids that ye know not—ha, ha! my lad, don't deny it."

"'Tis a maid, then?"

"Of course 'tis a maid. Would'st have me in love with a grandmother?"

"Oh! thou art in love, too!"

"Even so, my lad, for the first—and aye, for the last time. What, ho, landlord! Come hither."

Mr. Monk thus accosted, approached as requested. But few guests now remained in the dining-room.

"Sit ye down, landlord, and drink with us a toast to one fair lady."

The host took a chair and the glass of wine that was proffered.

"A toast of that kind, Captain, is hard to resist," he gallantly observed, smiling.

"Well said, landlord. But when ye drink now 'twill be the handsomest lady in the colony. Gentlemen, said the captain, rising to his feet—none too steadily—and raising his glass high, "here's to the most bewitching damsel in all the King's land—and my sweetheart. I give ye Mistress Margery Watson!"

George Monk instantly put down his glass, untouched. Oliver, too, neglected to drink for some reason of his own. I may, also add that Captain Sylvester himself never tasted a drop of his insolent toast—though that was scarcely his fault.

Dr. Hopper had dashed at him like a tiger, slapped the uplifted glass to the floor, and seized the astonished braggart by his nose in two human knuckles of iron.

"Thou boasting, bullying, villainous dog of a pirate! Thou foul-mouthed, blaspheming, devilish son of a sea-cook! I'll teach thee to couple a lady's virtuous name with thine," he cried, walking the struggling Captain swiftly backward round the room. "Nay, talk not through thy nose, 'tis unbecoming a fine gentleman. Oh, writhe and struggle at thy best, these fingers of mine will hold thee till kingdom come!"

The captain fought hard and furiously to release himself, while the cursing through his trapped nose sounded like the bleating of a sheep. Yet he was quite helpless in the doctor's hands, and frantic with agony.

"Ha! I have squeezed thee till thy nose bleeds. Shall I wrench it till the bone breaks? I can do even that. Now dog!" cried the physician, giving the abused member a farewell tweak, "I think thou hast learned thy lesson, so sit thee down in the fire-place and think it over."

The captain fell, and none too softly, into the capacious mouth of Mr. Monk's fire-place and lay there, stunned and bleeding.

XI.

"I'm going home," announced Margery suddenly, reining in her mare and stopping short.

We had been riding at a moderately brisk gait, and her halt had been so abrupt and unexpected that I rode on several paces before I could check my own horse.

"Do you often change your mind as quickly as that?" I asked, riding back.

"Sometimes my mind is very set," she replied, looking firm. "I'm dreadfully headstrong on some occasions—that is, when I've set my mind on anything that I want very much."

"On your heart," I suggested.

"You told me but this afternoon that I had none. 'Twas a horrid accusation to tell a lady she had no heart," she declared, with an incriminating glance. "Had you a heart yourself 'twould never have been said."

"I have no heart: you are right."

"I thought as much."

"I lost it—last summer."

"Oh!" she exclaimed, with a luminous smile, "did'st really have a heart once?"

And then, rather irreverently:

"How chilly it is growing."

"What—my heart? Never!"

"I'm going home," said Margery again, totally ignoring my wit and riding on. I lost no time in following.

Ruddy October had come, and varied as were the changes wrought by nature through wood and meadow since summer had mellowed and departed, the incidents that marked my own life in Boston for the past two months had been quite as diversified. But to gather together and review these sundry happenings now would remind me unpleasantly of the troublesome task of packing a trunk. Suffice it to say, the season had been very fair for me. Gilbert Watson, who was a merchant and ship-owner of considerable importance, had taken me into his employ, and I had demonstrated at this brief stage of our business intercourse that his new acquisition was a young man not wholly devoid of commercial prudence. This he told Dr. Hopper. But that I should be riding with Mistress Watson on one late afternoon of October, and before the warehouses of her father had closed for the day, need in no way indicate that I was derelict in my duties, nor undeserving his good opinion. The truth was that Margery's society had been quite unexpected, for I had met her by chance a short distance out of Boston while returning to town myself, after finishing an important errand for Mr. Watson. I had turned and ridden back with her.

"You shouldn't ride alone so far from town," was my austere advice.

"I often go farther than this. Don't remember the witch that stood on the corner the day I talked to you from my window? I met her down here one afternoon about as late as now—nay, 'twas almost dark. She said she was going to a witch-dance in the forest, and coaxed me to come with her." Margery appeared to be seized with the creeps for a moment, then continued: "I tried to get away, but she held the mare's bridle tight. My! wasn't I frightened!"

"I don't envy you your experience. Tell me the rest," said I, watching the dread in her lovely face. Fully a dozen times had I myself gone far out of my way to evade this creature whom Margery now spoke of.

"Your old friend Nehemiah came along and made her begone. Oh! but I was glad to see him. I could almost forgive him for what he had said to Dr. Hopper about Oliver and the Farney woman."

"Deserving people are too often maligned in this world," I observed, looking away. And Margery immediately took offense at the slight irony in my tone. Her faith in Oliver was so sublimely beautiful! It is strange what a long rope a woman will give a man because she likes him.

"I know you don't think he has been wronged," she exclaimed, with a warm show of zeal.

"It's none of my affair, and I'm not going to talk about it," I answered.

Margery bit her lip and flushed red as a poppy. Presently she replied:

"I suppose it is indelicate to talk of Mrs. Farney and—such happenings."

"Oh!" exclaimed I, laughing, "that isn't why I refuse to discuss the subject."

"Indeed!" cried Margery, sitting up very straight in her saddle and looking as severe as any Puritanical straight-faced lady. "Well, sir, if you wish to talk about such unseemly things I'll not listen. 'Tis very improper!"

What an inconsistent mix! And she held her head loftily for two minutes and wouldn't look at me. Finally I caught her eye and we both laughed away any bad feeling that could have momentarily existed—and heaven knows I had known none; while for Margery, I may say that her's was too sweet a character to dwell long over a grievance. This loyalty for her friends (misplaced though her faith in one might appear) was staunch enough to kindle resentment in her bosom at their disparagement by others—if she thought they merited her esteem. And I believe that at this time, in all the fairness of her heart, she would not doubt Oliver despite the unpleasant rumors that reached her ears.

"Margery," said I, after a silence. We were riding closer together and walking our horses. The evening had grown cool with the keen brisk wind that had arisen, and the low sun gleamed red through the autumn wood. When I spoke I knew not if her face glowed from this ruddy light or from another cause. And she looked at me so strangely that I had been about to ask her why, when, of a sudden, it flashed to me.

"Upon my word, I didn't think!" I exclaimed.

"Then you ought to have thought."

"To call you Margery?" I proposed.

"Well, I suppose there's no harm done," she answered, leaning over and stroking the mare's mane. "You may call me Margery."

"Upon one condition——" I began.

"Well, Robert?"

"You are a very clever girl——"

Yes, Oliver——oh! I mean Robert."

Probably I looked very much injured.

"How absent-minded of me!" pleaded Margery.

"You said it purposely," I charged.

"Forgive me."

"On one condition."

"Another condition!" said Margery, opening her eyes wide. "Pray what must I call you now?"

"When you are talking to Oliver the next time you will say, 'Yes, Robert—— I mean Oliver.'" It wasn't a bad scheme at all, and I congratulated myself.

"I'll consider it," she replied, appearing really amused at the idea. And I felt that the words were as good as spoken.

"Aren't you afraid of meeting the witch again?" I asked. "I should think you would shun these lonely rides."

"I'd surely die if I met her again the same way. But she's such a strange, weird creature that I can't help wishing for a glimpse of her—at a distance."

"Keep her at a distance."

"I wish she would stay away from our corner, though. She often comes there at night and watches my window like a cat."

"Change your room."

"I'm fond of my room."

"Set your dog on her."

"I'd be inhuman."

"Well, she is not human. I'll report her to the constable if you wish."

"No, no! I daren't!" cried Margery, now the picture of despair. "Er—Robert, you might talk to her."

"I'll think it over," said I, relishing the prospect with as much zest as if I had been asked to fondle a centipede.

Margery regarded me doubtfully.

"If my interference has no effect, I know of one who might discourage her," I suggested.

"I suppose you mean the doctor," said Margery, apparently not over-pleased at the idea. "He is inclined to be over-zealous, and I wish no talk about it. You remember what gossip there was over Captain Sylvester and me?"

A few words will relate what followed that little episode at the Blue Anchor, in which Dr. Hopper had tweaked the sailor's nose as neatly as one might have twisted the cork in a wine bottle. The physician had at once gone to Gilbert Watson and reported to him the captain's disrespect for Margery, for her father was associated with Sylvester inasmuch as the Griffin, which the captain sailed (when chance sent him on sea duty, and not ashore making light of gentle maiden's reputations), happened to be owned by Mr. Watson himself. It is very needless to state that this gentleman was more than mildly astonished at the captain's unparalleled insolence, which could hardly be ascribed alone to the wine that he had been drinking. Mr. Watson had ever looked upon Sylvester as valued and trustworthy, an able sailor, a man of courage, and one ready to cope with the maritime exigencies so common in these days, when every sail that was met upon the horizon did not float an honest flag. Had the captain, then, received any encouragement from Margery? On interviewing that young lady it was discovered, to Mr. Watson's parental horror, that she had talked on no less than two occasions

with the captain, after dark, from her window. (What a busy window was this!) She expressed her own surprise at the captain's immense confidence in himself, but could not understand why he had not allowed her, of all persons, to share the secret of his heart, particularly as his avowed devotion for her appeared to be the nucleus of this secret. Hence her astonishment. But when Mr. Watson went in quest of his impulsive sea captain early the following morning, to demand an explanation, another surprise awaited him. The Griffin, with her gallant commander, and her brave crew of "hair and gristle and hell," was nowhere to be seen in the offing, having sailed with the tide that previous night. And for two long months no word of advice had reached her anxious owner.

Oliver Everson had appeared not in the least perturbed over the startling declaration of the captain, nor at his sudden disappearance. He denied that the latter was his friend, asserting that he had known him only during the week prior to this affair; that he had never even heard of him before, and cared not a whit if he never saw him again. His invitation to join the Griffin had merely grown out of the captain's liking for him—a regard that was quite one-sided.

Dr. Hopper, however, had formed an impression that the captain's motive in trying to induce Oliver to join his ship was none other than an artful scheme to separate him from Margery, for Sylvester was no doubt a little apprehensive of the results which might follow in the train of their uninterrupted friendship. At his failure to persuade Oliver he had, in a moment of recklessness, vaunted his own alleged share of Margery's favor. Whether Oliver would have resented his remarks had not Dr. Hopper championed his protegee, remains unknown. But I do know that if the doctor's attack had come less sudden, if he had hesitated an instant before chastising Sylvester, that I should have acted in his stead. I have thought this over again and again since the affair, and have solaced myself with the belief that I was quite ready at the time to trash the captain: aye, and able, too, for was he not smaller than I?

In what waters now sailed the Griffin, or to what end the intrepid Sylvester was directing his energies, engendered a host of disagreeable apprehensions in Mr. Watson's mind, and a deal of active speculation among those acquaintances of the merchant to whom the peculiar circumstances of the captain's hasty departure were no secret.

Poor Margery! Her Aunt Elizabeth had laid the burden of it all upon her fair shoulders, and protest as she might, her aunt would only believe that her connection with the unfortunate affair had been of the gravest; that she must have inspired Captain Sylvester with some hope, otherwise he would not have claimed her as his sweetheart. Mr. Watson's faith in Margery had remained unshaken. From the first he had considered a heart entanglement between his daughter and the truant captain quite extravagant.

But it had been noised about town among the prudish gossips (who were thick as flies over a sweet-cake) that Gilbert Watson's pretty daughter was not the modest maiden that they had once known. All of which was far from conducive to Margery's tranquillity of mind.

She suddenly broke the quiet into which we had lapsed.

"Do say something; you're as sober as the Sphinx."

(To be Continued.)

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

PLAN OF THE DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO ADVANCE OGLETHORPE'S MEMORIAL FUND AT GEORGIA DAY EXERCISES IN STATE SCHOOLS.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have put on foot a new plan to raise a school children's fund to be added to the general fund for the erection of a monument to Oglethorpe.

February 12th was Georgia day, and the schools throughout the State held special exercises appropriate to the day. Communications received by the various schools from the D. A. R. suggesting that on Georgia day each school child in the State bring a sum of one cent with them and deposit it at the opening of the school on that morning to the school children's fund for the Oglethorpe monument fund, which will be forwarded by the teacher to some proper person in each city or county, and in turn it will be forwarded to the proper persons in Savannah. A neat sum was raised in this way, and will be the means of carrying the general fund well along in the way of completion. Work on the Oglethorpe fund has been in progress for a long time, and it is the desire of those interested to complete it just as soon as possible.

FRAMED COPIES OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Through the generosity of Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Albany, N. Y., there has been presented to each of the twenty-two public schools of that city a copy of the Declaration of Independence, suitably framed and inscribed. These fac-similes of the Declaration are on heavy parchment paper. At the bottom is the official certificate and signature of the Secretary of State, John Hay, attesting that it is an exact fac-simile of the original Declaration of Independence.

Each copy is neatly framed in black oak and should be highly esteemed; but its chief value lies in the fact that it will bring before the eye and mind of future citizens of our republic an exact copy of that sacred document that embodies the sentiment and spirit that marked the beginning of our national life.

In this gift to the schools of the city Gansevoort Chapter has not only shown a commendable spirit of civic loyalty, but is fulfilling in its broadest sense the pledge of the great society of which it is a part—"to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom and to foster true patriotism and love of country."

RECEPTION BY REGENT.

The Irondequoit Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution did not follow their custom of a few years past of uniting with the University of Rochester in patriotic observance of Washington's Birthday. So few of the members attended the services that the Chapter this year made no arrangements to be present. Mrs. William E. Hoyt, Regent, instead, gave a reception to the members of the Chapter and their husbands at her residence, 50 Westminster Road.

A meeting of the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was called at the Buckingham Hotel by the Regent of that Society, and at noon the Daughters of the Cincinnati met at the residence of Mrs. Payson Merrill. This was a special meeting held for the purpose of taking action on a very short amendment. The Colonial Dames of the State of New York met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edward H. Landon, where a paper was read by Mrs. Mayo-Smith. The woman, who is a member of a number of patriotic societies, has her time pretty well occupied if she attends all the meetings arranged, and the fees and incidental expenses must be something of a tax upon the pocketbooks of those whose aristocratic lineage is not backed up by large bank accounts.

New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York celebrated the battle of Lexington on April 19, with a breakfast at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, at half-past twelve o'clock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR "DOROTHY Q" HOUSE.

The treasurer of the fund for the preservation of the "Dorothy Q" house acknowledges these subscriptions:

Hon. Charles F. Adams	\$500
Josiah H. Quincy	50
Mrs. Woodbury	100
Lucetta W. Revere, In Memoriam	50
Harriet J. Gould	10
Alice Bache Gould	100
Mary J. E. Chapp	25
A Friend	10

The amount needed to purchase the property is \$20,000. If this can be secured the estate will be held by a board of trustees composed of well known men, and the preservation of the house forever assured as the rental from a portion of it will suffice for its maintenance.

All are earnestly asked to contribute, and the names of the donors will be preserved in a suitable manner within the house. Checks may be made payable to Mr. Horace F. Spear, cashier of the National Mt. Wollaston Bank of Quincy, Treasurer, Fund for Preservation of the "Dorothy Q" House, Quincy.

Letters of inquiry will be cheerfully answered by Miss Sarah E. Hunt, 4 Federal Street, Salem, or by Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Atlantic post office, Quincy, Mass.

HEARD PATRICK HENRY'S WORDS.

The Virginia Sons of the American Revolution, meeting at the Virginia Club, had a thoroughly delightful evening. The members went first to St. John's Church, very near the Virginia Club, where the meeting was to be held, and took seats in the church, which was opened especially for them. Mr. Griffin, the keeper of the grounds, standing in the pew in which Patrick Henry stood when he delivered his famous speech, ending with the immortal words: "Give me liberty or give me death," repeated much of the address which had stirred the hearts of all that historic assemblage one hundred and twenty-nine years ago.

The company, repairing to the club house, was soon seated at a table heavily laden with choice viands.

A great deal of oratory followed the dinner. Judge I. L. Lewis, president, was the toastmaster. Mr. J. S. Moore read a paper of historic interest, and among others responding to patriotic sentiments were Congressman John Lamb, Dr. Benjamin Blake Minor, Dr. George Ross, Dr. C. W. P. Brock, Mr. Charles Evelyn Smith, General Charles J. Anderson, Mr. Arthur B. Clarke and Mr. Paul H. Carter.

The society adjourned without electing officers, postponing that and other business until the next meeting.

CHARTER FOR THE DAUGHTERS.

Haddonfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, incorporated in Camden. The following were named as trustees: Eleanor M. Hamlin, Eva M. Sherred, Gertrude A. Hoopes, Gertrude T. Lippincott, Anna D. Babcock, Mary J. S. Moore, Emma L. Doughty, Mary P. Tunnelle, Sarah C. Wright, Frances A. Boyer, Charlotte A. Nye, Helen H. Babcock, all of Haddonfield, and Lillian I. Rogers, of Merchantville.

OLD CITY RECORDS FOUND.

Sixty-odd volumes of old city records, some of them in the handwriting of De Witt Clinton, then Mayor, and afterward Governor of New York, were discovered in an old book shop near the City Hall, and Corporation Counsel Delaney instructed replevin proceedings and recovered them. They comprise the original rough minutes of the Common Council, 1800 to 1811, and of the Board of Aldermen from 1831 to 1847. These records have been missing for some time, and were recently offered for sale by an old bookseller, who made the claim that he could support his title to them by purchase through a junk dealer. Their importance, not alone for evidence in litigation, but in other ways, can readily be understood. Mr. Freedman and Mr. Byrne, two of Mr. Delaney's assistants, are responsible for making the important find. Having occasion to use the records between the years above mentioned, and finding the documents missing, they began a search for them, and finally, through a newspaper advertisement, located them.

WANT BIBLE RESTORED.

A determined effort is being made in Sag Harbor to have the Bible restored to use in the public school. The movement was inaugurated by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Daughters of Liberty. A petition was sent

to the Board of Education at its last meeting, but it failed to reach its destination. This petition, bearing the names of about 175 parents and taxpayers, was supported by a committee of the officers and members of Wegwaggonck Council, who appeared before the Board and asked that the request be granted. The Board took the matter under advisement, and the people are hopeful of a favorable action at the next meeting of the Board. The Bible was removed from the school more than twenty years ago, by a political compromise.

THE RIGHT KIND OF PATRIOTISM.

Mr. George Kennan, in an article in The Outlook on "The New Secretary of War," says:

Fourteen years ago, when one of Secretary Taft's friends tried to dissuade him from taking a \$20,000 position on the Federal bench by pointing out to him that he could earn four or five times as much in private practice, he said: "There are bigger things in this world than money." Twelve years later, when he had an opportunity to realize the hope and ambition of his life by taking a seat on the Supreme Court bench, he declined the proffered appointment, for the reason that it would interfere with the discharge of what he regarded as a higher duty in the Far East. Finally, two years ago, when he returned to the United States in somewhat shaken health, and a classmate and friend tried to persuade him not to risk his life again in the tropics, he said: "I don't think that service in the Philippines is more dangerous to health or life than service anywhere else; but even if I knew that I should die there, I'd go back."

In a speech that he made to his classmates at the vicennial class dinner in New Haven in 1898, just after the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Judge Taft said: "There are several kinds of patriotism. We heard in Alumni Hall this morning of that quiet, self-denying patriotism which is working for the good of all in securing a better civil government, and which has not the plaudits of the crowd and the deep gratitude of the people before it as a reward for labor and self-sacrifice. In the long run, this kind works more for the good of the country than any other. It needs not the spur of palpable danger or the excitement and fervor of war's alarms to rouse it. It is a constant force making for public righteousness."



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THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

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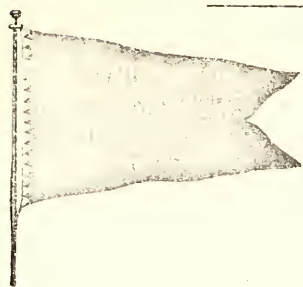
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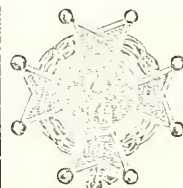
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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. X.

JUNE, 1904.

No. 10.

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,
NEW YORK.

Contents

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1894.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

I received your letter as to the SPIRIT OF '76, and while at the Exposition I talked with several members of the Congress about making an appropriation for the publication of the proceedings in your paper, but they did not think favorably of it. Especially at this time, the receipts of the society, amounting to about \$2,800, are all used to pay the current expenses. So that there would be nothing for your paper unless the dues are increased. The question of the increase of dues came up on the amendment offered by the Ohio Society, which I supported, and also made a report, as chairman of the Committee on Finance, in favor of the increase of dues from 25 cents to 50 cents, but the Congress was in no condition to discuss any question at this time, because the delegates were all anxious to get away from the meeting, and as it was hot, they thought that all these amendments to the constitution should lie on the table. It was unfortunate that the New York Society was not largely represented, but the impression was that the Board of Managers could increase the dues under the constitution. If we find that this is so, I think they will do so at the winter meeting, but the increase will not be very great, not to exceed, perhaps, 25 cents the first raise. They all agreed that something must be done to increase the receipts of the Society, in view of the increased expenses, and I believe that this will come in some form this year. I greatly regretted that nothing could be done for you, but it was impossible to do anything. We had a very delightful Congress in some respects. The attendance was about 125. There was no banquet, nor any general entertainment, but simply a reception Thursday night at the Missouri building, which was attended by about 300 persons.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 was made the official organ of the

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National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution before the present owner took possession of the paper, and he has tried unsuccessfully for six years to receive at least moral support from the organization.

A letter was written to the Historian-General notifying him that unless the Society wanted such an organ the publisher did not care to pose as having official endorsement, and would relinquish the title, which has been done, and THE SPIRIT OF '76 will strive to get out of the innocuous desuetude it has fallen into trying to put life into a body that wants to be left alone.

As a free agent it can say things that might jar on the supersensitive ears of some of the dead men who do not want to be disturbed, and the paper can abandon the highly respectable, but dolefully dismal tone it has been obliged to assume as an organ of a society so famed for its oratory and great undertakings.

The young men who for a time ran THE SPIRIT OF '76 asked many of the prominent members of the Society for assistance to get out a special issue. Who these generous members were has never been reported to the present owner, who never has asked a member for so much as a yearly subscription to the paper.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, ERIE CO., O., Mar. 27, 1904.
MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,
New York City:

My Dear Mr. Cornish:—Your young men begged \$20 from me to carry out their good intentions. They then proposed to write me up. I wrote them I did not want a "write up," but told them I would be satisfied if they would convince our pensive public that our National Society could not do effective work on a two-bit basis. They did not attempt this propaganda. I have done my last work for the National Society until it passes from a

THE HISTORY OF THE

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pallative to a working period of development. We will have to depend on State Societies for work.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS McARTHUR ANDERSON.

This letter from General Anderson is but one of many instances of where a member has taken the work of the Society as a serious matter, given up time and energy to do good, and at last gets discouraged and drops out, or at least loses interest. There are any number of the old members that do not take any further part than to pay their dues that they may retain their membership.

It is a pity that such an organization cannot be put on a business basis, and at least enough income be derived to support an energetic Secretary, who could visit the various sections of the country, organize Chapters, and increase the membership.

The second volume of the National Register, S. A. R., has been completed and distributed to those whose subscriptions have been received, and the publisher has finished his contract and retires from further business along this line.

The first volume was undertaken at the request of President-General Logan, who wanted to do something

to pay for the honor conferred upon him by the Society in electing him to the highest office in the organization.

The Publication Committee, who had done good preliminary work, turned the correspondence over to the publisher, and his report to the President-General was that if the Societies did what they had promised that the work could be published without loss. The work was undertaken on this basis, and would not have been a financial failure had not the promises of members been broken, with the result that a loss of several thousand dollars was the result of publishing the first National Register of the S. A. R.

The second volume was started to get the Society in the way of publishing an annual, but the Board of Managers repudiated the work after it had been begun, and left the burden to be borne by the present publisher, who has been threatened with suit, called a thief and other pet applications, and has wasted two years of his time and some money in trying to get out a book worthy of the Society.

He has, however, made many staunch friends, which has repaid him for his trouble, and when he has recuperated his capital may again get into the field and work for Patriotism.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTER.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery W. is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father, Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding.

XI.—CONTINUED.

"And so are you."

"But not half so wise."

"You flatter me."

"Why, how conceited you are!" she declared. "I am talking of the Sphinx. I said I was not half so wise as the Sphinx—not you. But you do know a good deal, Robert, don't you?" she said, half mirthfully.

"I don't understand you, for one thing," I retorted. "But I mean to some day."

"Hast lots of patience?" she asked, with a delicious impudence that made me rather anxious to ride closer to her—but she wouldn't have it, and quickly went on ahead.

I have mentioned before (I think at the time when I first met her—the lucky day at Farney's), that there was something very peculiar about Margery which made one feel that he must reach out and touch her hand, and find if the lady were really there herself, so subtly pure

and sweet seemed her personality—even vague and unreal at times. And while this desire to satisfy my material curiosity by clasping her hand within mine was strong at first, when I grew to love her more I became possessed with a longing, one hundred times more intense, to hold her in my arms. But this is decidedly a difficult exploit—on horseback. Margery often rode behind her father on the same horse, on a pillion, and I had seen her, on one occasion, snugly embrace her father round the waist for support. But Margery and I had never ridden the same horse together.

And speaking of Mr. Watson, I am sure that my business relations with this gentleman had been something of a check upon the progress of my acquaintance with his daughter. I had felt very conscientious about certain things, but ultimately realized that my restraint could not hold out forever; and as we rode this afternoon with the sharp fall wind cutting through the crimson forest and scurrying the seared leaves—well, I had tried to ride a little nearer to the greatest loveliness that the wood held, and now she was dashing away from me as if the wind had carried her off like a sprite.

Margery's mare was very fleet, but she also, like many other lady horses (and lady riders, too), possessed several fickle tendencies, including an aptitude for balking, and being then and there seized with the spirit, she came to a dead standstill, and great though her love for her mistress was, not an inch would she budge for all that lady's efforts to urge her onward.

"Don't touch her," said Margery imperatively, as I was about to take the mare by the mouth and try to lead the obstinate beast.

"Why not?" I asked.

"She'll bite you."

I laughed scornfully.

"You needn't laugh. 'Twould be no joke if she did. Anyhow, I want to make her go myself. Come, Becky!"

But Becky had turned into a living statue.

Margery redoubled her efforts; she coaxed and threatened and slapped Becky smartly on the neck and withers, and flipped her over the back and legs. But the mare had a mind of her own.

"She hasn't done this for months!" cried Margery, justly provoked.

"Becky is a very intelligent animal," said I.

"Why?"

"Because," I replied, acting on a sudden impulse and dismounting with great deliberation, "she seems to understand that I have something to say to you."

"Wouldn't it be better to say it from your saddle?" asked Margery, glancing at me suspiciously.

"It's very confidential," I explained, "and we might be overheard."

She was all vividdness. Her glowing cheek, smooth as a rose-petal, curved in its full maiden bloom, the delicious lips, sweet, wistful, eager, quivering, her clear hazel eyes, now softly radiant, now brilliant with excitement, now so full of quaint mystery.

"What do you want?" she asked, forgetting the mare altogether and brimming over with—was it curiosity, or expectation?

I took her hand in mine then.

"Margery, look at me," said I, rather feverishly, I suppose.

"I won't," said Margery, with averted face. She tried to disengage her hand, but the effort was slight. I thought, "Aren't you ashamed to take advantage of my balky horse?" she asked, demurely.

"Margery," said I again.

"I can't."

"Margery, the day I met you—after you went away, I found a rose on the bench where we had sat together."

No answer.

"Did you leave it there for me?"

She was trembling now.

"It was very dear of you. I have always kept it."

Then she snatched her hand from mine and turned her face, pale as a lily, to me.

"I didn't mean it for you!" she cried tremulously.

A kick from her horse would have been more welcome—scarcely less of a surprise.

"I gave it to *him*!" she said, her eyes ablaze.

I found the withered, crushed thing in my waistcoat pocket.

"Here is his rose," I said, surrendering the token to Margery. I had striven to hide the resentment in my tone, but did not succeed entirely.

"I am sorry that you feel so badly over it," said Margery, tenderly. "You really thought I meant it for you?"

"If he had cared one-half as much I should never have found the flower," I replied.

"Twas but a silly notion of mine," she said, looking down at the parched petals in her hand. "If he had cared—" she murmured.

"My fancy has at least given me some pleasure," said I, after a pause. "I think your horse is willing to go," I added, as the mare made certain obvious movements indicative of returning life.

"I am ready—that is, if you are through," answered Margery, smiling, as she gathered up the reins. The poor little rose still lay in her hand—hidden.

Was I through? I would have taken her in my arms even now and told her how strong my love for her was

had pride not stifled this yearning. I sprang into my saddle.

"Come," said I laughingly (it is easy to laugh, after all). "I've kept you too long already."

"Not you, Robert, 'twas this naughty little mare. How dark it grows! What on earth will Aunt Elizabeth say? Doesn't it make you think of witches? Mercy! hear the wind shriek through the tree-tops; you may depend on't, they are out riding their broomsticks to-night."

We had proceeded less than a rod when Margery gave a startled cry. Evidently her mind still dwelt upon eerie things.

A dark form was approaching us up the forest path. A moment later I recognized, in the waning light, the features of Thomas Farney.

I think he would have hurried by without speaking had I not accosted him. When he stepped to my saddle-bow I saw that his face wore a look of great weariness.

"You are after the game late to-day," said I, for he had his gun with him.

"I've been to Boston," he returned, in a voice that seemed listless and dull. He glanced curiously at Margery, who had stopped a few paces beyond.

"'Tis a cold and dark hour to be riding," he observed, significantly.

"It might be more cheerful," I readily assented.

"There could scarcely be a worse hour—for me." His voice had fallen at the last.

"Things have gone wrong with you?"

"I wish you luck," said he, in a low tone, evading my query and glancing again at Margery. "The other man is a damned villain!"

He couldn't smother the final words, and I saw her start as if stung at their utterance.

Farney's voice was broken and hoarse now.

"She's gone—gone from me forever! And I told Nehemiah 'twas a vile lie when he warned me weeks ago."

There was trouble for more than one man that day; and yet I was selfish enough to think of my own perplexity beside his great affliction. And when he left me to go back to his wrecked home, Margery and I rode homeward, neither of us saying a word for what seemed an interminable period.

Finally the lights of Boston glimmered beyond, but ere we had left the wood and come out into the starlight, the spell had broken; poor Margery was sobbing as if her wounded heart would break.

(To be Continued.)

ANNIVERSARY OF BUNKER HILL.

When Walter J. Travis, the American champion at golf, won the world's championship over in England, the wittiest man in that country summed it all up with the remark that "It was a second Bunker Hill."

And the pleasantness of the Englishman is an admirable index of the relations between the two countries that have succeeded the wrath and bitterness of a former century.

The world of 1775 was an immensely different world from that of 1904; but it is due in very large measure to the influences that began to make themselves felt and that were set in operation on the heights overlooking the village of Charlestown 129 years ago. It is a matter for double rejoicing to-day that there is no bitterness on the side of the people who were really losers though nominal victors on that field.

The one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated throughout Boston and nearby places. Business was suspended, the Stock Exchange,

banks and mercantile establishments having agreed to close for the day.

As usual, the greatest point of interest was in Charlestown, and that section of the city was thronged with visitors. The feature of the celebration was a military and civic parade.

Next in point of interest was the dedication of the monument in Roxbury to General Joseph Warren, the Revolutionary leader who fell at Bunker Hill. Mayor Collins and other city officials reviewed a parade in the forenoon and later, with Governor Bates, attended the exercises at the monument.

In Lynn thousands of persons witnessed the dedication of a large number of stones marking graves of Revolutionary soldiers, including three monuments in memory of Captain William Farrington, John Adair Dagyr and William Atwell, prominent among the early settlers and soldiers of Lynn.

Bunker Hill Day was observed in Hartford, Conn., by the Putnam Phalanx and the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, who entertained militia companies from other cities. The Foot Guard had as guests Company E, First Light Infantry, of Providence, R. I., while the hospitalities of the Putnam Phalanx were extended to the Worcester Continentals and delegations from Ameskeag Veterans and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston. All the companies united in a parade, which was reviewed at the Capitol by Governor Chamberlain and his staff. After the review, the companies marched to the Union station, where they boarded a special train for Lake Compoanoe to enjoy an old-fashioned sheep roast.

A reception for the Daughters of the American Revolution was given by the New Castle Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, at the First Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, June 17, followed by a banquet.

HISTORICAL RELICS ARE SHOWN AT FAIR BY

D. A. R.

In the department of history at the Fair, which is located in the Anthropology building, is an interesting exhibit prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution. This collection occupies Room 204 of the building, and has been arranged by a committee of ladies of the several Chapters, with Mrs. Wallace Delafield as chairman. The room is one of the most attractive in the building. It has been furnished with a desk and a number of chairs. Visiting Daughters are expected to record their names in the register which has been provided for that purpose.

Beginning with colonial and revolutionary times, the relics come down to the Louisiana purchase period, forming a most attractive exhibition. A platter used by Gen. Washington, a beautiful piece of ware, is shown not far from the uniform worn by Gen. S. W. Kearny of Mexican War fame. A number of portraits hang upon the walls, and a tablet commemorating the part taken by St. Louis in the Revolution is one of the chief treasures. This tablet is exhibited by the Jefferson Chapter. The whole exhibition is under the auspices of the Missouri Historical Society, which has loaned a number of relics, among them a letter written by Thomas Jefferson, in which he discusses plans for the University of Virginia. The other articles exhibited are from the collections of private individuals.

WISCONSIN SOCIETY S. A. R.

Those who spoke at the Wisconsin (S. A. R.) Society banquet were C. G. Pearce, Superintendent of Schools; Rev. Dr. Judson, Tittsworth; Capt. W. H. Hall, U. S. A.; Capt. A. B. Davis, U. S. N.; Judge L. H. Mead, Chas. Kingsbury Miller.

Fifty members and guests were present. Col. W. N. Strong was toastmaster. The Society is doing a laudable work in having the Lord Danmore papers published. These valuable historical papers are deposited in the archives of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis., and the expense of the publication, about \$500 or \$700, will be borne by the Wisconsin Society, S. A. R. A copy of the work will be presented to each member of the Wisconsin Society.

The bannet, May 28th, was held to commemorate the anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin as a sovereign State in the Union.

FAIRPANKS FAMILY BUYS HOUSE.

The Fairbanks family in America, comprising the descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks, the first settler of Delaware, has just purchased the Fairbanks family homestead at Dedham, Mass., built in 1636, and will use it for the association headquarters and a historical museum. It is one of the oldest houses in America, and has long been an object of interest to students of history and members of patriotic societies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1904

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH, CARE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
239 Broadway, New York:

Dear Sir:—I beg leave to inform you that no award of the medal for the best essay on "The Principles Fought for in the War of the Revolution" will be made on Commencement Day, June 8th, no essay complying with the regulations having been submitted to the President.

Very truly yours,

F. P. KEPPEL, Secretary.

337 WEST ONONDAGA, SYRACUSE, JUNE 4, 1904.

EDITOR OF SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—Can you tell me who painted or designed the original painting or other design entitled "The Spirit of '76"? It at least goes by that title, and represents an old man playing the flute, with his hair floating behind, drummers at his side, and a host behind, all energetically marching forward.

If a painting, can you tell where the original is?

Please note information on enclosed postal and oblige.

Yours very truly,

J. C. FOWLER.

The title is "Yankee Doodle." A. M. Willard artist. Published by J. F. Ryder, Cleveland, Ohio.—ED.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1904.

MY DEAR MR. CORNISH:

Only three or four delegates from the Empire State at St. Louis. Where were the familiar faces of Logan, Warren, Cornish, et al. Did the superb delegation get sidetracked at Philadelphia?

I regret the New York Society delegates could not have been with us in larger numbers. Mr. Cone was elected one of the Vice-President Generals, and Mr. A. Howard Clark Secretary-General. Yours truly,

C. K. MILLER.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1904.

Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for names, residences, etc. of father and grandfather of Robert McClellan, who married Elizabeth Ewing, daughter of James and Margaret (—) Ewing, probably in Hopewell Township, Hunterdon County, N. J., about 1723. Robert had a former wife, married about 1700.

He settled in Middletown Township, Chester Co. (now Delaware Co.) Pa., about 1727, where he died in 1741.

Tradition says he was grandson of Robert McClellan, who settled at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1685, with three (3) children.

One was probably Mary, who married Gawler Lockhart at Woodbridge, about 1687.

Another, a son of 12 years old, returned with his father to Scotland in 1689.

The third child is not accounted for. He may be the father of Robert McClellan.

If Robert McClellan, who died in Middletown, Pa., in 1741, was not grandson of Robert McClellan, of Woodbridge, N. J., 1685-9, then he may have gone from Ireland or Scotland to New Jersey or Pennsylvania before he married Elizabeth Ewing in 1723.

THOMAS S. MCCLELLAN.

417 Superior St., Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Chew Hopkins, relative of Presidents Madison and Taylor, scion of some of the most illustrious figures in the War of Independence, is the daughter of the American Revolution about whose head is centering the storm of secret gossip connected with the "stuffed ballot" incident.

Mrs. Hopkins proudly points to her record and to her genealogy for proof that she is being defamed unjustly and that the much-discussed affair amounts to nothing.

The Daughters held an election, and one member voted twice. "Ballot-box stuffing" was charged.

Then Mrs. Hopkins found she had really voted twice, once by mistake. One ballot she intended not to vote, but it got in the box by mistake.

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DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
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AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. X.

Edited and Published Monthly by
LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City.

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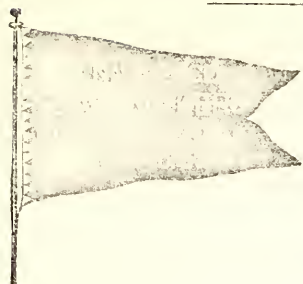
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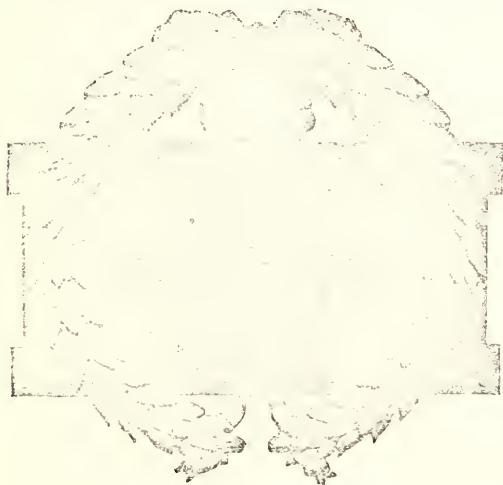
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Vol. X.

JULY, 1904.

No. 11.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries, the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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JAMES DENTON HANCOCK, PRESIDENT-GENERAL NATIONAL S. A. R.

James Denton Hancock was born in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Wilkes Barre, June 9, 1837. The name of his father was James, and that of his mother, Mary Perkins Hancock.

His primary education was obtained in the common schools and the Academy at Wilkes Barre, and afterward in the Wyoming Seminary, where he prepared for college. From the last-named institution he went to Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, where he graduated in 1859. From there he went to Pittsburg, Penn., at first occupying the position of tutor and afterward of Professor of Mathematics in the Western University of Pennsylvania. While he was teaching he also studied law under the instruction of William Bakewell. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and practised his profession in Pittsburg until January, 1865, when he removed to Franklin, Venango County, Penn., where he has since resided, and, until the last few years, has engaged in the active practice of his profession.

In 1877 he was appointed solicitor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. In 1878 he also became solicitor for the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company, holding these positions until 1888, when he was appointed general solicitor of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. During this period he was adopted by the Seneca nation of Indians under the name of "Nva Gua Hai," or "Grizzly Bear," and during this period also served thirteen years as a trustee, and part of the time as president, of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn.

In 1892 he was nominated for Representative in Congress for the Twenty-seventh District of Pennsylvania; in 1894 he was nominated for Congressman-at-

Large in the State, and in 1896 was nominated by the Democratic party as Elector-at-Large, but subsequently declined on account of dissatisfaction with the Chicago platform, and became a delegate to the Indianapolis convention which nominated Palmer and Buckner.

In June, 1872, he delivered the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Kenyon College, of which society he was a member. In June, 1900, he delivered the Alumni address at the same institution, and in June, 1901, Kenyon College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He has written many essays upon historical and economic subjects, for one of which he received the silver medal of the Cobden Club, England.

He is an honorary member of the Cobden Club, a life member of both the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Club, and a member of the American Economic Association.

A BRIEF REPORT OF THE S. A. R. CONGRESS.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

New York City:

Dear Sir—I thought you might want a little report of the convention (?) at St. Louis, from which I have just returned. I joined the delegation of Minute Men (?) at the Utica station Sunday evening as planned by the committee, but failed to find the two cars of men who seemed to be there on the minute from New York. However, there was President-General Greeley and his escort from Connecticut, and I managed to get an upper berth on their car. At St. Louis we failed to see any band or tally-ho to welcome us, but however, the police did not molest us, and we should be thankful. I did not go to the Inside Inn, but stayed in the Outside Out, and on the morning of the 15th I assembled by myself at the Festival

Hall and looked in vain for a familiar New York face. A man with a blue ribbon that looked as though it came off a Palast beer bottle, seemed to be doing some standing around, and I asked him about our delegation. He was more mystified than I, and I took a back seat to await developments. Finally General Greeley appeared with his escort of one Minute Man, who looked as though he would like to have rented the job on account of the heat. President Francis of the Exposition was so busy keeping the Kentucky high-balls cool that he couldn't come, it was explained. After several very good speeches by our officers, general and State, it was announced that an organ concert was on, and we would have to get out of the hall; that we could meet at the Pennsylvania building in the afternoon, the Missouri building being so full. In the afternoon I wandered over to the Pennsylvania building and handed the secretary the paper you sent, which he gave small attention. After considerable hot air had been set into wave motions we adjourned to meet again at the same place the next morning for election of officers, and in the meantime were to have the privilege of walking all over the grounds if we paid at the places where they took tickets, which was almost all over. The next morning I got around in time to hear a Washington, D. C., man tell the convention what a hard time the people of that burg have about selling their votes, and asking the Sons to have the main buildings removed where the price was higher; he didn't get very far. Another chap wanted

a pure ballot, and Louisiana objected to the question of color, and he quit. Then we got down to business, and decided that grand old man, Judge Hancock, for President-General, which was the best stroke of work done. The remainder of the ticket was polished off, and we managed to get Mr. Cone in among the Vice-Presidents, although there were only five New York men left of the two cautions you sent from that State. After the election we were told by Mr. Shields that something would be doing in the Missouri building after dark, if there was room, and we could have tickets if we asked for them; I didn't ask for any, and can't tell what happened when the sun went down that night. This is all I know about the actual happenings, but could tell a whole lot about what might have happened; we might have had a ride through the fair grounds free at least, but Missouri was too much occupied in separating the coin of the realm from the guileless guys. In my humble opinion, it was a howling farce, and to make it worse, I understand that Shields wanted to be President-General; he squirmed some when they nominated him for a Vice-President, but finally concluded he'd best accept or be relegated. His address at the Festival Hall was a well prepared effort, and he appears to be an able man. The next time you have another national convention in conjunction with a twenty ring circus, just count me out for the combination.

Very truly yours,

G. LINNEMANN PRESCOTT.

ODE COMMEMORATING THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BY LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH, DRAKE UNIVERSITY, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Forest fastnesses, geyser fountains;
Noblest sweep of the prairie reaches,
Bounty of cypress, cedars, beeches;
Beauty of gentian, blue-bell, rose,
Wonder of sunlit mountain snows;
Odors drifting from tropic seas,
Careless rapture of birds and bees,
Summer and winter, night and day,
Bloom-time and harvest, the great winds play
Twilight and sunrise gloom and gleam,
The wild things loiter by wood and stream;
And under the infinite heaven of rest,
Another infinite, earth's broad breast,
Summons the heart to adventure sweet
Through lush, soft grasses that dew the feet
Passion may threaten, big with fate,
Yet never crouch with the jungle hate;
Peace with her garlands may crown the years,
Yet yielding no homage to selfish fears;
Law may be master of instmter's wild,
Yet bow to the needs of earth's meanest child
Strength that has grown to the titan mould
Shall never prey on the weak or old;
And freedom, forgetting the chains she wore,
Shall revel in license and blood no more

In this full bounty of his love made clear
God made His children lift their eyes and see
The far expanse of beauty and delight
Where simple joy shall make them greatly free
From clogging of the mire, from dwarfing fear,
From all the things that blind and check and kill,
From mad delusions of the sunless night
In which men still
Stumble and fall, in spite of all their will
To find the light.

No kings in pride of conquest shall march their armies here;
Earth's fratricidal glory shall stay its tread of fear,
Not death, but life, shall triumph where snatched from ravin's
jaw:

The stretches of the prairie have learned the joy of law.
The vastness that is beauty, like love and time made one,
Shall take the lifted spirit beyond the farthest sun;
And never more shall passion stoop to her meaner moods
Where earth looks up to Shasta's majestic solitudes.

Pale-browed with eager fears
And hopes of anxious years,
The latest born of earth's long travail throes,
In that first hour of joy set free
And rapture in the things to be,
Saw then the anguish of new thwartings set
Beyond the heights of Appalachian snows,
Where yet the queenly Mississippi flows,
And drawing courage still
From years that throbbled with agonies of will,
She bade the promise of the future glow
Through all the toil and fret,
Presageful of an empire pledged to peace,
To love for man, to one great overthrow
Of ignorance and all the brood of hell,
She set her heart on fire
With that first hot desire
To see her joy increase
Through all the earth's fair borders, nobly great;
And pledged the future to the throbbing swell
Of hopes as generous as then she knew,
With high-souled daring for the things that wait,
She cast her eyes across a continent,
A sudden visions of the things God meant
Her hands should shape grown wonderfully fair
In that far distance of serenest air,
Where rose the Rockies to the infinite blue,
And in that larger view
Finding a will that could not pause with care
For danger in the thing that she must do,
She bore her purpose through.

No ages red with warfare shall here grow on to peace;
Man's spirit born to freedom shall bid earth's hatreds cease.
The clash of slave and master, the fond of new and old,
Shall be romance and wonder as of a story told
Rivers that come from the far, far mountains,

By winter fire at twilight when ghostly fancies gleam
 And in the sheltered silence saeet is the strange wild dream.
 First-born of that free kindred of States not conquest bred,
 The aureole flush of morning is ever on her head;
 And with her eyes uplifted, grave-smiling, sweet and high,
 Glad in the past's long giving of dreams that could not die,
 She trods the freer highway of hopes that kiss her hand,
 In simple robes, yet queenly, with brow of just command.
 Afar in the secret places of the burdened and the bowed,
 Where outrage maddens the loyalty and terror strikes the proud,
 In depths of the sun-swept cities where the hungry cry to God,
 In wastes where the broken-hearted touch fainting lips to the
 rod,
 Like winds that have blown inhaling from bloom-bright bounds
 of sea,
 The word shall steal to the stricken, down-drooped on bended
 knee,
 That earth has kept for her children a fair new world of delight,
 Where the soul may laugh to heaven and the hands may prove
 their might
 They shall cry: "Do you hear, my brother? Have you turned
 your eyes to the west?
 Has your spirit sung with the rivers? Has the gladness
 kissed your breast?
 Have you dreamed of the harvests whitening as far as the eye
 can see?
 Of pasture slopes and meadows with room for you and me?"
 They shall cry: "Be our toils forgotten, for our children lift
 their eyes;
 They shall dig and plant and garner under rain-bested skies
 From cherished depths of the mountains they shall dig a wealth
 of ore;
 Their joy in the things they fashion shall grow from more to
 more,
 They shall rove in the wild free spaces where their souls may
 find out God,
 And feel that his eyes are tender, that kind were the paths they
 trod."
 They shall whisper, man to maiden: "O, love, somewhere,
 somewhere,
 My beggary shall be bounty to crown your shining hair.
 I give you, love, the burden that shall there be, love, the bliss:
 Shall we go away together to a fairer hope than this?
 O, love, the blossoming wonder of your eager-visioned soul
 Must keep its white perfection all undimished, sweet, and whole.
 I feel in the fear of blighting that may touch your tender bloom
 The madness of the captive chained within his dungeon gloom.
 While out in the light they carry his cell-mate off to die.
 Sweetheart, shall we go together, just you and love and I?"
 The voices of friend and neighbors, of brother and wife and
 child.

Shall grow to the call of races, slave-sunken, hopeless, wild
 They shall cry in the dawn's sweet silence, each outcast Jew
 to Jew:
 "No more need we crouch and tremble, afraid of heaven's own
 blue.
 Afar in the world's great vastness new cities rise each day,
 And men walk gladder, freer, and thank God when they pray.
 The hatred of stranger peoples shall neither be nor seem;
 The anguish of tortured kindred shall pass to fevered dream."
 They shall cry in the day's waste labors where the Irish hedge
 rows bloom:
 "Where master and man are brothers our hopes shall find fresh
 room,
 And all of the might of manhood shall live in our souls again,
 As we share a fairer future amid the joys of men.
 There shall come no curse of famine, there the alien is the
 friend;
 There law is made for the lowly, and they teach man's nobler
 end."
 The Pole shall say to his fellow that far in the new-found lands
 They are holding the great iron highways and need strong
 willing hands,
 That there in the swift up-rearing of earth's best-dowered State
 Each man shall have his portion, each order shall be great.
 "The Russian shall hear of the plenty Dakota's summer yields;
 Grave wanderers from Bohemia shall plow Nebraska's fields,
 And deep in the dark recesses where Columbia's waters flow
 The Swede shall fell the forest with lappy blow on blow.

O, Lord of life,
 How dimly through the centuries we see
 The shapings of Thy hand!
 The little strife,
 The hours of weak command,
 The faculties set free,
 That make us seem earth's rulers for a day,
 Grow into nothingness before Thy will,
 Guiding the destinies that bear us on,
 Blind instruments that still
 Make earth grow fair.
 Thine are the laws that sway
 And Thine the purposes they build upon.
 Thy shape desires
 Whose meanings we can never half declare,
 Till year by year,
 Through doubtful change,
 Through hopes that range
 With idle purposes from fear to fear,
 We come, as past the heat of furnace fires,
 To that fruition fair and free
 That makes our course across the sunlit sea
 A rapture of great memories, borne along
 As in a flood of song

THE CONGRESS AS SEEN BY COMPATRIOT B. A. LEONARD, OF WISCONSIN.

MY FRIENDS:

Last week, June 6th, 1904, my wife and self, both, had soasmotic bronchitis, or something like epidemic whooping-cough. But, being due to attend the several meetings of the Daughters of American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution appointed for June 14th to 17th, at St. Louis, we went, and incidentally took in some of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. On our return I find myself unable to talk any length of time, owing to the acuteness of my bronchitis; and yet, so many have asked me to tell of incidents that I will do the best possible to reply. Firstly, in order to be concise, you must excuse the use of the letter "I" in my brief story.
 Leaving here at midnight of one day the next evening you are in St. Louis if going on St. Paul and Alton railroads. Price of ticket limited to fifteen days, \$15.05, to be signed here, and also signed in St. Louis the day you return. We went directly to "Inside Inn," as it was the headquarters of National Society, S. A. R. Here good rooms can be had for \$1.50 per day, and from that up; this on European plan, and you can get breakfast 50 cents; luncheon, 50 cents; evening dinner, 75 cents. Or a la carte service at moderate prices. If you prefer American plan, can get room and three meals for \$1.00 and up.

At first you pay 50 cents to get into the grounds, and after that you pay nothing unless you go outside the gates.

There are thousands of private and public houses at which you can get room for \$1.50 per day for one, and \$1.00 for two

or more persons in a room, outside the grounds; but you pay 50 cents each time you enter the grounds. A good lunch can be had for from 50 cents to 35 cents, or a full meal for 50 cents. One can pay as much more as he likes if he sets out to be an easy mark. Water is sold in the slot machines for 1 cent a glass. It is filtered mineral water, iced to a pleasant degree of coldness, and is cheaper than the unfiltered Mississippi river water, which can be had anywhere free. What is promised you will see there, I will not try to enumerate because it would take too much of my time, and you would say I was advertising it. Maps, etc., can be had by writing for them. These tell regular and special events for each day, and you better not try to "do" two at the same hours. I tried it. The reception of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 4 to 6 p. m., at Missouri building, was at the same time as the dedication held at Robert Burns cottage replica. It is in every detail, both exterior and interior, a reproduction of the cot of the famous bard. The cottage is not a concession, but is the memorial erected at the Exposition by contributors from many enthusiastic Scots throughout the country. At the reception of the D. A. R. it so happened that I had the only copy of the original "Betsy Ross" flag, which is the one adopted by the Sons of the American Revolution to be used on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Again, 2 to 5 p. m., was dedication of the Montana building, and I was unable to get to it—half a mile away, while Burns's cottage was all of two miles

Thirty-one Montana girls, of age, seventeen to thirty years, arrived at the "Inside Inn," which caused tremendous excitement among the guests. The girls seemed delighted with the flurry and added to the din by singing songs and giving yells similar to those that are the delight of a college's man's heart. One stirring song ran as follows:

"We don't quarrel; we don't fight,
We're from Montana, and we're all right."

Another:

"Boon, get a rat trap; boon, get a cat trap.
Boon, get a rat trap bigger than a cat trap."

Hobble-gobble, rattle-dazzle, fiz boom ah.

Inter Mountain, Inter Mountain; rah, rah, rah!!

The favorite song of the girls is a parody on the "Burgomaster,"

"We're girls from fair Montana,
And a jolly crowd are we.
We've arrived in old St. Louis,
Your great, big show to see:
From all your jolly comrades,
No matter where your home,
Come join in one grand old time
As o'er your land we roam."

Last year, early in the summer, the Butte Inter Mountain announced that it would send thirty-one of the most popular girls in the State to the World's Fair. The contest was based on ballots printed in the paper and on graduated subscription ballots. In no section of the United States except in the Northwestern Rockies, could the contest have been so spirited or so picturesque. One girl, a school teacher, getting her mail three days late because so far from a railroad, procured a substitute when the contest opened, mounted her brougham, and secured the county. When you recall that Teton County is greater than Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island combined, it will be seen that Miss Kathryn "rode some." She polled 4,434 votes in the ninety days, and won out in a walk. She figures that she rode, on an average, a mile for every ballot. Many are the picturesque tales that might be told of these Montana maids, and of their rush for votes. As might have been expected, the "most popular" girls turned out to be the handsomest. Thus it was a galaxy of beauty that Montana sent to the Fair. And they came from every walk in life. There are girls whose fathers will leave their fortunes dug from the mines or made on the range; there are girls whose faces, and their stout Western hearts and willing arms and busy brains are their only fortunes. There is a thirty-second girl, of Rochester, Madison County. She worked "underground." In other words, solicited votes in the mines. The contest closed January 20th, at seven o'clock in the evening. The results had been printed from day to day. This young lady's train was late. She rushed in the office, with enough votes to win, ten minutes after the contest closed. Then finding she had lost, she promptly fainted. The miners of Madison County have chirped in and sent her to the Fair. Her father is a foreman. These were to be in line at the dedication of Montana building. The cream of the State, when at 6:30 o'clock Saturday night they arrived at "Inside Inn," after a journey of 2,700 miles, they could not appear at their best. So I was sorry not to meet them when they were most fit by resting and best attire. But losing this, I was amid the throng of brilliant gowns and beautiful women at the Missouri State building, where the oldest families of St. Louis and representatives from all States in the Union mingled at the Daughters of the Revolution reception, to which none not specially invited could be seen. The affair was one of the most elaborate functions yet given on the grounds. Over 2,000 people were present, all of these, with the exception of a few distinguished visitors from outside States, being women. Personally, I met all in the reception line, and later spoke with many. Among them I recall Mrs. Western Bascom, Mrs. Wallace Delafeld, Miss Willmouth Evans, Mrs. Donald McLean, national regent; Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Colorado Springs, State regent; and many others. All the "Daughters" present registered beneath the bell to be presented to the battleship Missouri. The bell was supported by a frame decorated with red, white and blue bunting. Many who were familiar with the historic "Liberty Bell" by reputation only, mistook this Missouri bell for the bell that rung out the tidings of independence.

Let me say here of that Liberty Bell. It stood on a truck upon the first floor of the Philadelphia building, with two large uniformed guardians near it. Nothing prevented the placing of reverential hands upon all parts of it except where it rested on the truck. And usually it had a rim of such regarding it with veneration. But on the next day—June 15th—as I came

down the stairs near it, a bystander slapped the bell with his umbrella. One of the officers noticed it, sprang forward, with both hands pressed the throng backward from it, and with a choke in his voice, the tall Philadelphia guardian said: "I would rather you would strike me, I have been with this bell on all the trips it has ever made, and I cannot stand that sort of treatment." The Pennsylvania Commissioners at once ordered a railing made to guard the bell, and now visitors are not permitted to touch the relic. The crowds had become so enormous that it had become impossible for the Philadelphia officers to keep the people from climbing over the bell, scraping it with canes and umbrellas, and otherwise demeaning themselves in such a manner as would be termed lese majeste by the Philadelphians, who regard the Revolutionary relic little short of sacred. I can only mention this act.

President General E. S. Greeley of the Sons of the American Revolution had been in the city from Sunday to Tuesday afternoon, but did not meet any St. Louis people, members of the Exposition company, or of the St. Louis Chapters, until at the Daughters of the American Revolution reception. The members of his staff had reason to think he had been slighted or overlooked, and did not take the matter lightly.

From their headquarters at the "Inside Inn," the 200 representatives of the 40 Societies of 11,854 members, including Societies in France and Hawaii, marched at 9:30 a. m. of the 15th to station 14 of the intramural railway and rode to station 12, thence marched to Festival Hall. It had rained the night before so that the dust and red clay was firm under foot. Festival Hall was filled when the opening session of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, opened. Music was furnished by the Government Indian Band. General George H. Shields, president of the Missouri Society, presided. The ceremonies began with the invocation by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Chaplain-General of the S. A. R. General, Shields delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by President-General Edwin S. Greeley of Connecticut. In the absence of President Francis, who was detained at the Kentucky building, General Consul Franklin Ferris welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Exposition. Fraternal greetings were given by Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, president of the Missouri Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Hon. John Whitehead, president of New Jersey Society; George Williams Bates, of the Michigan Society, Historian-General; and by others.

At 12 o'clock the hall had to be given over to another meeting, to which it had been by mistake promised. At 2 p. m. business session was held in the Pennsylvania building, and the meeting was adjourned at 5 o'clock to 9 the next morning, at which the election of officers for the year took place. It was my honor to be called upon to furnish the flag, for the room; in fact, the only one in sight, owing to the meeting having been adjourned from the "Inside Inn" to a larger and cooler room.

The officers elected were Judge James Denton Hancock of Pennsylvania, President-General. It was my peculiar privilege to announce to him his election, congratulate and to escort him to the room to receive an ovation of cheers. The Vice-President-Generals are Gen. George H. Shields, Missouri; John Paul Earnest, District of Columbia; Col. A. B. Culter, California; Edward P. Cone, New York; Charles K. Miller, Illinois. It was decided to consolidate the offices of Secretary-General and Register-General, and Mrs. A. Howard Clark was elected to the position. I. W. Birdseye of Connecticut was elected Treasurer-General; George W. Bates of Michigan, Historian; and Rev. J. W. Atwood of Ohio, Chaplain-General.

In the evening the Missouri Society held a reception to meet the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in the Missouri building, June 16th, from 8 to 11 o'clock. Fully one thousand persons attended. A large contingent of St. Louis members of the Daughters of the American Revolution were present. Among this number was Mrs. Donald McLean, national Regent of the Society, who was presented with a flag bouquet made of cape irisamine, roses and Texas blue bonnets, by Maj. Ira H. Evans for Mrs. O. T. Holt, hostess of the Texas building. Mrs. McLean acknowledged the present in a pretty address. The hall was decorated in the national colors, cut flowers and potted plants. An orchestra furnished music and refreshments were served. Those in the receiving line were the newly-elected officers and the Presidents of the State Societies.

Getting on at station 12, a few steps from the Missouri buildings, I met and spoke to the one conductor, who has mastered every detail of his route, and on approaching each station announces in a penetrating voice and with deliberate enunciation, the objects and buildings to be reached from it. There is only one such conductor. Some approach him in

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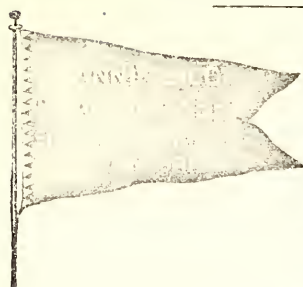
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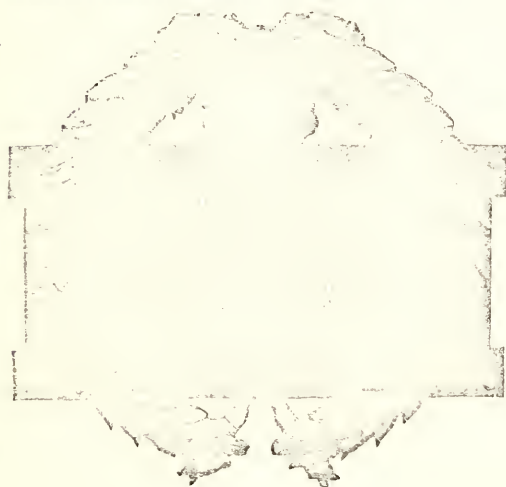
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WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

The board of managers of the National Society at a meeting held recently in Pennsylvania voted to increase the assessment of State societies from 25 cents to 50 cents per member, as they have power to do, according to Article VI. of the Constitution of the National Society, which is:

"Each State society shall pay annually to the Treasurer-General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, twenty-five cents for each active member thereof, unless intermitted by the National Congress, provided that the national board of management may increase said dues at any time, not to exceed fifty cents in all, by a two-thirds vote, when the necessities of the National Society so demand. All such dues shall be paid on or before the first day of April in each year for the ensuing year, in order to secure representation in the congress of the National Society."

Our S. A. R. Governors are getting themselves talked about. Governor Murphy as a baseball batter and Governor Warfield on the early marriage question. When we told our stenographer that Governor Warfield had said that women should not marry until they were twenty-six years of age, she said that if they lived to be as old as that they would be too sensible to get married. We said that we supposed that when they arrived at that time in life it was, "Good Lord, anybody."

Where is the Connecticut Society, S. A. R., year book that was to have been published last winter? There are others who have the delay habit.

We have received many kind letters from our friends deploring the fact that we have announced that we were no longer an official organ of the S. A. R., and we thank our friends for their kind advice.

We are, however, so constituted that we know when we have had enough, and as an organ of a society we were considered as a grafter rather than a worker for the cause. We have stood six years of it and can't afford to keep it up longer.

We have worked for the prominence of others and when honors were distributed did not get them, although we paid the price.

You will notice that this issue is somewhat of an organ of the publisher who pays for his writeups.

The paper will continue the story "In Quest of An Ancestor" until completed and also the "Genealogical Guide." It will also come out on time and be better edited and filled with brief doings of all the societies as well as patriotic and historical news items.

A few copies of Vols. I. and II., National Register, S. A. R., may be had at this office for \$2.00 each.

The annual banquet of the Empire State S. A. R. was held in the large ball room of the Waldorf Astoria. The guest table was tastefully decorated with smilax on a white ground and the other tables with roses and candleabra. The decorations were by Compatriot Stumm, and received many compliments. The menu card was a work of art, designed by Compatriot Withington Robinson, the frontispiece being a design of a handsome girl's head wearing a Continental hat. Although several prominent speakers were not present, those who were pleased their hearers. The attendance was not large, but the dinner was a success.

D. A. R. TEA AND LECTURES.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution raised \$375 by a lecture day entertainment at Sherry's recently. The fund will be devoted to the Barnard College scholarship. E. Woodruff was the lecturer, and he spoke on "The Little Colonial Girl," and "Eliza Pinckney." Following the lectures, tea was served in the ballroom.

A very interesting and attractive entertainment was given recently in a town in Connecticut for the purpose of raising funds for a patriotic undertaking, and consisted of a talk on the battle of Saratoga by Mr. L. H. Cornish, editor of the Spirit of '76.

Mr. Cornish, who is national recruiting officer for the Minute Men, was dressed in the uniform of a Continental soldier, and told the story of the battle as though he had been present as a participant. Accompanying him were two young Minute Men in uniform, one with rifle, the other with drum. They stood at the door of the house where the exercises took place and made the welkin ring with their stirring music of days of old, afterwards acting as ushers to the guests.

After the talking, refreshments were served, the favors being a boutonniere of blue and white. Then all sang America, accompanied by the music of the drum and fife. The afternoon affair was given complimentary to the lecturer and was by invitation only.

In the evening Mr. Cornish lectured in the public hall on "Story of An Aide on Washington's Staff," accompanied by handsomely colored stereopticon slides, to the people of the town, who willingly purchased tickets to aid the fund the ladies were bound to raise.

The lecturer wears a uniform of a captain of the Continental army under Washington, and tells the story as though he personally participated in the war as an aide on Washington's staff. He leaves his Connecticut home at the Lexington alarm and takes part in the battle of Bunker Hill, afterwards meets Washington at Cambridge and becomes attached to his staff and remains with him until the surrender at Yorktown. The pictures act as a beautiful background to the talk, which is very interesting as well as instructive and contains many unique features that have been culled from old diaries of Revolutionary soldiers.

The Editor is arranging for a lecture tour through the West as far as St. Paul during the month of February, and Chapters of the patriotic societies can make arrangements on very reasonable terms, provided the dates can be so fixed that they will not clash.

COLONIAL LIFE AMONG THE CAVALIERS OF VIRGINIA.

PROSPECTUS.

Stereopticon views taken by the editor, who visited the country that he is to talk about. We start off with a view of Jamestown Island and the landing of Captain John Smith, describing his encounter with the Indians and what is known of this early settlement. From there we cross over to Williamsburg, Va., showing a map of that location and the peninsula upon which it is situated. Williamsburg is 12 miles from Yorktown, and seven miles from Jamestown, and is rich with relics of colonial days. It is a city of some 2,000 inhabitants, laid out in

1699. The main street is called the Duke of Gloucester Street. Upon it is situated some of the following interesting spots: The College of William and Mary, founded in 1693, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, who erected St. Paul's Cathedral, England. The old walls are still in use. Bruton Church, built 1678. Several views of this old structure, showing its architecture and ivy-clad walls; numerous views of old gravestones, surmounted by the coats-of-arms of the early families, surround this interesting old relic. The old powder-horn built during the administration of Gov. Spotswood, in 1711, and in use at the present time as a museum. Home of Charles George Wythe, headquarters of Gen. Washington in 1781. Home of Edw. Randolph, Secretary of State during Washington's administration; home of Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, 1774; Basset Hall, home of President John Tyler; site of the old colonial capital, burned in 1842; site of the famous Raleigh Tavern; the six chimney lot where Washington made love to Martha Curtis; Poor Debtors' Prison; site of Colonial Palace; first theatre in America, built in 1710; Hospital for Insane, built in 1758.

In the neighborhood the Green Spring, the home of Sir William Berkeley; Porto Bello, formerly the hunting-lodge of Lord Dunmore; Carter's Grove; historical Moore House, in which the terms of surrender were drawn between Washington and Cornwallis; Belfield, the residence of Edward Digges, Governor of Virginia, 1665, the fourth son of Sir Dudley Digges, whose tomb is still standing.

In addition to the views here mentioned, I have added scenes of negro life as it appears to-day. For historical value, it deals very much with the early life of George Washington as a landed proprietor, and describes the lives and manners of the early Virginian cavaliers. There are scenes of a fox-hunt, and plantation melodies interspersed with music fitting these scenes. The entire subject is handled in a unique and pleasant manner, but confined strictly to historical facts.

COLONIAL LIFE AMONG THE DUTCH AROUND MANHATTAN.

PROSPECTUS.

Views of New York under the Dutch rule and the first landing of the Half-moon. Deals particularly with the home life of the Dutch, and the views are taken around the outskirts of New York. Dutch farmhouses on Long Island; the old red mill; views in Carnarsie; then into Hackensack. Also the grave of Peter Stuyvesant in St. Mark's Church; historical sketches of the Dutch church; the first school in New York compared with modern educational methods, child life, with description of a candle party.

The talk deals with the first occurrences in Manhattan under Dutch dominion, and is also enlivened by music appropriate to the subjects. I have been for several years collecting material for this lecture, and taking from dry history the things not generally known by the public. This lecture was especially arranged for the Free Lecture Course of the Public Schools.

One of the prettiest and most catchy musical compositions of the season is the "Cavalier" march and two-step, written by Mr. J. N. Kaufman, of Richmond, and dedicated to the Colonial Dames of Virginia.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

BY MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER.

Heredity and environment are powerful factors in shaping national traits. "As the twig is bent, so the tree will grow." In the same manner that a skillful gardener knows how to bring plants to their greatest perfection, so statesmen of far reaching views may establish the foundation of a prosperous nation by edicts and laws, although its destiny is governed by an overruling Providence. Manners and customs differ in every land, and originate from the peculiar conditions of the inhabitants.

The early settlers of New England came of English stock, the Anglo-Saxon race, noted for sterling worth and independent thought, and they were descendants of forebears who won their Magna Charta through inflexible purpose and undaunted spirit. The Pilgrim Fathers came to the New World to establish a community of their own and to worship God after their own way, untrammelled by any irksome restrictions. Many left England and fixed their abode in Holland, where they were hospitably received, but fearing that their children might forget their native tongue, the Puritans or Separatists, as they were called, finally sought a new home across the wide ocean in the forests of America. They landed in Massachusetts in bleak, wintry weather, cleared the wilderness, and erected log cabins, while enduring all sorts of discomforts and privation with Spartan fortitude. Frost, cold, hunger, and thirst were not the only hardships to which they were exposed, for the red-skins resented the invasion of their hunting grounds by the pale-faces, and frequent raids were made on the little settlements. The Indians destroyed their homes, killed many women and children, scalped them and left their bodies on the smoking hearth and carried others into captivity, while the savage who displayed the greater number of scalps was considered the greatest brave.

Many a time the colonists would return from the field to find home destroyed, and the dead bodies of their dear ones stark in death, or else carried into captivity, and lost forever. Many instances are cited of terrible torture and lingering death inflicted by savage captors, and the tragic fate of Jane McCrea was never forgotten. In rare instances children were restored to their parents after years of captivity, who had forgotten their own tongue and were strangers to civilized ways.

Wealthy colonists also arrived from England, but the majority were not blessed with wordly goods, and were compelled to eke out a bare existence from the barren soil or to engage in occupations which necessitated absence from home the greater part of the day, while their wives and children were exposed to attack from their stealthy enemies from the forests.

Therefore from colonial days American women acquired self reliance and independence. Brooms and muskets were placed side by side, and many a brave woman would snatch up the latter at the approach of the red skins and be ready to defend her hearth, if their intentions were hostile. In the South, also, the red man made war on the pale-faces, and, up to a recent date, raids of Indians were frequent occurrences in the far West.

With the onward march of events, the thirteen colonies were founded and prospered. Life was not such a hand to hand struggle for existence. Professional men found a field for their labors. The exaltation of the parson to the exclusion of the lawyer ceased, for in early

days in Massachusetts many fanatical people considered such a legal calling allied to the black art. Settlements grew into villages, villages into towns, and commerce and trade flourished apace. During the war for independence nearly all able-bodied men bore arms, and so women were left alone in their country homes. Thus the life they led during colonial and revolutionary days inculcated self reliance and independence in American women.

Woman's sphere is wider in the United States than any other country in the world. Teaching, journalism, art, medicine and literature are open to her as well as law. Both society, institutions and laws guard her more safely than in any other land, and yet how often we see American women, who, like butterflies sipping honey from every flower in their thoughtless round of pleasure, yet are transformed into busy bees in time of need.

GEN. GREELEY'S ADDRESS AT ST. LOUIS.

HON. GEO. H. SHIELDS, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE EXPOSITION MANAGEMENT, AND CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS:

"The graceful greetings you have spoken and the hearty hospitality you have accorded us, together with the impression already made upon us by your splendid city and your wonderful Exposition have almost overwhelmed us. I find myself utterly unable at this moment to choose fitting words in which to clothe my thoughts and emotions. But I should know myself, and justly be deemed by the society I represent, entirely lacking in appreciation if I did not at least attempt to express our admiration and gratitude. We had heard of the courtly courtesy and broad catholicity of this Queen City of the Southwest, but to-day we realize that the halt had not been told us. We have come; we have seen something of your greatness; we have been warmed by your generous welcome; you have conquered; henceforth we are all the ardent partisans of Missouri and St. Louis.

We cannot fail to remember that we are on the historic soil of one of the great States of the Republic, whose archives preserve the record of some of the most remarkable and romantic transitions known to American history, and whose acquirement by the United States marks the dawning of that larger self-consciousness and realization of destiny which has steadily grown through succeeding years.

We are also aware that we are assembled in a city whose record and achievements add lustre to the American name. We recall the name of LaCade, whose fur-trading post, established here in 1764, was the beginning of your community life and gave you the name, in honor of the French King, which you have never stained. We remember Captain Amos Stoddard, who in 1804, succeeded the Spanish commandant here and brought Missouri under the United States authority, against which happily she has never rebelled.

We know something of the struggles and triumphs of your early years, and how decade by decade you have steadily grown in all those industries and arts and enterprises which make a city great and distinguished. We are not unmindful of the fact that you are to-day the fifth city in the Union in population and manufactures; that you have the largest electric plant in the world, with unrivalled parks and public buildings, colleges, schools, libraries and eleemosynary institutions which declare at once the intelligence and liberality of your citizens; the 18th century trading post has become the 20th century metropolis. But we are especially amazed when we

think of the magnificent courage and foresight which planned, inaugurated and brought to splendid completion the marvelous Exposition which is now drawing crowds of eager pilgrims from the whole civilized world.

"Many Daughters of the Republic have done worthily, but thou excellest them all."

But you are the heirs of a glorious heritage; the memory of illustrious men, heroes and scholars and statesmen, and of distinguished deeds stirs within you; you have been loyal to your ancestry and your history. In your daily life as a city, and in this crowning achievement with which you have opened the twentieth century, you have been doing what every American community is bound to do by the very terms of its life; I mean, you have been doing your best in reverence for the past and in recognition of the high privileges heaven is bounteously bestowing upon us all in this land of promise. American enterprise, American achievements, American patriotism, and, best of all, American manhood, are the glory of the race in this favored age of the world. To-day St. Louis is focussing the eyes of the nations, and causing a new, world-wide revival of admiration for American pluck and productiveness, but, beyond all that, better than all that, she is teaching Americans that all things are possible to us as we yield to the inspiration of the past, seize the opportunities of the present, and put forth the whole power that is in us.

Standing amid these flags and portraits, there instinctively comes to our lips the names of some of those distinguished citizens whose fame is indissolubly linked with yours, and whose labors and sacrifices for the Republic can never be forgotten. Thomas H. Benton, illustrious patriot, wise statesman, historian of thirty of the most stormy and strategic years of the United States Congress. He was a man of splendid courage and of unswerving fidelity to conviction even when that fidelity seriously impaired his own fortunes and popularity. His dying words to President Buchanan, explaining his vote for that statesman in preference to his own son-in-law, are immortal words fit to stand beside the loftiest utterances of Washington or Jefferson: "I voted for you because Fremont headed a sectional party, whose success would have been the signal for disunion. I have known you long, and I knew you would honestly endeavor to do right." There spoke the man of ideals and of convictions; the man who gathered the whole country into his warm regard and who did the right as God gave him to see the right; let his lofty sentiments be rehearsed to our statesmen and taught to our children.

Francis P. Blair, editor, soldier, Congressman, Vice-Presidential candidate! His is a commanding figure, and never more commanding than when, in conjunction with Nathaniel Lyon, a native of Connecticut, by his wise foresight and skillful diplomacy, he held St. Louis loyal and saved Missouri and Kentucky to the Union.

John C. Fremont, scholar, pioneer explorer, who opened up the great West to our people and assured us of our fabulous wealth in prairie and mine and forest. Presidential candidate of the first Republican convention, and again in 1864, when he withdrew to save his party from defeat. His is a name to conjure with in this land. Few Americans have had so eventful and conspicuous a career or done so much to cultivate national self-respect and to promote accurate knowledge of ourselves and of our vast domain.

But we are not here so much to recite the fascinating facts of your history, already known to you, or to call the roll of your illustrious citizens, as to recall the heroes and statesmen of the Revolutionary period, whose wisdom, discretion and valor won our independence and secured us our place among the great nations of the world. We are patriotic Americans, oblivious of all the differences of more recent years; united in our veneration for the past; seeking to conserve all that is valuable in the national tradition and life; to foster an intelligent Americanism, and to perpetuate for our descendants the memories and principles which we hold sacred.

Compatriots! It is no small or unworthy task to which we have set ourselves. The men we revere were noble and distinguished men, stalwart Americans, whose majestic figures will forever dominate the foreground of our history; the deeds we commemorate were illustrious deeds worthy to be sung with those of the Greek and Roman heroes. It is our high calling to remind our people of these heroic men and to celebrate in speech and song and monument and tablet the deeds that caused the world to wonder. The shot fired at Lexington was "heard around the world." It announced a new birth of freedom, the beginning of a new civilization; the forth-stepping of a new nation whose right to be was already established. The conditions of our modern life require a renewal of traditions and our consecration to American ideals. We have grown great and prosperous and proud; we are absorbed in material things; the commercial spirit holds sway; that ceaseless tide of immigration which has already made New England half foreign, and is sweeping resistlessly over all the land, threatens to engulf us; some voice must be uplifted in praise of the past, in defense of our great, underlying truths lest we forget; what other voice can be lifted so strong, so persuasive, so commanding as ours?

Our youth must be indoctrinated, they must be taught to revere our heroes; to trust our principles; to dedicate themselves to the working out of our high destiny in love and in fear of God. What loftier service can we undertake? What cause more worthy of the best that is in us could appeal to us?

The Revolutionary fathers did their best as foundation builders and handed to their sons the tools with which to carry on and up the structure; the statesmen and leaders of succeeding days interpreted and enunciated the great precepts that were to regulate the national life; the brave soldiers of the Civil War, both blue and gray, settled at the points of their bayonets the eternal principles that were forever to determine the character of American civilization; the legislators of the reconstruction period planned wisely and well to start the new, reunited nation upon its new career; the men of the brief but glorious Spanish war expanded our territory and enlarged our mission and our responsibilities. Of all this sacrifice and labor we are the heirs. Ours is the equally important task to teach reverence, wisdom, fidelity, to curb the too intense spirit of partisanship; to sink sectionalism in a common patriotism, and to inculcate that loyalty which will hold America in the forefront of the civilizing agencies of the world.

Nothing is too great or too difficult for consecrated Americans. The world belongs to our principles, and while we are true to our declared ideals Almighty God is on our side. Inspired by the spirit of the fathers; devoted to all those undying truths which are our most

precious heritage, let us ourselves embody American ideas and lead our people to that glorious endeavor which shall make America the praise of all peoples and the joy of the whole earth.

We have much to do; our work as a great patriotic society has only begun, but we may thank our sisters that we are not let alone to organize and carry forward the great work which lies before us.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, many of whom have graced this occasion by their presence here to-day, have done a great patriotic work, and have set a rapid pace for us to follow. They have shown a great ability; indomitable pluck and energy, unbounded enthusiasm, and almost unlimited resources for pushing forward the many schemes they have devised for perpetuating the memories of the great soldiers and statesmen who founded this magnificent government of ours. And now they are building in the city of Washington a grand Memorial Hall that will be one of the most attractive features of the new city of Washington. All honor to the 40,000 Daughters of the American Revolution. We bid you God Speed in all of your patriotic undertakings.

And now, Mr. President, in behalf of the 12,000 Sons of the American Revolution, I thank you and your colleagues in the management of this great Exposition; the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the citizens of St. Louis for the generous and hearty welcome extended to the delegates of the National Congress, S. A. R., assembled here to-day."

OLD GLORY.

[ACROSTIC.]

There was booming of cannons, and belching of guns,
Humanity, country love, called for our sons,
E'en South, as the Northland responded the call.

Brothers together there, for one cause to fall,
Loyalty reeked not of a compass, that day—
United, they rushed forth to join in the fray;
Each heart warmly beating for Liberty, dear,

And for Cuba's sufferings fell many a tear.
Not vengeance, but sympathy, their motive, to aid,
Dauntless their struggle, they were never dismayed.

Glory, Old Glory, soon they flung to the breeze,
Rearing, unfurling it, far o'er the wide seas,
And in triumph its bright stars, and bars, ever wave,
Yet emblem of freedom, best flag of the brave.

FANNY LINDSLEY-FANCHER.

INCIDENT OF CIVIL WAR.

I was fast asleep in my father's home in Portsmouth, Virginia, when one morning my mother excitedly entered my room, crying:

"Get up, get up, my child, the Yankees are coming!" How well I recall how this news affected me! I was but a little one at the time, yet my whole being was alive to the situation, and when dressed, I hastened to the front porch, where I could see the various neighbors grouped on sidewalks, talking and gesticulating, in great excitement. Some of mother's friends came over from the other side, and, as we stood there, I saw the excitement had reached its height, and was told the cause—a Yankee soldier was coming down the street!

This news struck terror to my childish heart, and I began to cry, starting to run in the house. But my mother caught me, and lovingly soothed me, at the same time saying I, too, must see the first Yankee. He was approaching rapidly. In his blue suit he looked very strange to us, as we had been accustomed to only the gray.

One of our group was a woman of strong secession ideas, and it was to this very woman the soldier addressed:

"Madame," said he, lifting his hat with most gentlemanly air, "can I beg from you a glass of water?"

How well I remember her look of horror and indignation as she replied:

"What! hand a Yankee a glass of water! Never, sir, shall these hands, so loyal to my Southern land, be guilty of such an act!"

An old-fashioned pump, with which our town, at that time, abounded, but which are no more seen, stood on the corner, and an old darky woman, hearing the young rebel's loud harangue, went to her mistress' kitchen, procured a glass, and gave the soldier water.

In after years that same young woman became the bride of an ex-officer of the "Yankee" army.

EVE ANDREWS.

TO-DAY'S MAGAZINE.

From the vivid, striking covers to the delicious sketch on the back page to-day's magazine is the kind that satisfies.

The articles are all of wide general interest, full of information, yet delightful in the reading. The leading article on "The Spirit of '76" came to be painted, tells some unusual things about this famous patriotic painting.

The other Fourth of July features, especially "Fiddles for the Fourth," by Frederic Benziner, and "The Fourth of July Revival," give a timely tinge to the magazine, as well as add to its entertaining qualities.

THE NERVE OF THEM.

Mrs. Newlyriche—Well, of all the impudence!

Mr. Newlyriche—What is it, Hannah?

Mrs. Newlyriche—Them poor first cousins of yours have gone and got themselves the same identical ancestors that you've got!—Puck.

THE NEXT BEST THING.

"I thought she was determined never to marry any man whose ancestors had not come over in the Mayflower."

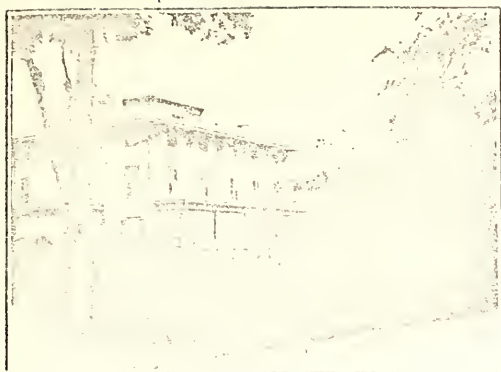
"Yes, but she changed her mind when she met this fellow whose ancestors went to California in a prairie schooner."—Chicago Record-Herald

The "Spirit of '76" has reached England. A London paper recently published the Declaration of Independence in full, saying that correspondents were continually inquiring about it.

THE PIONEER BRIDE'S OUTFIT.

Pathetically simple was the outfit of the American pioneer's bride, described as follows in the story of "Rebecca Boone," the second of the series of "Great Women of Pioneer Times," in *The Delicator* for June:

"The bride's inventory during her first year of house-keeping revealed two ancient pewter plates, one table and two decrepit spoons, beside a large wooden one; a couple of old forks, a substantial wooden bowl, a tolerably good trencher of the same material and a choice assortment of drinking mugs, fashioned out of hard-shelled squashes. At a somewhat later day the progressive young wife added two or three wooden-handled case knives, and a few of the crockery plates that were now tardily following the course of empire, but the experiment was regarded with disfavor by her neighbors, who looked with suspicion upon any innovation upon the old order of things."



"Ye Yellow House," where the would-be nominee waits the call of the Committee.

TO THE "YELLOW HOUSE."

Oh, "Yellow House" on the hillside standing,
The merry making your life has known;
Brave youths, fair maids your portals gracing,
Have left you for stranger hearts to own.

Away to the south, blue waters dancing,
Sing of the days of your youth and pride;
And over your roof, in the blue of heaven,
The fleecy clouds in their beauty glide.

After the silence of years unbroken,
Again your rafters with music ring;
And the stranger hearts within your keeping,
Will cheer your heart and your praises sing.

Childhood's laughter,—and manhood's promise,—
Middle-life's tasks,—and the rest of age;
Again are gathered for your protection,
A beautiful theme for your memory's page.

Guard them well, protect and cherish.
Oh, "Yellow House" and your joy will be:
Your fame will live in their hearts forever,
Through all the time of eternity.

M. Winchester Adams



The birthplace of the subject of our sketch. He had the misfortune of not being born in a log cabin.

THE WOULD-BE NOMINEE—HOW HE COURTS PUBLICITY.

BY L. H. C.

There comes a time in the lives of all great men no matter how modest and diffident they may have been, when by proper persuasion they can be interviewed and the inner secrets, hopes and accomplishments of their life laid bare to the morbid curiosity of humanity.

It was during one of these spells of innoxious desecrude that the interviewing ego overcame the shy and unobtrusive part of our nature and secured the following write up.

The subject of this sketch was born at a tender age of poor but otherwise honest parents, in the beautiful but provincial city of Hartford, Connecticut. Descended from a long line of ancestors, he takes particular pride in the fact that his genealogical tree on his mother's side has been traced back to the original Adam, and that the name is the same with the exception of the letter "s."



The President and his family at Oyster Bay, L. I.
 Quentin. Theodore, Jr. Mrs. Roosevelt. Ethel.
 Archibald. Miss Alice. Keimet.

His memory is a little hazy about the appearance of this first ancestor, but he distinctly remembers attending the obsequies of his great-grandfather Adams, who was famous during his life for the number of adjectives he could use in a short sentence. This Adams family still own the land that was bought by their ancestors from the Indians, but the value of the land is less than when thus purchased. Another ancestor on the paternal side who was a deacon of the church, bought what is now the town of Granville, Massachusetts, from Toto, an Indian chief, for fourteen brass buttons and an old musket, and from what we hear of the town he paid too much for it.

The blood which courses through the veins of the subject of our sketch is of the bluest New England stock, and the descent is very discernable. He is in direct descent from Richard Warren, Gentleman, who came over in the Mayflower; from Matthew Grant, the ancestor of General Grant; from Sergeant Josiah Ells-

worth, the ancestor of the chief justice; and many of the early settlers of Windsor are his kin. The Huguenot René Cossett gives a strain of French blood to the Saxon.

He was educated in the common schools of Connecticut and afterwards took a commerical college course and the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific course of the class of '85.

Early in his youth his inclinations were toward organizing societies and clubs. His first effort at this was, when living on a farm after the war, and his father having killed off the hogs, he cleaned out the hog house, put in a stove, and a sign over the door "Templars Hall." Here was started a temperance society which developed into a social success, as the farmers in the vicinity invited the society to meet at their homes, where pop-corn and apples were dispensed with a liberal hand. The next organization to emanate from his fertile brain was called the Y. A. M., and the initiation was carried



The old Adams Homestead, built in 1750. From this house two ancestors answered the Lexington Alarm, and fought in the Revolution. The land was bought from the Indians in 1647, and is still in the possession of the Adams family.

became unpopular, organized a society of that name from the members of the club.

In social life he has "spied" in Walballa, and promenaded in the Waldorf Astoria.

Put away a square meal in the Bowery, and dined at Delmonico's.

Lectured in Hell's Kitchen and talked at pink teas at Sherry's.

Delivered patriotic addresses in a Presbyterian meeting house in Saratoga Springs, and after-dinner speeches in Eraunces Tavern.

Presented a bust of Washington to a public school.

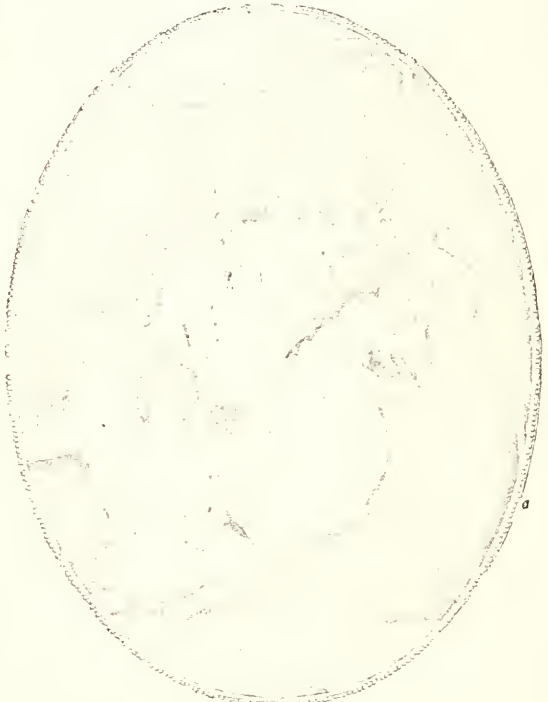


The would-be nominee and his extensive family, taken in God's country Stamford, Conn., August 10, 1884, opposite Oyster Bay, L. I.

Hal George.
Mrs. C. Eleanor Alice,
Grove Horton. Marjorie Spot. Jeannete.

out in the old Center Church graveyard, which at that time was in a desreputable condition, but which now, through the efforts of the local D. A. R., has become a place of beauty. From this to the "Y. but M." an athletic and social club that was a howling success in its time.

Arriving at manhood he came to New York with the intention of making his way in the world. His first position was with a religious weekly that paid him the munificent sum of \$4.50 per week. With this amount he found himself and made many slumming trips to the Bowery, where for five cents he could get a bowl of coffee and a small loaf of bread. When the "L" road opened, he was one of the first to get a position upon it, and continued in service for four years. This railroad experience made him long for higher things, and in becoming an editor it was not far from the elevated to the exalted. During this time he joined the Y. M. C. A. for the benefits to be derived from its gymnasium. Afterwards joining the Second Avenue Club, he became the representative of the members on the Executive Committee Board, and before Mugwumps



This man has a salary of \$4,000 a year, and other troubles the Editor of this paper escapes

and a set of resolutions to the president of the Cat Club of Connecticut. (This latter required great courage.)

Jollied many a gathering of the Sons of the American Revolution, and said things to the Stamford Board of Trade.

As an advocate of the strenuous life, the accompanying illustrations show that he is in the race with the President and the Kaiser.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and as that party are having some trouble in selecting a candidate for President, they might come to Stamford and look him over. He would accept the position of President and Vice-President for one salary.

He moved to Connecticut from Brooklyn because the political lightning did not strike him in that borough, and the thunder showers were not severe.

In Connecticut, however, he expected to work for the nomination of Governor, as his acquaintance with various State executives made him feel that he could fill their shoes without getting a swelled head.

His patriotism is shown by hanging up the American flag as well as the butcher, the grocer, and others in the town of his adoption.

His inclination makes him hang up the flag, and the time he devotes to patriotism necessitates the hanging up of the others.

As the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 he has gained a knowledge of early Colonial manners, with which he delights numerous audiences in his series of lectures on Colonial Life. He has given these lectures before the crowned heads of Europe—even thought of giving lectures.

But after two years residence in Stamford he found that real fame was only obtained by becoming Mayor of that beautiful city, and he now awaits the summons at "ye yello hous" on Fairfield Hill, where he can see the Sound, if he does not hear the nomination. For the benefit of those who might bring him his nomination, he

has two bells in the house, and has recently added a brass knocker to the front door, which he keeps well oiled and in working order, and also a long-distance telephone that is willing to work overtime.

He has no objection to being disturbed at night.

After much persuasion we secured the illustrations



that accompany the article. Like most great men, our subject complied with his wife's wishes and used a picture of himself taken before the cares of life had dismantled his head piece of its hirsute adornment.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is willing to promote prominence among the diffident in a similar manner for F. A. M. E. fifty and my expenses.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR OF WARREN STOCK.

BY ELEANOR LEXINGTON, IN THE PITTSBURG LEADER.

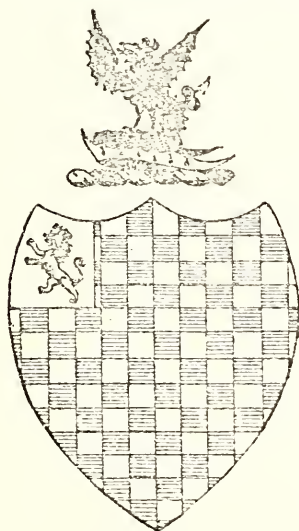
The first to assume the name of Warren was a Norman baron who lived on the river Varenne. Hence the name, which has had various forms—de Varenne, Warrenne, Warrena, Warrener, Warinus, and finally Warren.

The Baron de Varenne's daughter Gunnora married Richard, Duke of Normandy; their grandson, Robert, was father of William the Conqueror.

When William and his Norman army invaded Great Britain one of his knights was William de Varrene; he was given estates and was known as Earl of Warren, and married the Conqueror's daughter Gundrada.

If the mighty Conqueror was the greatest man of his day, then the Earl of Warren ranked second in importance, for when William was absent from his realm, Warren was Guardian of the Kingdom, and an additional earldom, that of Surrey, was given to him. Malcolm and William, kings of Scotland, were of Warren stock.

The first of the name in the New World was a man of affairs, for he is spoken of as "Mr."—a mark of distinction in Colonial times. He was Richard Warren, and had consideration enough for his descendants to come over in the Mayflower. His wife, Elizabeth, followed three years later with her five daughters on the Ann. One of the daughters, Sarah, married in 1634, John Cooke, son of Francis Cooke. It is an interesting coincidence that the father of both of them came in the Mayflower and the mothers on the Ann.



Warren

The Warren name is a synonym for courage and patriotism. Representatives have taken part in every American war since the storming of the Narragansett fort in 1675. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, was the model of a patriot. It was he who sent Paul Revere on his memorable midnight ride to warn Adams and Hancock, thus making possible the initial victory of the war.

The true version of the story, that when delivering a political speech a British officer levelled a pistol at his head, is that the officer displayed a lot of bullets in his hand, and Warren at once covered them with his handkerchief. Warren found this meeting so crowded that rather than disturb the audience, he procured a ladder and entered by a window.

The "Squabble of the Sea Nymphs," a poem which had a great vogue at the time, and which satirized the "Boston Tea Party," was written by Mercy Warren, wife of General James Warren. Her "History of the Revolution" was one of the popular volumes of the day, and had the merit of being written by one who, if not exactly "in it," was of it, and knew all the principal participants. Mrs. Warren was a life-long friend of Abigail Adams, and some of Martha Washington's most interesting letters were written to her. She was so brilliant and forceful a writer that her pen was in request on all occasions. Many political speeches delivered by members of the convention in favor of adopting the Federal Constitution in 1788 were written by Mrs. Warren.

Another feminine member of the family who made a name for herself in those stirring times was Lydia Warren. She was a woman of powerful physique, and had the courage of her convictions. She displayed that courage in a practical manner.

"Lydia, there's a red-coat coming," called out one of her neighbors. She ran out and saw a trooper on horse-back in the midst of a group of women and old men. He was inquiring the way to Boston. The sight of the hated red-coat was more than her Yankee and Warren blood could bear. Grasping the bridle, she ordered the soldier to dismount. As he paid no heed to her, she pulled him from the saddle, at the same time shaking him vigorously.

"You villain," she cried, "how do I know but that you have been killing some of my family." Lydia had five brothers in the Lexington fight.

The unfortunate soldier protested that he hadn't killed any one; that he hadn't fired a shot.

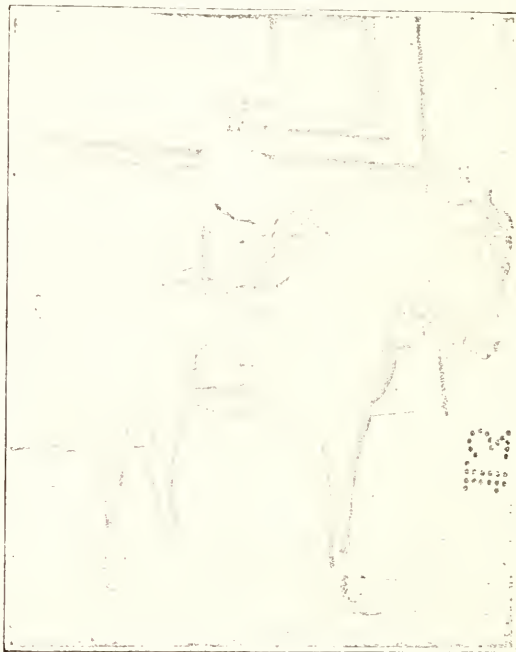
"Let me see your cartridge box," she demanded.

Opening it, she found several cartridges missing. At this, she shook him again violently. Her anger increasing, she grasped his sword in such a threatening manner that, falling on his knees, he begged for his life. She made him prisoner, afterwards exchanging him for one of the American soldiers.

The Warren arms are what are called in heraldry "cheeky"—a most honorable distinction, as the game of chess is a representation of a combat between two parties of warriors. These arms are described as cheeky or an azure, on a canton gules, a lion rampant argent. Crest, on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a wivern or dragon argent, wings expanded cheeky or and azure.

A WARREN DESCENDANT.

Richard Warren, passenger on the Mayflower, 1620. His son, Nathaniel Warren, married, 1645, Sarah Walker; their daughter, Mercy Warren, married in 1678, Lieut. Jonathan Delano, Sr. Their son, Jonathan Delano 2d, married in 1707, Amy Hatch; their daughter, Sarah Delano, married in 1724, Samuel West; their daughter Anne married, in 1761, Isaac Eno or Enos; their son, Isaac Eno, Jr., married Zerah Griswold; their daughter, Caty Eno, married Ambros Adams; their daughter, Catherine Adams, married Hiram Adams; their daughter, Electa Catherine Adams, married Grove Horton Cornish; their daughter, Sarah B. Cornish, married Edward F. Kenyon, and their daughter is here on horseback.



An attractive Mayflower Descendant
Miss Ethel Kenyon.

FIRST WOMAN EDITOR.

Editorial work for women is nothing very new. The claim has been made by the Hartford Courant that its proprietor and editor in 1777 and 1778, Mrs. Ebenezer Watson, was the earliest woman journalist of the country. But this claim has been set aside because the Charleston News and Courier comes forward with the chronicle of the fact that even as far back as 1738 a Mrs. Timothy, of that town, on the death of her husband, continued publishing his paper, the South Carolina Gazette.

A replica of Daniel C. French's equestrian statue of Washington, which was presented to Paris by the Daughters of the Revolution, has been erected in Chicago at the Grand Boulevard entrance to Washington Park. The horse is by Potter.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN CONVENTIONAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

The committee to prevent desecration of the American flag herewith presents its seventh annual report. The past year has been an eventful one in the movement to protect the flag from desecration, a noticeable advance having been made during the twelve months; but we have not yet the privilege of announcing a successful end to our labors.

The events of the year have not all given cause for congratulation: the Empire State, by decision of the Appellate Division of its Supreme Court (a decision of three to two), pronounced the law of New York unconstitutional, which forbade desecration of the national flag.

The court holds, however, that it is within the power of the Legislature to make it a misdemeanor "to publicly mutilate, deface, defile, dingle, trample upon, or cast contempt upon the national flag."

This decision was based upon the opinion that the law was "an unauthorized interference with the liberty of the citizen," and that there is nothing in the use of the flag as a trade mark that suggests the idea that it is degraded or belittled.

The emblem of our country and government has one hundred and twenty-seven years of association with all that is great and noble in our national history. It has been maintained through this century and a quarter by such suffering and sacrifice as is unknown elsewhere in history, and has become a symbol of loyalty, dear and sacred to all true and thoughtful Americans. It is the standard for which hundreds of thousands of our bravest have died with each other in giving up their lives; it has grown to be something more than a printed rag, purchased on the street corner, and owned for private benefit. Questions of taste or sentiment are not matters of argument, but the world is mainly ruled by such influences.

This decision from New York is a cause for deep regret. It could hardly have been made without a complete knowledge of the ignoble uses and the base accompaniments which attend the free use of the flag for advertisement, and the court evidently considered such uses and accompaniments unobjectionable when thus giving license for such advertisement. We can but feel that there is occasion for serious and disquieting thought when those placed so high in power and authority hold so lightly the blood-bought symbol of our country, our government, and our liberty. We are again brought to realize the weakness of State laws to protect our flag, upon which the chairman of your committee has repeatedly expressed her views in other reports.

In contrast with this unfortunate finding of the court of New York, I am pleased to record publicly the patriotic decision made in March, 1903, and previously by the United States Commissioner of Patents that the United States flag, and the shield of the United States, the portrait of the President, and of any member of his family, were all forbidden for use in any trade mark registered at the United States Patent Office. This decision marks a notable advance for the protection of our flag; but unregistered trade marks will still have free use of the flag, shield, and portraits.

Our outlying dependencies, having smaller and simpler means of government, can perhaps meet this question of flag desecration more easily. At least they have done so in Porto Rico, owing to the strict fidelity and loyalty of Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, who, on October 22, 1903, issued an order forbidding insult to the American flag or draping it in black to express defiance, or as a menace to the government of the United States. This was followed on March 6, 1904, by the passage of a law, by the Legislative body of Porto Rico, to prevent desecration of the flag, and also forbidding the use of the black flag.

In the autumn of last year a new society was organized to aid in the effort to protect the flag from misuse and indignity, under the name of the American Flag Protective Society, with Admiral George Dewey as President, and with a list of officers and directors containing many names distinguished in public life. In November, this Society officially announced its support of the bill to prevent desecration of the American flag, which had been introduced in Congress in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Senator Quarles and Representative Davidson. The fruits of this union of effort were soon evident in the active interest shown by a number of members of Congress.

This unselfish and patriotic support of the bill introduced for the Daughters of the American Revolution, resulted, on March 12, 1904, in the action of the United States Senate, which

passed unanimously the bill to prevent desecration of the American flag, introduced by Hon. Joseph V. Quarles in behalf of our national Society.

The House of Representatives as yet has taken no action upon our bill, although it has many friends there.

Your committee again appeals to every Daughter who may hear or read these words to urge representative and influential citizens to write to Representatives from their districts, asking for their prompt and favorable action upon the bill to prevent desecration of the American flag, H. R. 4909, introduced in behalf of the Daughters by Hon. J. H. Davidson, in order that the bill may become a law at the present session of Congress.

We now face our half-accomplished task, and we must realize the need of individual exertion, or we fail to reach the longed-for success. The large body of the House of Representatives must be impressed with the demand for the law, or they will not grant it. Much and varied legislation absorbs their attention, and our personal effort only can make this law of importance to them. We ask each of you to help, and without delay. We have but to look about us with open eyes and mind to see the necessity for this legislation. The air is full of threatening and defiant discontent. Misleading names cover ugly, intolerant, malicious teachings. Our country, offering its widespread freedom as a shelter beneath which the oppressed of all lands shall find refuge, has nurtured good and evil-minded with the same impartial care; and in the liberty which was her generous gift to each and all, she has given a weapon which is being prepared for her own heart.

The women of our land are closely connected with all that is passing day by day. We are called to aid in every movement in town or city. We are told continually that this is a land which protects caste, oppression and corruption. On the one hand, we are harassed with details of suffering and poverty, which no government of mankind could prevent while our nature is human. On the other hand, we see approaching us as a great threatening cloud, a vast organized, powerful body developed under our fostering and forbearing government, and controlling every means of our daily existence, which stands menacing and revengeful and demands the destruction of government and law.

Never could there be a time when the teaching of true patriotism was more requisite, when our country could have more urgent need for the energies of our noble Society, and when a law to teach respect for our flag and to protect it from destruction could be more wisely enacted.

As usual, the Milwaukee Chapter has borne the expense of the work of the committee during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SUNDERS KEMPSTER,

Chairman of Committee, to prevent desecration of the American Flag, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The annual church service of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held Sunday, May 22, in old Trinity. The members, marshalled by Mrs. Donald McLean, the regent, and Mrs. M. C. Murray Hyde, the secretary, assembled at the Broadway entrance. Many carried bouquets of Easter lilies and roses. Led by Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Hyde, they marched to the pews.

The Rev. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of old Trinity and chaplain of the Chapter, delivered the address. Dr. Steele talked about the significance of Whitsunday, spoke of the permanent value of the D. A. R. as a society, which makes for pure patriotism and closed with allusions to the deeds of Revolutionary heroes who lie in Trinity churchyard.

The time-scarred stones which mark the graves of Gen. Clarkson, Marinus Willett, Capt. Lawrence, Col. Michael Cresap, Capt. Benjamin Parko, and Commodore James Nicholson, the monument of Alexander Hamilton, and the slab over the grave of William Earl of Stirling, who gave up wealth and home to throw in his lot with the colonists, were afterward decorated with flowers. No stone marks the grave of the Rev. John Tetard, who was with Washington's army as a chaplain. He is buried under the south wall of the church, but a prayer was said near the spot and flowers left near the church wall.

Then the Chapter marched to the Sub-Treasury at Nassau and Wall Streets, where the statue of Gen. Washington was decorated.

The annual election of officers of the Chapter, held at Sherry's, resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Donald McLean as

regent. Mrs. Clarence Postley was re-elected first vice-regent, and Mrs. Edward S. Hall, second vice-regent. Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde was elected recording secretary, in the place of Miss Mary Springer, who is living in Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley was elected corresponding secretary, in place of Miss M. B. Martin. Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney was re-elected treasurer, Miss E. G. Lathrop, historian, and the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of old Trinity, chaplain.

Nearly fifty new members have joined the society, making the membership nearly five hundred. The members elected to the Safety Committee were Misses, John Stanton, Frank Jefferson Blodgett, A. J. Robinson, Edward Cochran, Charles Cone, Frank B. Jordan, Robert T. Haskins, Ronald E. Boner, M. George Ryttenberg, Elmer J. Post, and the Misses Myra B. Martin, Elizabeth Ingraham and Evelina Davis. Members of the Auditing Committee: Misses, James Herman Aldrich, Charles Henry Jones and Jacob Berry.

Mrs. McLean delivered an address at the Flag Day exercises of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at St. Louis, on June 14, when the various Chapters throughout the country were the guests of the Missouri Chapters. Mrs. McLean was also invited by Governor and Mrs. Warfield, of Annapolis, Md., to be their guests, when a reception was tendered the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maryland, at the gubernatorial mansion. On account of previous engagements Mrs. McLean was obliged to decline this honor. The annual informal reception of the New York City Chapter of the Society was held at Claremont.

Mrs. Donald McLean of the New York Chapter of D. A. R., delivered an address at the social meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society and its woman's branch, Wednesday, May 18. A luncheon was served.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

One of the pleasantest features of the convention of the Daughters of the Revolution, held in Boston, was the dedication of a bronze tablet in the Boston Public Library to the early writers of patriotic song and verse. The tablet, which has been placed in the lecture room of the library, bears the following inscription:

The Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in grateful recognition of patriotic verse and song, commemorate these names:

William Billings, father of American psalmody.
Oliver Holden, author of "Coronation."
J. H. Payne, who wrote "Home, Sweet Home."
S. F. Smith, who wrote "America."
F. S. Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."
G. F. Root, who wrote "The Battle Cry of Freedom."
Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mrs. Howe, the only living member of the group, was present, and recited the famous "Battle Hymn."

The Daughters of the Revolution, which held their session in Boston, are not the Daughters of the American Revolution, who met recently in Washington, but they are characterized by the same fluency of expression and the same vigor of disagreement.

Mrs. F. Adelaide Ingraham of Manhattan was elected president-general; Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, regent of the Massachusetts, first vice-president, and Miss Adeline W. Sterling, retiring president, second vice-president.

The election of Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham as president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution was an extremely popular act of the general convention, and means an administration of the affairs of that society which will be at once progressive and popular. For the last two years Mrs. Ingraham, who resides at No. 27 Mount Morris Park, West, has been State regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, and under her influence the society has grown in numbers and position. Before that she was regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

WANTED—The family history of Col. Hinson (first name unknown), of Cecil Co., Maryland, lived 1718; also his descendants. Also family and descendants of Randall Hinson, John and Randall Hinson, of Maryland, supposed to be also of Cecil Co. Randolph Hinson mentioned as an executor and sons proba-

ble legatees in will of Zachary Wade of Charles Co., Md., May 25, 1677. Also of First Lieut. James Hinson, served in Revolutionary War, in Capt. Wm. Smith's company, Maryland Volunteers.

WANTED—The ancestors and family history of William Whittam, or Whittam, of Cecil Co., Md.—Mrs. L. B. Rowley, Wingra Park, Wis.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 5, 1904.

I. H. CORNISH, Esq.,
New York, N. Y.:

My Dear Comrades:—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the 2d edition of the National Register, and observe that it is sent with your compliments.

Please accept my thanks for the gift. I am pleased to see that a very large number of the members of the Connecticut Society are represented in the book.

I think the book a very good one in all respects, well worth waiting for. I had sent you an order for a de luxe copy, but this will answer my purpose just as well and you may cancel the order for the de luxe binding.

I am glad that you have at last succeeded in publishing the 2d volume of the Register, and failed your contract. There was considerable unfavorable criticism on account of the long delay, but every one will be satisfied when they get the book. With best wishes, I am, yours truly,

E. S. GREELEY.

"I much prefer the taffy while I live
To all the epitaph you can give."—Ed.

FRIDAY, July 29, 1904

DEAR MR. CORNISH:

The June number of THE SPIRIT has reached me. I regret to read in the editorial notes that you feel compelled to relinquish your position as "organ" of the S. A. R. No one knows better than I do what a reed you have been leaning upon. Still, the fact that I, a stranger, have been able to "talk" some forty or fifty members into agreeing to take THE SPIRIT for a year at least, shows what might have been accomplished had there been a hundred enthusiastic "spirits" in the society. Money is the American god-to-day, and while even the most lukewarm of our "blue-blooded" Americans can not be said to be deficient in patriotism when war is in the air, there appears to be few, in these piping times of peace, who care a rap for it or who fancy it is in any way in jeopardy. Except as a social distinction membership in the S. A. R. seems to be regarded as of no moment. I know that you, personally, are a stalwart patriot—what else could be expected, in view of the fact that the good red blood in your veins is all patriotic? Here and there I find somewhat such another, but not just such another. Many of those who talk the loudest and most vehemently are merely bigots—against the foreigner. To my mind—and I have looked into the matter carefully for a great many years—the foreigner is no danger to us; indeed, I find intense American patriotism among the most despised of these. If we set him a good example, the rest is easy. We do not always do it. Americans have permitted the separation of the body of American citizens into "the classes and the masses." This overturned the very fundamental principle of our republican government. In the *World Almanac* you will find the beginning of an "Almanach de Gotha" in the publication of the genealogies of the multi-millionaires, thus tacitly accepting wealth as our standard for measuring freedom.

Permit me to wish you every success with your paper in its new departure. Do not get away from the patriotic societies wholly; they should afford a respectable nucleus on which to hold a large circulation for a monthly paper devoted to patriotism.

A little chit-chat about individuals will do far more to popularize your paper under the new departure, than cut and dried accounts of the societies' meetings in such very general terms as usually employed. The American is, *par excellence*, an individual—a sovereign. He spells himself with a capital "I."

Under your new departure I may be able to help you, with an occasional contribution.

Very truly yours,

DR. HYLANDE MACGRATH.

BOOK REVIEWS.

FUNK & WAGNALES Co., Publishers, New York—"The Widow's Mite and Other Psychological Phenomena," by I. K. Funk. Price \$2.00 net.

In these days of scientific advancement, "The Widow's Mite" should lead the thoughtful, earnest psychologists to renewed efforts. Dr. Funk has given the account of the finding of the "Widow's Mite" and the opinion of learned psychologists in regard to the same. He clearly states in a letter accompanying the booklet "that he is not a spiritualist." His object is to arouse the public mind to compel a systematic investigation by trained scientists beyond anything heretofore undertaken. With Huxley he believes that to know you must "Sit down before the fact as a little child, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and in whatever abysses nature leads or else you shall learn nothing."

The book is one that is full of interest to readers interested in psychic phenomena.

HINDS & NOBLE, Publishers, New York—"The Best American Authors of To-Day," by Harriet Blackstone. Cloth. Price \$1.25.

The contents of this volume is a compilation of orations which will be an inspiration to every thoughtful reader. They proclaim the thoughts of our wisest men and are masterpieces which are uplifting in their influences. Among those who responded to the request for material for this collection are our leading statesmen, financiers, college presidents, ministers and other prominent Americans from all parts of the country. Surely the gems of thought presented by them should help to make good citizens.

LEE & SHELPAID, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"The Visit of Lafayette," by Lucia Gray Swett, is a little book tastefully bound in gray silk, stamped with silver. Silver edges. Illustrated with reproduction portraits of General Lafayette. Price \$1.00 net. CHARLES FRANCIS PRESS, Publishers, New York—"Betty Zane," by P. Zane Grey.

This artistically told story of Betty Zane, one of the heroines of the American Revolution, is dedicated to the Betty Zane Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. The story is full of interest and is a worthy addition to our own historical novels. The mechanical part of the book is in every way pleasing. The

type, paper, illustrations and decorated cloth cover add materially to its attractiveness as a gift book.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"The Louisiana Purchase," by Ripley Hitchcock.

This timely little volume should be read not only by those expecting to visit the St. Louis Exposition, but by those who stay at home as well. It is a story that fascinates and is clearly and accurately told. It is one of the most interesting historical books that has been our pleasure to read in many a day. Attractively bound and illustrated. Mailing price 70 cents.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"Ancient History," by Philip Van Ness Myers. List price \$1.50.

For many years Myers' "Ancient History" has been used in by far the great majority of schools of the country, and has continuously given the highest satisfaction to both students and instructors. To make this work still more adequate the author has thoroughly revised it, and it is now presented with these valuable additions and changes in the usual serviceable form for which its publisher is noted.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"Leading Facts of French History," by D. H. Montgomery, presents the most important events of the history of France, set forth in a clear and attractive narrative. The work is based on the highest French authorities, and all points demanding special consideration have been carefully compared with the views of the best English writers on France. Eleven full-page illustrations and numerous maps add to the attractiveness of the volume. List price \$1.12.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"An Elementary American History," by D. H. Montgomery, is a useful and attractive little book for beginners and so arranged and illustrated as to make the study a pleasure for the little folks—an excellent book to add to the children's library.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.—"The Ship of State," By Those at the Helm.

In this book the work of the government and its departments is entertainingly told by men who have been influential in the administration of public affairs. In a convenient form is given much information which, under ordinary circumstances, is hard to obtain. The illustrations add to the usefulness of the volume. Mailing price 50 cents.

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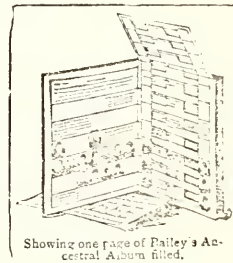
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and the life of the Soldier told in detail by one who impersonates in Colonial uniform one who was supposed to be present.

For Dates or Further Information write to the Editor Spirit '76.

LORING.—Thomas Loring, Hingham, freeman, 1636; came from Axminster Co., Devon, says the family tradit. with wife, who was Jane Newton, and children, Thomas and John, the latter born 1630, and they left their home 1631, stopped first at Dorchester, but it could not be long, for his house lot was drawn at H. Sept. after embark; had bap., there Isaac, 1640, died soon, and Benjamin, 1641; was early a deacon, removed to Hull, died 1661, and his widow died 1672.

REFERENCES.—Bridgeman's Copp's Hills, 221; Bridgeman's Granary Epitaphs, 350-1; Corliss' No. Yarmouth, Me., 875; Davis' Landmarks Plymouth, Mass., 174; Draper's Hist. Spencer, Mass., 221; Hudson's Hist. Lexington, Mass., 126-8; Hudgins' Hist. Marlborough, Mass., 110-2; Loring Gen. (1891), 22 pp.; Mitchell's Bridgewater, Mass., 239, 380-2; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VII, 163, 326; Orcutt's Hist. Stratford, Ct., 1241; Pickering Gen.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 117-9; Smith's Hist. Peterborough, N. H., 139; Whitmore's Copp's Hills Epitaphs; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 276-80; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 631.

ARM.—Quarterly, arg. and gu., a bend, engrailed, sa.

LORPHELIN.—Peter Lorphelin, Boston, a Frenchman, put in the pillory 1629, for clip. money, prob. went away as soon as he could.

LOTHROP, LATHROP, LOTILARP, or LOWTHROP.—John Lothrop, Scituate, the first minister, was bred at Oxford, if the tradition may be trusted, but prob. he was there only for a short time, preached, perhaps, at Egerton, in Kent, but certainly in London, where Bp. Laud caused him to be imprisoned for it for two years, in which time his wife died, by whom he had all his children, except these by second wife: Barnabas, bapt. at Salem 1636; Abigail, who was bapt. at Barnstable 1639, the first in that church; Bathsheba, bapt. 1642; John, 1645, and two, who died soon after birth, 1638 and 1650. On liberation from prison he embarked for Boston, 1634, having fellow passengers Rev. Zachary Symmes, celebr. Am. Hutchinson and many others; went to Salem, there married second wife, Ann, who long outlived him, dying 1688. He removed to Barnstable with a large part of his flock, 1639, and was held in honor to his death, 1653. His will provides for wife and eldest son, Thomas, and Benjamin, beside John, who was in England, and daughters Jane and Barbara. See 2 Hist. Coll. I, 163. Children beside those already named were his second and third son, Samuel and Joseph, both brought from England.

MARK **LOTHROP**, Salem, 1643, removed to Duxbury, and thence to Bridgewater, 1656, died about 1686. He had E. iz. Mark, Samuel and Edward.

THOMAS **LOTHROP**, Salem, freeman 1634, artillery co. 1645, Kent. and capt. rep. 1647, 53 and 61, and for Beverly 1652 and more years, where he was one of the founders of the church 1661; though no account is known of his wife or children; Savage conjectures he was same who was capt. in fight at Bloody Brook, 1655, near Deerfield, killed by the Indians, with almost every man of his company, called "the flower of Essex." He left, perhaps, no children, but his widow, Bethia, daughter of Daniel Rea, married Joseph Grafton, as his second wife, and next married Deacon William Goodhue.

REFERENCES.—Amer. Ancestry, VII, 51; IX, 31; Bass' Hist. Braintree, Vt., 160; Bond's Hist. Wintertown, Mass., 153; Davis' Landmarks Plymouth, Mass., 175-7; Deane's Hist. Scituate, Mass., 167; Eaton's Hist. Thom-

aston, Me., II, 341; Freeman's Hist. Cape Cod, I, 139; II, 243; Holmes' Amer. Annals, I, 228-55; Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d series, I, 163; N. E. Hist. Reg. II, 61, 195; III, 233; Sprague's Annals of Am. Pulpit, I, 19; Stone's Hist. Beverly, Mass., 24-8; Swift's Barnstable Fams., II, 162-241, 245.

LOUD.—Soloman Loud, a soldier from the East, was at Northampton in Turner's comp. 1676.

REFERENCE.—Davis' Landmarks, 177.

LOVE.—John Love, Boston, 1635; prob. only transient resid.

JOHN **LOVE**, New Hampshire, made a couns., 1692, Belk. I, 124.

THOMAS **LOVE**, Boston, married 1652 Hannah Thurstons.

LOVEJOY.—John Lovejoy, Andover, married, 1651, Mary, daughter of Christopher Osgood, who died 1675; was freeman 1673; had 2nd wife, married 1678, Naomi Hoyt, daughter of John the first of Salisbury, and died 1690. Beside Benjamin, who died in service as a soldier early in 1689, at Penaquid, he had John, William, Christopher, who married, 1685, Sarah Russ, and died 1737, in 78th year; Joseph, Nathaniel, who married 1694 Dorothy Hoyt, and died 1758, aged 84, and Ebenezer, who married, 1692, Mary Foster, and died 1759, in 86th year. Mary, who married, 1670, Joseph Wilson; Sarah, who married, 1678, William Johnson; Ann, who married, 1685, Jonathan Blanchard, and Abigail, who married, 1691, Nehemiah Abbot, were, it is presumed, his daughters.

REFERENCES.—Abbott's Andover, Mass., 27; Am. Ancestry, II, 55; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 312; Hazen's Hist. Billerica, Mass., 92; Lapham's Hist. Bethel, Me., 581; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 545; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 439-43; Orcutt's Hist. Stratford, Ct., 1241; Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 237; Russell's Hist. Sanbornston, N. H., II, 470-1; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 122; Secomb's Hist. Amherst, N. H., 672-3; Stearn's Hist. Rindge, N. H., 529-601; Worcester's Hist. Hollis, N. H., 380.

LOVELAND, LOVEMAN, or LOVENAM.—John Loveland, Hartford, died 1679; had wife and possibly children, but no more is known. Perhaps the family was perpet. at Glastonbury.

ROBERT **LOVELAND**, Boston, 1645, a witness then to deed from Bendall to Yale, may have removed to Conn., was taxed at New London 1666; had four years before a lawsuit with Bigot Eggleston, of Windsor, about hides to be tanned, and a widow Lovenam pursued a remedial action for trespass 1649.

THOMAS **LOVELAND**, Wethersfield, 1670, proposed for freeman that year; had grant of land 1673; perhaps ten years later was of Hartford.

REFERENCES.—Amer. Ancestry, III, 139; Caverly's Hist. Pittsford, Vt., 114; Hayward's Hist. Gilsum, N. H., 355-7.

LOVELL.—Alexander Lovell, Medfield, 1619; married, 1678, Lydia Albee, daughter of Benjamin, of the same.

DANIEL **LOVELL**, Boston, 1640; lived with his mother in the part which became Braintree.

JAMES **LOVELL**, Weymouth, by wife, Jane, had Deborah, born, 1655; James, 1667; Hannah, 1668; a son, 1670; Mary, 1671; John, 1675; Elizabeth, 1679, and Joseph, 1681. Perhaps he removed to Barnstable.

JOHN LOVELL, Weymouth; perhaps elder brother of James of the same, by wife, Jane, daughter of William Hatch, of Scituate, who, in his will of 1651, names her and grandson, John L., who died young; had, also, Eliz., who died 1657; Phebe, 1656; John, again, 1658; Eliz., 1660; James, 1662; William, 1665; Andrew, 1668; Jane, 1670, and probably removed to Barnstable, where Phebe married, 1679, Thomas Bumpas, and Eliz. married, 1681, Thomas Ewer.

JOHN LOVELL, Lynn; had Zachens, who died 1681, unless the record means that date for the father.

ROBERT LOVELL, the freeman of Mass. 1633, was, thinks Savage, then of Weymouth, and may have brought John, and here had James.

THOMAS LOVELL, Ipswich, 1617, currier; had been at Salem, perhaps in 1610, and was one of the selectmen at 1. 1681. He came from Dublin 1639; had Alexander, born 1657, died at two years, and Nathaniel, 1658; was in 87th year of his age in 1701. Another Thomas, of Ipswich, called junr., may not have been son of preceding died 1710, leaving widow Ann and children, John, Thomas, Eliz., Perkins, Hannah, Dutch and Mary Downton.

WILLIAM LOVELL, Dorchester 1630; was capt. of a small vessel coasting in the neighbor. seas, from whom, perhaps, Lovell's Island, in Boston harbor, got its name. Harris, 62; Winthrop 1, 174.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Walpole, N. H., 315; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 59; Benedict's Hist. Sutton, Mass., 686; Binney Gen., Jameson's Hist. Medway, Mass., 499; Keyes' W. Boylston, Mass., Reg., 27; Saunderson's Hist. Charlestown, N. H., 471; Savage's Gen., Dict. III, 123; Sedgwick's Hist. Sharon, Ct., 97; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, 179; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 676; Wall's Remin. of Worcester, Mass., 340; Welles's Washington Gen., 202, 226.

LOVERING:—John Lovering, Watertown, freeman 1636, was born Dedham Co., Essex, a selectman 1636-7; died early, made a nuncup. will, in which he gave all to his wife, except £100, which was to be given his brother that had children, and £20 to the children. Who that brother was, or whether he was on this side of sea is unknown. Barry says, and Bond confirms, that his widow Ann, in 1641, married Rev. Edmund Brown, of Sudbury.

JOHN LOVERING, Dover, 1657, had prob. lived before at Ipswich, was drowned 1668 or '9, leaving several young children. His widow, who had, perhaps, been widow of Valentine Hill, married Ezekiel Knight, and died before 1675.

MARK LOVERING, Salem 1668.

THOMAS LOVERING, Watertown, son of William in Oldham Co., Suffolk, came about 1663; had wife Ann, but no children.

REFERENCES:—Dow's Hampton, 828-30; Fullerton's Raymond, N. H., 247; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XVIII, 336; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 631.

LOVETT:—Alexander, Medfield, Mass., 1678.

LOVETT, DANIEL, Braintree, 1662, married Joanna, daughter of Robert Blott; removed to Mendon, was freeman 1673; probably all his children were born at Braintree: James, born 8th July, 1648; Mary, born 7th March, 1652; Matilda, born 7th June, 1654; Hannah, born 30th March, 1656; perhaps others, but his wife was dead before the will of her father in 1662.

LOVETT, JOHN, Salem, 1639, had that year grant of

land. Had wife, Mary, children baptized at Salem; Simon, Joseph and Mary on 8th September, 1650; his wife united with church that year with the children; Bethia, 15th June, 1652; and Abigail, March, 1655; perhaps, also, John, perhaps others, for the name has much prevailed there; dwelt on Beverly side; died 5th November, 1687, in 16th year.

LOVETT, JOHN, Mendon, perhaps son of Daniel; died 26th July, 1668.

LOVETT, THOMAS, Boston, 1615, owned a lot bounding on Christopher Lawson's, looking probably toward the common.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, IV, 207; Ballou's Milford, Mass., 883; Cadnek's Annapolis, N. S., 541; Daniels, Oxford, Mass., 596; Eaton's, Thomaston, Me., II., 313; Lincoln's, Hingham, Mass., III., 43; Livermore's Wilton, N. H., 639; Milliken's Narraguagus Valley, Me., 17; Stone's Beverly, Mass., 31.

LOVEWELL:—John, Boston, 1660; nothing known of him, excepting that he was a witness that year to will of Thomas Rawlins.

LOVWELL, JOHN, Dunstable in 1690, had John, born 14th October, 1691; celebrated for his services and sagacity in Indian warfare; killed at Pequawket 8th May, 1725; Hannah; Zachens, 22d July, 1701, who was colored of a N. H. regiment in the French war, 1759; and Jonathan, 14th May, 1713, a preacher, representative and judge, he is said to have been 120 years old, and probably was near 100 at his death about 1754.

REFERENCES: Bond's Watertown, 353; Fox's Hist. Dunstable, Mass., 246; Heywood's Hist. Westminster, Mass., 153; Stone's Hist. Hubbardston, Mass., 305.

LOW, or LOWE:—Ambrose, Hingham, Mass., married February, 1688, Ruth Andrews.

LOW, ANDREW, New Haven, Conn., 1639; married Joan, widow of Henry Peck; died 1670; in his will, dated that year, gave some property to four children of his wife by her former husband, and mentions only, son Andrew, who was then in England. Anthony, Boston, son of John, a wheelwright, removed after 1654 to Warwick; had wife, Frances, and son, John; perhaps other children. He was afterwards at Swansey, his house at Warwick having been burned in March, 1676. In July, that year, performed good service for the famous Captain Church.

Low, or LOWE, Arthur, Marshfield, son of John, of same place; married in 1714 to Elizabeth, perhaps daughter of Daniel Crooker, had Hannah, 1717; Elizabeth, 1720, and Jeremiah, 1735.

Low, FRANCIS, residence not known, while on the road from Swansey to Boston, was killed by lightning 15th July, 1685.

Low, JOHN, Boston, 1637, a wheelwright, had wife, Elizabeth, and died 1st December, 1653.

Low, JOHN, Sudbury, 1641.

Low, JOHN, Hingham, married February, 1650, Elizabeth, daughter of John Stodder, Sr., and in September, 1659, Hannah Lincoln, who perhaps died in a few years, as we find on 25th September, 1679, he married Ruth, daughter of Thomas Joy. By first wife he had John, 3d April, 1655, and Elizabeth, to each of whom in the will of their grandfather, John Stodder, dated 20th November, 1661, a legacy is given; also Tabitha, 7th January, 1633, who died in 1654.

Low, or LOWE, JOHN, Concord, by wife Lydia had John, born 7th March, 1661.

Low, or LOWE, JOHN, Ipswich, son probably of

Thomas, married 10th December, 1661, Sarah, daughter of John Thorndike.

Low, or LOWE, JOHN, Marshfield, whose father is not named, married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Howland, had Arthur, born 1665, and Hannah, born 1670; he was killed by the Indians 1676 at Rehoboth.

Low, or LOWE, JOHN, Warwick, son of Anthony, married 3d March, 1675, Mary, daughter of Zachery Rhoades.

Low, or LOWE, JOSEPH, Charlestown, a soldier of Mosley's company in the battle of Narragansett, 19th December, 1675.

Low, or LOWE, RICHARD, Rye, 1663, one of the first settlers, perhaps a merchant of Salem, 1672.

Low, or LOWE, ROBERT, 1619, a vintner.

Low, or LOWE, THOMAS, Ipswich, 1611, died 8th September, 1677, leaving Thomas, John and several daughters, descendants very numerous.

Low, or LOWE, WILLIAM, Ketterly, one of the grand-jury in 1662.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, VII, 119; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dic., 338; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., 113-5; Cleveland's Hist. Gates Co., N. Y., 379; Ham-matt Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 215-7; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 740-2; Lincoln's Hingham, Mass., III, 14-6; Low Family of Boston (1890) Chart; McKen's Hist. Bradford, Vt., 319-52; Penney Genealogy, 61-9; Riker's Hist. Harlem, N. Y., 519; Schoonmaker's Hist. Kingston, N. Y., 482; Secomb's Hist. Amherst, N. H., 617-9; Eaton's Thomaston, Me., II, 313; Hale Genealogy, 319-21; Morton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 631; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 125; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 301-4; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 677.

LOWDEN:—John, Charlestown, son of Richard, married 27th May, 1662, Sarah, daughter of Andw Stephenson; had John and Richard, both baptized 29th March, 1668; Andrew, 2d August, 1668; Mary, 23d January, 1671; Sarah, 10th November, 1673; Joseph, 27th February, 1676; and by wife, Elizabeth, had Elizabeth, baptized 13th March, 1687; was freeman 1668.

LOWDEN, RICHARD, Charlestown, 1638, freeman 18th May, 1642, by wife, Mary, had John, born 10th May, 1611; Jeremy, born 8th March, 1613; buried 11 months after; Mary, born 24th February, 1615; Samuel, who died September, 1682, in his 33d year; Elizabeth, baptized 23d September, 1656, and Martha, baptized 6th April, 1659. His wife, Mary, died 6th October, 1683, aged 65. He died 12th July, 1700, in the 88th year. Martha married John Call.

LOWELL:—formerly written LOWLE

LOWELL, BENJAMIN, Newbury, son of the first John, married 17th October, 1666, Ruth, daughter of Edward Woodman; had Ruth, born 4th September, 1667; Elizabeth, 16th October, 1669; Benjamin, 5th February, 1671; Sarah, 15th March, 1676; Mary, Joseph, 12th September, 1680, and John, 25th February, 1683; was made a freeman 1669.

LOWELL, JOHN, Newbury, came in 1639, it is said, with his father, Percival, and brought children by his wife, Mary, born in England; John, Peter, Mary and James, beside an apprentice, Richard Dole; had here Joseph, born 28th November, 1639; was a freeman 2d June, 1641; had second wife, Elizabeth Goodale, by whom he had Benjamin, born 12th September, 1642; Thomas, 4th June, 1644, probably died young, he not being mentioned in will of his father; and Elizabeth, 16th February, 1646;

he died 10th July, 1647, being town clerk that year. His will dated 29th June, 1647. His widow, Elizabeth, died April, 1651; and daughter, Elizabeth, married, as his second wife, Philip Nelson, of Rowley, 1st January, 1667.

LOWELL, JOHN, Boston, a cooper, born in England, son of above John, married 3d March, 1653, Hannah, daughter of George Proctor, of Dorchester; had John, born 26th August, 1655, died young; Mary, 7th January, 1658; after death of his wife moved to Scituate; there he married on 20th January, 1659, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Sylvester; had John, born 7th April, 1660; Joseph, died soon; Patience, 7th October, 1662; and Elizabeth, who died soon; also Ruth, 11th July, 1665. He married for his third wife, Naomi, sister of his second, in 1666; removed to Rehoboth, there had Phoebe, who died soon; Margaret, 20th October, 1667; Samuel, 1st August, 1669, died soon; Samuel, 30th January, 1671; Elizabeth, 1st March, 1671; William, 3d January, 1677, died soon; Mehitable, 7th January, 1678; Benjamin, 5th November, 1679; and Nathaniel, 25th February, 1681. He came back to Boston, and had Ebenezer, in 1675, though the birth is not entered on the record, and died there 7th June, 1691. His widow, Naomi, administered the estate. His son, Ebenezer, was a shoemaker, was father of Rev. John, who graduated from Harvard College 1721, and was ordained at Newbury, 19th January, 1726, who was father of John, a graduate of Harvard College in 1760, and afterwards became a distinguished judge.

LOWELL, JOSEPH, a cooper, brother of the preceding, married 8th March, 1660, Abigail, daughter of George Proctor, of Dorchester; had Joseph, born 1st August, 1661, died soon; Hannah, 31st January, 1663; Joseph, 9th November, 1665; Abigail, 4th February, 1667, died soon; James, 27th March, 1668; Abigail, 9th March, 1671; and Samuel, 13th July, 1678.

LOWELL, PERCIVAL, Newbury, a merchant, came from Bristol, 1639, bringing sons, John and Richard, his wife, Rebecca, died 28th December, 1615, and he died 8th January, 1665. Family tradition says he was eldest son of Richard, who married a Percival, and drew his descent through eight generations by the eldest son of each, from Walter of Tardley, in Co. Worcester.

LOWELL, PERCIVAL, Newbury, son of Richard, married 7th September, 1661, Mary Chandler; had Richard, born 25th December, 1668, who lived till 29th May, 1749; Gilcom, 3d September, 1672; Samuel, 13th January, 1676; and Edmund, 24th September, 1684.

LOWELL, RICHARD, Newbury, brother of John, of same place, came with his wife, 1639, but no children that is known; had Percival, before mentioned, born 1639, and Rebecca, 27th January, 1642; his wife died in 1642, and by second wife, Margaret, had Samuel, 1644, and Thomas, 28th September, 1649, and died 5th August, 1682, aged 80. A number of the descendants of first Percival have been graduated from Harvard College, and four have been of the corporation of the University.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, I, 50; x 131; Bridgeman's Granary Epitaphs, 301; Butler's Farmington, Me., 521-30; Currier's Old Newbury, Mass., 377-9; Cutt's Genealogy, 359; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 313; Hoyt's Salisbury, Mass., Families, 233-5; Lapham's Hist. Bethel, Me., 581; Lowell Genealogy (1890); New England Hist. and Gen. Reg., LIV., 315-9; Ridlon's Harrison, Me., Settlers, 95-7; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 126; Stearn's Hist. Rindge, N. H., 601; Washington, N. H., History, 519-23; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal, I, 25-1.

LOWGIE, or LOUGEE:—John, came at the age of 16, in the Confidence of London, from Southampton, 1638, with Grace, perhaps his sister, as servant of John Stephens of Caversham, Oxfordshire. This name is still found in New Hampshire, but the tradition of the family derives it from John, who came from the Isle of Jersey, about 1700.

REFERENCES:—*Laurester's Gilmarton*, 275; *Rumel's Sanbornton, N. H.*, II, 466-70.

LUCAS:—Thomas, Plymouth, had John, born 15th July, 1656; Mary, 15th March, 1658; Benoi, 30th October, 1659; Samuel, 15th September, 1661; and William, 13th January, 1663; was killed by the Indians in King Philip's war.

LUCAS, WILLIAM, Middletown, married 12th July, 1666, Esther, perhaps daughter of John Clark, of New Haven, who died 15th April, and he died 20th April, 1690, leaving William, born 26th April, 1667; John, 14th October, 1669; Mary, 5th December, 1672; Thomas, 1676; and Samuel, 15th April, 1682.

LUCAS—A Mr. Lucas was of New Haven, 1613, with a family of six, of whom no more is heard. He probably was one of the London associates who soon went home. A Lucas family of good estate, in New England, is of French descent, but came not early across the ocean. The first emigrant, Augustus, writes of himself, "I married 6th January, 1696, at St. Malo, in Bretagne."

REFERENCES:—*Chamber's N. J. Germans*; *Davis' Landmarks*, 117-2; *Emery Genealogy*, 210; *Hibbard's Hist. Goshen, Conn.*, 180-6; *Middletown, Conn., History*; *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, XXV., 151-3; *Savage's Gen. Dic.*, III, 126.

LUCÉ, or LUCY:—Henry, Rehoboth, 1668.

LUCÉ, or LUCY, Thomas, Charlestown, had Samuel, born 1611, says Farmer, to which nothing can be added, probably removed soon. The name is common at Martha's Vineyard. A "Lucy," at Portsmouth, married Mary, daughter of William Brookings, and had Benjamin.

REFERENCES:—*American Ancestry*, I, 51; *Bass' Hist. Braintree, Vt.*, 160; *Child Genealogy*, 214, 719-82; *Cleveland Genealogy* (1899), 129-31; *Davis' Landmarks*, 112; *Densmore's Hartwell Genealogy*; *Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me.*, 675-719; *Mallman's Shelter Island, N. Y.*, 211.

LUCKIS, or LUCKIN:—William, Marblehead, 1648.

REFERENCES:—*Penn. Mag.*, XXIII, 270.

LUDDEN:—Benjamin, Weymouth, perhaps son of James, by wife, Eunice, daughter probably of John Holbrook, had daughter, Abiah, born 22d December, 1679; a son whose name is not known, 13th March, 1681; and James, 9th November, 1689.

LUDDEN, JAMES, Weymouth, had Mary, born 17th December, 1636; Sarah, 15th November, 1639, died soon; Sarah, 5th June, 1642; and John, 13th January, 1657; by wife, Alice, who may have been mother of the others. Perhaps this man was the guide, in October, 1632, in honor of whom Gov. Winthrop, then traveling on foot from Plymouth to Weymouth, named a fording place in the North river. In Vol. IX, p. 111, of *N. E. Hist.*, and *Gen. Register*, he is called Laddor.

LUDDEN, JOHN, Weymouth, may have been son of the preceding (James), was a soldier on Connecticut river under Captain Turner in March, 1676. This name is often found in the western part of Massachusetts.

REFERENCES:—*Draper's Spencer, Mass.*, 274; *Lynan's*

Hist., East Hampton, Mass., 191; *Thayer Memorial* (1835), 4-9; *Savage's Gen. Dic.*, III, 126.

LUDDINGTON:—William, Charlestown, 1612, lived in the part now called Madder by wife Ellen, had Mary, born 6th February, 1613; Matthew, 16th December, 1657, died next month, removed to New Haven, but the date not known and there had William; Henry, who died 1676; Hannah, John and Thomas, and died at the First Haven iron works, 1662. This widow married George Rose.

LUDDINGTON, WILLIAM, New Haven, probably the eldest surviving son of above, married Martha, probably daughter of George Rose; had Henry; Elinor, and William, born 25th September, 1656. By second wife, Mercy Whithead, whom he married in 1690, had Mercy, born 31st May, 1691; Hannah, 15th March, 1693; John, 31st January, 1695; Eliphaz, 28th April, 1697; Elizabeth, 1699, died young; Dorothy, 16th July, 1702; and Dorcas, 16th July, 1704. The name is very rare of any other stock. In the spring of 1635 a Christian Luddington, aged 18, embarked at London, on board the *Hope*, well, nothing further known of him.

REFERENCES:—*Andrews' New Britain*, *Anderson's Waterbury, Conn.*, I App. 86, *Dodd's Hist. East Haven, Conn.*, 132-4, *Ludington Gen.* (1885), *Savage's Gen. Dic.*, III, 128.

LUDECAS, or LEUDECOES:—Daniel, at Dover, 1659. His wife died 1st Nov., 1692; he died in 1661.

REFERENCES:—*Savage's Gen. Dic.*, III, 128.

LUCKIN:—Aaron, Charlestown, probably son of George or William, but may have been a younger brother of them, or otherwise related; came, probably, from Norwich, England; owned several pieces of land in Hingham, Mass., which were sold by him in 1671. His wife, Hannah, perhaps daughter of George Hephburne, was received into the church April, 1650. He was chosen deacon February, 1672. In relation to his children, we hear only of Hannah, wife of Samuel Dowse, joined the church 15 June, 1673. He died 26th March, 1694, in his 76th year, and his widow, Hannah, daughter of Richard Miller, who had been widow of Nathaniel Dale, and of John Edmunds, whom he had married 22d May, 1681, died 13th December, 1717.

LUCKIN, GEORGE, Hingham, one of the first drawers for house lots, in 1635, came from Norwich, County of Norfolk, with wife and son, a freeman 3d March, 1636; removed to Braintree; died there 22d February, 1618.

LUCKIN, WILLIAM, Hingham, perhaps brother of the above, a locksmith, born at Norwich, arrived at Boston 20th June, 1637, from Ipswich, Eng., with wife, Elizabeth, aged 31, and one child, also a servant, Thomas Hawes; freeman March, 1638; his daughter Esther was buried October, 1645. Belonged to the artillery company 1651; chosen constable 8th March, 1652, and was drowned 27th of same month, leaving widow, Elizabeth, and two children.

REFERENCES:—*Savage's Gen. Dic.*, III, 128; *Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens.*, 635.

LUDELOW:—George, a gentleman with prefix of respect, requested admission as freeman 19th October, 1630. Was, perhaps, kinsman of Roger L., then one of the assistants and may have accompanied him in the Mary and John to Dorchester, but probably went home in spring of the following year.

LUDELOW, HENRY, Huntington, N. Y., admitted freeman of Connecticut 1661; may have been son of Roger.

LUDLOW, ROCK, Dorchester, came in the *Mary* and John from Plymouth, May, 1630, an assistant chosen at the last General Court in London, 10 February, 1630, and first attended court in Charlestown August following. In 1634 was made Deputy Governor, but left out the next year, having infirmity of temper. He removed, 1635, to Windsor, and in the civil line was chief of a commission of eight from Massachusetts, with unlimited power, 1636, for some time; was engaged in the Pequot War, and the first Deputy-Governor of the Colony of Connecticut; removed to Fairfield 1639, and early in 1641 bought from the Indians the territory on east side of Norwalk river; was employed in 1646 for reducing their laws to a system, and was commissioner 1651-2 and 3 in the Congress of the United Colonies of New England, but went off next year to Virginia in some disgrace, and there passed the remainder of his days under a charge of carrying away the town record, which was long afterward refuted by finding the volume in the town. He had a child, born at Windsor, but the record does not tell the name; and his daughter Sarah married Rev. Samuel Brewster, of Brookhaven. That the habitual heedlessness of Mather made his name William is less matter of surprise than that Farmer was blinded by the blunder. Its origin was probably reading Mr. as an abbreviation for William.

REFERENCES:—*American Ancestry* II, 53, v. 43; Fowler's "Our Predecessors," 41-52; Howell's Southampton, N. Y., 339-41; Little's Passaic Valley Gens., 264-72; Fudlow Hall Memorial App. (1895), N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XXVI, 5; Rutherford's Orange Co., N. Y., 399-401; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 129; Thomas' Genealogy (1877), 120.

LUDWELL:—John, a passenger, aged 50, in the *Confidence* from Southampton, 1638; nothing more known of him.

REFERENCES:—Keith's Harrison Ancestry, 49; Lee Genealogy (1895), 121-30; Ludwell Gen. (1879); Meade's Old Churches of Virginia, I, 195; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., XXXIII, 220-2; XXXIX, 162; Richmond, Va., Standard I, 41; Southern Bivouac (1886) 649.

LUTKIN:—Hugh, Salem, 1654.

THOMAS, Gloucester, perhaps son of Hugh; by wife, Mary, had Joseph, born 16th Nov., 1674; Ebenezer, 18th May, 1676; Abraham and Isaac, twins, 14th and 16th February—no year given; both died same month; and Thomas, 9th April, 1682. The name is also spelled Lovekin, or Loutken. Lutkin is a name at Dedham, Eng.

REFERENCES:—*American Ancestry* IX, 206; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., 112; Chase's Hist. Chester, N.H., 557; Corliss' Nor. Yarmouth, Me., 1077-85; Lapham's Hist. Rumford, Me., 369-71; Little's Hist. Weare, N. H., 234; Poor's Merrimac Valley Researches, 113.

LUGG; or LUGGE:—John, Boston, 1637, by wife Jane had Elizabeth, born 4th March, 1638; baptized 24th March, 1639, the month after his wife joined the church; Mary, born August, 1642, but the record of her baptism (25th September) adds, "about four days old;" and John August, 1644, about two days old; he died 1647. He is probably the man whom Felt enumerates among Salem people as John Luff, having a grant of land 1637, because that name never occurs elsewhere except in the list of passengers to pass for New England in the *Mary* and John, who took the oath of supremacy and allegiance 24th March, 1637. Final letters are easily mistaken; and very many of such grant were ineffectual. In the will of Samuel Hagborne, of Roxbury, 24th July, 1643, are given "unto my brother, Lugg, four bushels of corn and my suit of apparel." His daughter, Mary, married 11th

February, 1659, Nathaniel Barnard. Possibly these were both Luff and Lugg with the common name of John, but it appears very unlikely.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 130.

LINN:—Henry, Boston, by wife Sarah had Sarah, born 20th August, 1676; Elizabeth, 27th March, 1638, and Ephraim, 16th January, 1640.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 130.

LUKE:—George, Charlestown, by wife Hannah, had George, baptized 6th March, 1687.

REFERENCES:—*American Ancestry* I, 51; Green's Kentucky Families; Munsell's Albany Coll., IV, 141.

LULL:—Thomas, Ipswich, freeman 1642.

REFERENCES:—Caldwell Gen. (1873); Hammett Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 23; Little's Hist. Weare, N. H., 231; Stanton Genealogy, 92; Washington, N. H., 523; Winslow Genealogy, II, 570-2.

LUM:—John, Southampton, L. I., in 1641; perhaps was living in 1673, when John Knowles, of Fairfield, Conn., writes the name in his will "Loom."

REFERENCE:—Little's Passaic Valley Gens., 213.

LUMBERD, or LUMBART:—See Lombard.

LUMAS:—See Loomis.

LUMPKIN:—Richard, Ipswich, from Boxted, in Essex; was freeman 2d May, 1638, and Representative same year, died 1642, probably without children. His widow married Deacon Simon Stone, of Watertown, and died 1663; in her will dated 25th March, 1663, mentions no children by either husband, but gives her property to her husband, Stone, to his son John and Daniel Warner and Thomas Wells.

LUMPKIN, WILLIAM, Yarmouth, 1613, by wife, Thomasine, had Thomasine, born 1626, who married Samuel Mayo, of Barnstable, and John Sunderland for second husband; perhaps Hannah, who probably married John Gray; another daughter married an Eldridge, but no son, and died 1651. His will of 23d July, 1668, names his wife, Thomasine.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 130.

LUND:—Thomas, Boston, merchant, brought from London in 1636, power from certain citizens of London to collect debts.

LUND, THOMAS, Dunstable, an early settler and Selectman, had Thomas, born 9th September, 1682; Elizabeth, 29th September, 1684, and William, 19th January, 1686. His son Thomas left descendants, but was killed by the Indians 5th September, 1724.

REFERENCES:—Belknap's Hist. N. H., I, 207; Fox's Hist. Dunstable, Mass., 245; Wheeler's Hist. Newport, N. H., 164.

LUNDALL:—Thomas, Dover, 1658.

LUNERUS:—A German or Polish doctor in Boston, who married 1st July, 1652, Widow Margaret Clemens. In 1654, by the records of the General Court, it appears that he was to determine when an offender should be whipped, the offender being then too ill.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 131.

LUNT:—Daniel, Newbury, eldest son of Henry, married 16th May, 1664, Hannah, daughter of Robert Color; had Hannah, born 14th May, 1665; Daniel, 1st May, 1667; Henry, 23d June, 1669; John, 10th February, 1672; Sarah, 18th June, 1674; Mary, 29th July, 1677. His wife died 29th January, 1679, and he married Mary, widow of Samuel Moody, by whom he had Joseph, 4th March,

1681; Ann, 28th January, 1683, and Benjamin, 15th March, 1686. Was freeman 1683, and killed by the Indians 27th June, 1689, at the house of Major Walldron, in Dover.

LUNT, HENRY, Newbury in 1635, one of the passengers in the Mary and John, who took the oath of supremacy and allegiance 26th March, 1634; was perhaps first at Ipswich; made freeman 2d May, 1638; by wife, Ann, had Sarah, born 8th November, 1639; Daniel, 17th May, 1641, before mentioned; John, 20th November, 1643; Priscilla, 16th February, 1646; Mary, 13th July, 1648; Elizabeth, 29th December, 1650, and Henry, 20th February, 1653. He died 10th July, 1662. In his will, made two days before his death, and probated 30th September, 1662, the widow and seven children are well provided for. His widow married 8th March, 1665, Joseph Hills.

LUNT, HENRY, Newbury, son of the preceding, by wife Jane had Skipper (if Coffin is right), born 29th November, 1649; Mary, 16th January, 1682; Abraham, 10th December, 1683; John, 1st February, 1686; William, 4th July, 1688; Daniel, 1st January, 1691; Jane, 9th November, 1693, and Samuel, 26th March, 1696.

LUNT, JOHN, Newbury, brother of the preceding, married 19th November, 1668, Mary Skerry; had John, born 22d October, 1669; Elizabeth, 12th October, 1671, and Henry, 22d February, 1674, and died 17th September, 1678, unless Coffin is mistaken, for one John Lunt married 26th October, 1696, Ruth, widow of the third Joseph Jewett, daughter of Thomas Wood, who long outlived him.

LUNT, THOMAS, Newbury, married 15th January, 1679, Opportunity, daughter of Stephen Hoppin, of Dorchester.

REFERENCES:—Coffin's Newbury, Mass., 308; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXII, 332-4; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 131; Wheeler's Hist. Brunswick, Me., 842.

LUTTON:—Christopher, Southampton, L. I., in 1673; may have been son of Thomas.

LUTTON, THOMAS, Norwalk, 1651, one of the first settlers and admitted to be a freeman 1664, but was not actually accounted so in 1669; had two children, but we did not learn their names, and perhaps they died young. On page 61 of Hall's Norwalk (1847) his Peter Lupton should be Clapton, or Clapham. He was living in 1687, but a widow Lupton is mentioned next year. She was probably his, and was Hannah, daughter of Thomas Morris, of New Haven, married in 1652.

REFERENCES:—Howell's Southampton, 311; Joiliffe Genealogy (1893), 126; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 131.

LUSCOMB:—Humphrey, Boston, 1686; was a major; died 10th June, 1688, and probably his widow or daughter had died 1st February, 1687, as given by Sewall.

LUSCOMB, WILLIAM, Salem, 1686, a cooper, perhaps had wife and children, for the name is continued there.

REFERENCES:—Driver's Genealogy, 387-93; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 132.

LUSHIER:—Eliaser, Dedham, 1637, one of the founders of the church, 1638; freeman 13th March, 1639, a member of the artillery company 1638 as one of the founders, Representative 1640, and for many years after, assistant from 1662 until his death, captain in 1644, and head of the regiment later; had for second wife Mary, widow of John Given, of Charlestown, but not any children, unless Samuel, who, the record says, died 28th December, 1648, was one. He was of high character, and, as Johnson states in his "Wonder-Working Providence," page 110, "one of the right stamp, and pure mettle, a

gracious, humble and heavenly-minded man." His will was made 25th September, 1672, and his widow on the 26th January following made her will; both were probated together 6th February after.

REFERENCES:—Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence, 110; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 132.

LUSON, or LENSON:—John, Dedham, 1637, one of the founders of the church, freeman 13th March, 1639, died May, 1661; his will of 15th February, 1639, in which he disposes of his estate, names no children nor near relatives; Thomas, Robert and Susan, children of Robert Luson, in England, late deceased, to whom a legacy is given to be equally divided within two years after the death of his wife, Martha. He also names his kinswoman, Ann, wife of William Bristow, of Scituate, but he gave the larger part of his estate to his neighbor, Thomas Battelle, specially remembering his children, John and Mary.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 132.

LUTHER:—Hezekiah, Swansey, had Edward, born 27th April, 1674.

LUTHER, JOHN, Taunton, 1639, given by Bayliss, l. p. 286, as one of the purchasers, yet may have been of Gloucester 1647.

LUTHER, SAMUEL, Rehoboth, 1662, was second Baptist minister at Swansey, ordained 22d July, 1685; died 1717. He had child, Experience, born 3d March, 1675. The town of Rehoboth sent many in the mad expedition of Gov. Phips against Quebec in 1690, of whom one was Samuel, perhaps son of the preacher. Progeny in that quarter is very much diffused.

LUTHER, SAMUEL, Norwich, 1675. A captain of a vessel trading to Delaware from Boston, of this name, in 1644, was killed by the Indians in that river.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry V, 5; XI, 104; Benedict's Hist. Baptist Denomination I, 426; Cleveland's Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., 135; Draper's Hist. Spencer, Mass., 221; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 132.

LUX:—John, Saco, in 1664 had then daughter Mary and son Joseph, supposed by his first wife, for he had only lately married Mary, widow of Gregory Jeffries, who in her will of 8th September, 1664, provided for her son, John, by former husband, with the proviso that if he died before 17 years of age Mary and John Lux should have that portion; thought to have lived many years after, as it is found there was a John in Boston 1676, called junior, as if there was an elder of that name.

LUX, WILLIAM, Exeter, takes oath of allegiance to Massachusetts 11th July, 1637.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 132.

LUNFORD:—James, Cambridge, by wife, Elizabeth, had Elizabeth, born September, 1637, and Reuben, February, 1641.

LUNFORD, REUBEN, Cambridge, son of the preceding married 22d June, 1669, at Lancaster, Margaret —, and had a daughter Margaret 27th July, 1673; was made freeman in 1674. His wife died 31st August, 1691.

LUNFORD, STEPHEN, Haddam, died 1676, leaving wife, but no children.

REFERENCES:—Paige's Hist. Cambridge 600; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 132.

LYALL, LYSLE, LISLE, LIOLL, OR LOYAL:—Francis, Boston, 1637, a barber-surgeon of some importance, admitted to the church 29th September, 1639; may be that freeman of 13th May, 1640, whose name is printed

Seale by Paige in N. E. Hist., and Gen. Regr., Vol. III, p. 187, and by Shurtleff in Colonial Record, as it had been in Winthrop's History, Vol. II, Appendix of Edition of 1826; by wife Alice had Joseph, born 10th October, 1638, baptized 6th October, 1639, died 10th February, 1640; Benjamin, baptized 5th January, 1640; buried 1st March following; Mary, baptized 14th February, 1641, four days old, when the record of the town says she was born that day; Joseph, baptized 26th March, 1642. He went to England with Leverett, Bourne, Stoughton, and others, to serve in the cause of the Parliament, and became surgeon in the life guard of the Earl of Manchester, whence he had the wisdom, like most of his townsmen, to come back in 1645. See Snow's History, 118. Farmer said that his son, Joseph, was a lawyer, which may be less probable than that he was of the artillery company in 1668, which Savage doubts. His daughter, Mary, married Freegrace Bendall, and to him was given, in conjunction with Joseph, administration on estate of Alice, 1st November, 1666, who probably outlived her husband.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, VI, 132; VII, 205; Egle's Notes and Queries (1898) 300; Goode Genealogy, 118; Green's Kentucky Families, Lyle Genealogy, Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 2; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 133.

LYDE:—Allen, Portsmouth, married 3d December, 1661, Sarah Fernald; had Allen, born 29th July, 1666; perhaps other children, and died about 1671.

LYDE, ALLEN, Portsmouth, son of the preceding; had Allen, born 15th November, 1691, and Francis, 28th September, 1695.

LYDE, EDWARD, Boston, married 1th December, 1660, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright; had Edward and died before June, 1663. The name in the record of the marriage is Loyd. The widow married October, 1667, Theodore Atkinson. Wheelwright in his will provides for the grandson.

LYDE, EDWARD, Boston, son of the preceding, married 29th November, 1694, Susanna, daughter of Captain Geo. Curwen, and for his second wife married 2d October, 1696, Deborah, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Byfield; had Byfield, a graduate of Harvard College, 1722; but strangely the name is given as James in Judge Sewall's Diary in N. E. Hist. and Gen. Regr., Vol. VI, p. 76.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 133.

LYFORD:—Francis, Boston, a mariner, married about 1670 a daughter of Thomas Smith and removed to New Hampshire and there married, 21st November, 1681, Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dudley.

LYFORD, JOHN, Plymouth, in 1621; came that year probably in the Charity with Edward Winslow, bringing wife and children, probably four; soon bred disturbances and was obliged to leave; went to preach to the fishermen at Nantucket, and next at Cape Ann, and thence (Felt thinks) accompanied Conant, in 1626, to Naumkeag; but about 1627 removed with some adherents to Virginia and there died, soon, it is thought. It is a reasonable conjecture that he had wife, Ann, and children, Ruth and Mordecai, left at Nantasket, and that his widow Ann, who died July, 1639, had married Edmund Hobart, of Hingham. Ruth, in 1641, and Mordecai, next year, gave to him discharge, as their stepfather, of certain tobacco and other chattels, in the will of their father, John, given to them. Ruth married 19th April, 1643, James Bates.

LYFORD, MORDECAI, Hingham, 1642, son of John.

REFERENCES:—Cogswell's Genealogy, 197; Hubbard's Stanstead Co., Canada, 182.

LYMAN, BENJAMIN:—Northampton, son of John

of same place, had Medad; Joseph, born 22d August, 1639; Benjamin, 6th December, 1704, died young; Hannah, 1709; Caleb, 1711; William, 12th December, 1715; Daniel, 1717; Elihu and Susanna.

LYMAN, CALEB, Northampton, youngest son of John, distinguished for his bold and short campaign against the Indians in 1704; removed to Boston, died without issue.

LYMAN, JOHN, Hartford, son of Richard the first, born in England and brought by his father in the Lion, November, 1631, by wife Dorcas, who in a tradition of little value is called daughter of Rev. Ephraim Hunt (who in his will names no such child, and she was the daughter of John Plum, of Wethersfield), married 12th January, 1655; had Elizabeth, born at Branford 6th November, 1655, and removed soon to Northampton; there had Sarah, born 1658; John 1660; Moses, 1663; Dorothy, 1665; Mary, 1668; Ephraim, 1670, died young; Joseph, 1671; died aged 21 years; Benjamin, 1674, and Caleb, 1678, before mentioned, was in the Falls fight 1676, a freeman in 1690, perhaps, and died 20th August, 1690, 66 years old, says the gravestone truly, for he lacked only a month of 67.

LYMAN, JOHN, Northampton, eldest son of the preceding, married 19th April, 1687, Mindwell, widow of John Pomeroy, daughter of the first Isaac Sheldon.

LYMAN, MOSES, Northampton, son of the first John, married Ann in 1686; had Ann, born, 1688; Moses, 1690; Martha, 1695; Pethia, 1698, beside four who died young; was freeman 1690, and died 1702.

LYMAN, RICHARD, Roxbury, 1631, born at High Ongar, where he was baptized 30th October, 1580; came with Eliot, in the Lion, bringing, so says the church records, "Phillis, baptized 12th September, 1611, at High Ongar; Richard baptized 24th February, 1618; Sarah, baptized 8th February, 1621; John, born September, 1623, and another," known now to be Robert, born September, 1629; and it goes on to tell how he went to Connecticut, "when the great removal was made," and suffered greatly in loss of his cattle; was freeman 11th June, 1633, and among the original proprietors of Hartford, where he died 1670. His will, of 22d April, 1670, is the first in the valuable work of Trumbull, Colonial Records of Connecticut, Vol. 1, pp. 442-3, followed by the Inventory. His widow, Sarah, died not long after. All the children are named in the will, and Phillis is called wife of William Hills.

LYMAN, RICHARD, Windsor, eldest son of the preceding, born in England, married Hepzibah, daughter of Thomas Ford, and had Hepzibah, Sarah, Richard, Thomas, Elizabeth and John, all born at Windsor before 1655, when he removed to Northampton; there had Joanna, 1658, died soon, and Hannah, 1660. He died 3d June, 1662, and his widow married John Marsh, of Hadley, who thereupon removed to Northampton. Hepzibah married 6th November, 1662, Josiah Dewey; Sarah married, 1666, John Marsh, Jr., Elizabeth married 20th August, 1672, Joshua Pomeroy, and Hannah married 20th June, 1677, Joseph Pomeroy.

LYMAN, RICHARD, Northampton, eldest son of the preceding, married, 1675, Elizabeth Cowles, daughter of John, of Hatfield; had Samuel, born 1676; Richard, 1678; John, 1680; Isaac, 1682; Jonathan, 1684; Elizabeth, 1686; David, 1688, and Josiah, and removed to Lebanon, 1696, where he had Ann, 1698.

LYMAN, ROBERT, Northampton, youngest son of the first Richard, born in England; married 5th November,

1662; Hepzibah, daughter of Thomas Bascom; had Sarah, born 1661; John, 1661; Thomas, 1666, all of whom died young; Samuel died before manhood; Thankful, 1671; Hepzibah, 1671; Preserved, 1676; Wait, 1678, died at the age of 19 years, and Experience, 1680. Two of his daughters were married. He was freeman 1681, living his last ten years in a "distracted condition," giving his time solely to fishing or hunting and perished, as the tradition goes, on a hill in Northampton, still named Robert's Hill, but the date of his death is not found in the records.

LYMAN, THOMAS, Northampton, 1678, brother of the third Richard; married in 1678, Ruth, widow of Joseph Baker, daughter of William Holten; had Thomas, Mindwell, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Noah and Enoch; was freeman 1690, and removed to Durham. Noah was father of Gen. Phineas. Forty-seven of this name, says Farmer, had been, in 1831, graduated at New England colleges, of which thirteen were clergymen and three members of Congress, and of those twenty-eight were of Yale, only six of Harvard.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 181; American Ancestry, 1, 51; VI, 45, 116; VII, 21, 185; IX, 106; XI, 191, 231; Austin's Ancestries, 41; Barbour's "My Wife and Mother," App. 23; Barnes' Hist. Goshen, Mass., 150-2; Bartlett's Wareton Genealogy, 131; Deolittle's Belchertown, Mass., 253; Dwight's Genealogy, 124-5, 511, 556-56, 906-8; Hibbard's Hist. Goshen, Conn., 186-93; Hine's Lebanon, Conn., Hist. Add., 163; Huntington Genealogy, 131; Hind's Hist. New London Co., Conn., 513; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, Mass., 552; Judd's Hist. Hadley, Mass., 531; Kellogg's White Genealogy, 101; Litchfield Co., Hist. Conn. (1881), 355; Loomis Genealogy (1880), 333-63, 686-8, 799; Lyman Genealogy (1865); Lyman Genealogy (1872); Lyman Family Relation (1871); Lyman's Hist. East Hampton, Mass., 161-8; Middlefield, Conn., Hist.; Montague Genealogy, 200-2; Orcutt's Hist. Derby, Conn., 741; Orcutt's Hist. Torrington, Conn., 741-8; Pickering Genealogy; Powers' Sangamon Co., Ills., Settlers, 467; Savage's Gen. Dic., III., 134; Smith's Hist. Sunderland, Mass., 438; Strong Genealogy, 1203-7; Temple's Hist. Whately, Mass., 844-9, 844-9.

LYNDE:—Benjamin, Boston, son of Simon, studied at the Middle Temple, and became a barrister before he came home; was married to Mary, daughter of Hon. William Brown, or 22d April, 1699, and had Benjamin, born 5th October, 1700, who graduated from Harvard College, 1718; was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and died 3d October, 1781; and William, born 25th October, 1714, graduated at Harvard College, 1733, a merchant at Salem; was sworn as one of the judges of the Supreme Court 25th July, 1742, afterward was Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and died 28th January, 1745, and his widow died 12th July, 1753.

LYNDE, JOHN, Malden, by wife, Mary, had Thomas, born 24th October, 1685; Ann, 13th August, 1687; Abigail, 4th December, 1689; Samuel, 29th November, 1690, and perhaps his wife died 22d December, 1690. By second wife, Elizabeth, had Dorothy, born 20th December, 1692; Joanna, 22d February, 1697; Melitable, 11th March, 1698, and his wife died 19th January, 1699. He was a captain and died 17th September, 1723, about 35 years of age.

LYNDE, JOSEPH, Charlestown, son of the first Thomas of the same place, a freeman in 1671, Representative 1674-9, and '89, member of artillery company 1681, a patriot in the Committee of Safety 1689, made by Mather

and King William in the charter of 1691 a counselor, but was left out at the first election by the people; married 24th March, 1665, Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Davison; had Nicholas, born 1665, died soon; Sarah, 5th December, 1666, baptized 15th January following; Margaret, 24th January, 1669, baptized on the 30th; Joseph, 15th, baptized 21st May, 1671, who was lost at sea 16th October, 1691; Nicholas, 2, baptized 11th July, 1671; Joanna, 1, baptized July, 1676, and Thomas, 1678, who was lost at sea with his brother, Joseph. His wife died 13th December, 1678, aged 31, and his second wife was Emma, widow of John Brakenbury, and daughter of John Anderson, who died 1st September, 1703, and his third wife was Mary, widow of Hon. Adam Winthrop, whom he married 15th March, 1706; she died 30th October, 1715; was Lieutenant-Colonel, and died 29th January, 1727, aged, so says Sewall, about 90.

LYNDE, JOSEPH, Malden, son of the second Thomas, freeman 1678, died 2d January, 1736, aged 83, says the grave-stone; by wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Tufts had Mary, born 30th April, 1686, died in few days; Joseph, 1687, died 1st February, 1688; Ann, 29th May, 1688; Joseph, 2d September, 1690; perhaps others; certain Mary, 25th August, 1692; Sarah, 12th November, 1694; Rebecca, 11th July, 1696, and Thomas, 21st April, in 1683 Susanna, daughter of Deputy-Governor Francis 1702.

LYNDE, NATHANIEL, Saybrook, son of Simon, married in 1683 Susanna, daughter of Deputy Governor Francis Willoughby; had Susanna born 6th August, 1685, died at four months old; Samuel, 29th October, 1689; Nathaniel, 22d October, 1692; Elizabeth, 2d December, 1694; and four others, and died 5th October, 1729.

LYNDE, SAMUEL, Charlestown, son of Thomas by wife Rebecca, had Thomas, born and died 1678, and Rebecca, baptized 19th February, 1682, when the mother joined the church as a widow, but when the father died is not known.

LYNDE, SAMUEL, Boston, brother of Nathaniel, was a merchant and freeman 1690, died December, 1697.

LYNDE, SIMON, Boston, 1650, born in London June, 1624, son of Enoch, who died there 25th April 1636, and of Elizabeth, who long survived her husband; married 22d February, 1633, Hannah, daughter of John Newgate; had Samuel, born 1st December, 1633, before mentioned; Simon 26th September, 1635, died soon; John, 8th November, 1637; Nathaniel, 22d November, 1639, before mentioned; Elizabeth, 25th March, 1662; Benjamin, 22d September 1666, graduate of Harvard College, 1686, before mentioned; Hannah, 19th May, 1670, and Sarah, 25th May, 1672, besides John, Joseph, Enoch, who was baptized 1st February, 1671, and James, who all died young; member of the artillery company 1658, and died 22d November, 1687, and his widow died 20th December, 1689. He was bred to trade in Holland, and after coming to Boston and residing several years went to London, and for some time was engaged there, and partook, in 1672, of a design for planting near Stonington, as land speculator. The daughter Elizabeth married George Pontage; Hannah had three husbands, but no children, and died 9th August, 1725, and Sarah married her cousin, Nathaniel Newgate, or Newdigate, as it was written in England.

LYNDE, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1634, made freeman 16th March, 1636, representative 1636-7-15 and several years more, selectman 14 years, and a deacon; died 30th December, 1671, in his 37th year. By first wife he had Thomas, born in England, where probably she died; and Mary, who was brought over in 1635, by John Winthrop, Jr., in the Abigail, then aged 6 years; beside six others, who died before him, one being Henry, who died 29th

April, 1646; and by second wife, Margaret, widow of Thomas Jordan, and daughter of John Martin, had Joseph, born 3d, baptised 5th June, 1636; Sarah, baptised 14th April, 1630; Hannah, born 2d, baptised 8th May, 1642; William; and Samuel, born 14th October, 1644. This wife died 3d August, 1662, and he married, 6th December, 1665, Rebecca, widow of Captain Nicholas Trerice, who long outlived him, and died 8th December, 1688. His will, made only ten days before he died, with a codicil of a single day before, mentioned wife Rebecca, sons Joseph, Samuel and Thomas, son-in-law Robert Pierpont, daughters Hannah Trerice and Mary Wicks of Succonesset. The inventory was of a good amount. Mary married a Wicks; Hannah married, 1663, John Trerice; and Sarah married 18 Feb'y, 1657, Robert Pierpont of Roxbury.

LYNDE, THOMAS, Malden, son of the preceding, born in England, freeman 1645; had Thomas, born 25th March, 1647 or 1648; Elizabeth, 20th April, 1650; Joseph, 13th December, 1652; and perhaps others, died 15th October, 1693, aged 78 years; his wife Elizabeth, aged 81, having died six weeks before. Elizabeth married, 26th August, 1670, Peter Tufts.

LYNDE, THOMAS, Charlestown, probably son of the preceding, by wife Mary, had Mary baptised 18th May, 1684. Between the families of Boston and of Charlestown with this name no relationship is discovered. The spelling in various records is Lind, Linds, and even Lines. Six had been graduated at Harvard College, to 1834, and five at Yale.

REFERENCES:—Davis Genealogy, 85; Dorr Genealogy; Draper's Hist. Spencer, Mass., 225; Goss' Hist. Melrose, Mass., 10-2; Heywood's Hist. Westminster, Mass., 754; Malden, Mass., Bi-Centennial, 232-4; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., IX, 323; Oliver's Lynde Diaries, 1880, App. 251; Prime's Bowdoin Genealogy, 28; Salisbury's Family Histories (1892), 350-425; Savage's Gen. Dic. III, 135; Sheldon's Hist. Deerfield, Mass., 233-5; Sherburne, N. Y., News for Aug. 31, 1889; Washburn's Hist. Leicester, Mass., 382; Wynnan's Charlestown, Mass., II, 637-41.

LYNN OR LYME:—Henry, Boston, 1630, probably came in the fleet with Winthrop, who speaks of his dissatisfaction with our government, I, 61; by wife Sarah had Sarah, born 20th August, 1636; Elizabeth, 27th March, 1638; Ephraim, 16th January, 1640; and Rebecca, 15th February, 1646, all of whom she (as Widow Lynn, having married Hugh Gunnison) brought to baptism 23d May, 1647. The church record indicates the age of each of the children, and these dates, excepting for the youngest, but this is said to be 5 years and about 3 months, and we may therefore believe the record of birth to be incorrect. He was of York, 1640, probably, and in 1645 went to Virginia, carrying most of his property there; died soon, for his widow and four children only £4.18.10 remained after his debts were paid. Joanna, perhaps his daughter, married, 19th July, 1660, William Williams.

REFERENCES:—Clark's King William, Va., Families; Richmond Standard, III, 13, 51; Sullivan's Memorial, 281-94; Penna. Mag. of Hist., XVII, 376; Powers' Sangamon Co., Illinois Settlers, 470; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 137.

LYON:—George, Dorchester, 1660, freeman in 1669. Nothing is known of him beyond that, in 1678, he joined the new church gathered at Milton.

LYON, HENRY, Milford, 1646, was of Fairfield, 1652, where he married the only daughter of William Bateman.

LYON, JAMES, Roxbury, had Ann; born 4th March, 1683.

LYON, JOHN, Salem, 1638, when, Felt says, he had a grant of land. Lived probably on Marblehead side in 1648.

LYON, JOHN, Roxbury, eldest son of first William, married, 10th May, 1670, Abigail, daughter of John Polley, had John, born 14th May, 1673; William, 15th September, 1675; Joseph, 10th February, 1678; Benjamin, 1680, died soon; Abigail, 12th July, 1682; Benjamin, 18th December, 1684; Bertha, 20th October, 1690; Ebenezer, 10th March, 1693; Nehemiah, 23d July, 1695; and Hannah, 22d April, 1698, died December following. He and his wife were buried in one grave, 15th January, 1702, so says the record. He had lived at Dorchester, and was freeman 1690.

LYON, JOSEPH, Roxbury, son of the first William, was a soldier of Turner's Company, March, 1676; married, 23d March, 1681, Mary, daughter of John Bridge, and had Mary, born 9th January following, died soon; Joseph, 4th July, 1681; and perhaps removed, for no more is said of them in the records, unless he be that one who died 19th June, 1724, but is said to be in his 47th year by the inscription, which may be an error. See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., VII, 331.

LYON, PETER, Dorchester, freeman 1649, had Mary, born 4th November, 1650; Elkanah or Elhanan, 23d September, 1652; Nathaniel, 28th December, 1654; Susanna, 25th March, 1658; Ebenezer, 20th February, 1661; and perhaps others. His second wife, Hannah or Ann, was daughter of Thomas Tolman, and died November, 1689.

LYON, PETER, Dorchester, freeman 1690, may have been son of preceding.

LYON, RICHARD, Cambridge, sent by Sir Henry Millmay as tutor for his son William at Harvard College, 1644-5, and perhaps went home with him after graduating in 1647; but probably assisted President Dunster in his revision of the N. E. version of the Psalms, of which the first edition was printed at Cambridge 1640.

LYON, RICHARD, Fairfield, 1649, recommended to be freeman 1664, but not qualifying before 1660.

LYON, SAMUEL, Roxbury, son of the first William, had, as the church record, Ebenezer, baptised 29th September, 1678, and is supposed to have removed to Rowley, but came back, and the records of the town says, by wife Deliverance had Margaret, born 24th August, 1685; and by wife Maria, who died 25th April, 1704, had John, born 7 days before, unless this refers to his nephew Samuel, as seems likely; and he died 7th April, 1713.

LYON, THOMAS, Fairfield, 1654-70, may be the soldier under Captain Turner, in the Falls fight, killed by the Indians after his victory, 10th May, 1676.

LYON, THOMAS, Roxbury, second son of first William, married, 10th March, 1669, Abigail Gould, had Thomas, born 4th September following if the record be correct; Sarah, 20th August, 1672; both baptised 20th April, 1673; Jonathan, 24th June, baptised 23d August, 1674, died in October of next year; Jonathan, 25 August, 1676, record of baptism not found; Esther, 13th October, 1678, baptised June 8, 1679; Mehetable, 17th March, baptised 24th April, 1681; Ann, who died soon, in 1683; Jonathan, died soon; Eliphalet, 20th September, 1687; and Ann, 28th April, 1689, died at the age of 4 years.

LYON, WILLIAM, Roxbury, came in 1635, aged 14

years, in the Hopewell. Captain Babb, probably under charge of Isaac Heath, a passenger, with his family, in the same ship; married, 17th June, 1646. Rachel, daughter of Thomas Ruggles, had John, born 10th April, 1647; Thomas, 8th August, 1648; Samuel, 10th June, 1650, all before mentioned; William, 12, baptised 18th July, 1652; Joseph, 30th November, baptised 3d December, 1654, when the church record calls him John; Sarah, baptised 8th March, 1657, whose birth is not in town records; Jonathan, 5th September, 1660, who died before another Jonathan, born late in 1668 or early in 1669; was of the artillery company, 1645, freeman 1666, and died 21st May, 1692; and his widow died 4th August, 1694.

LYON, WILLIAM, Roxbury, son of the preceding, married, September, 1675, Sarah Dunkin, perhaps daughter of Samuel, had William, born 9th December, 1677; Samuel, 20th September, 1679; Hannah, 11th August, 1681; Benjamin, 20th March, 1683, died in a few days; Mehitable, 24th March, 1684; his wife died 6th February, 1689, and by wife Deborah he had David, 31st October, 1692; Martha, who died soon; and Jacob, 4th June, 1690; he died 10th August, 1714. His widow Deborah died 12th March, 1717.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, I, 51; V, 117; X, 104; XII, 33; Baird's Hist. Rye, N. Y., 422-5; Baker's Hist. Montville, Conn., 450-4; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., III, 200; Barrus' Hist. Goshen, Mass., 150; Bass' Hist. Braintree, Vt., 161; Bolton's Westchester County, N. Y., II, 748; Chandler's Hist. Shirley, Mass., 559-61; Egle's Penn. Gen., 2d ed., 383-407; Ellis Genealogy, 238, 376; Goode Genealogy, 158; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, Mass., 433; Littell's Passaic Valley Gen., 274-6; Mansfield Genealogy, 51; Mead's Hist. Greenwich, Conn., 313; Morris Genealogy (1887), 31; N. J. Hist. Colls., VI, Supp. 125; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XXVIII, 75-9, 235-7, XXIX, 98-100; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 631; Powers' Sangamon Co., Ills., Settlers, 469; Redfield Genealogy, 49; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 137; Schenck's Hist. Fairfield, Conn., 393-5; Stone's History Hubbards-ton, Mass., 305; Todd's Hist. Redding, Conn., 205; Ward's Hist. Shrewsbury, Mass., 357; Well's Amer. Fam. Antiquity, II, 93-111; Whitman Genealogy, 74-6; Wight Genealogy, 99; Williams' Hist. Danby, Vt., 189; Woodward's Life of Nath. Lyon, 349-56.

LYSCOM OR LISCOM:—Humphrey, Boston, a member of the artillery company in 1678. He was a merchant, of whose estate administration was given 23d June, 1688, by Sir Edmund Andros, calling him Major, to Abigail Kellond his mother-in-law, and on her resignation the next month, it was given to his brother Thomas.

LYSCOM, JOHN, Lynn, by wife Abigail had Samuel, born 16th September, 1693.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 138.

LYTHERLAND, LETHERLAND, or LITHERLAND:—William, Boston, 1630, came, no doubt in the fleet with Winthrop, in the employment of Owen Roe of London, who was one of the company of adventurers to Massachusetts, who never came here, but was made a member of the High Court of Justice, so called for condemnation of the King, and affixed his seal, as one of the regicides, to the warrant for execution. He joined church 24th November, 1633, and became, it is supposed, a freeman 4th March following, when the name in the list is Netherland: was a supporter of Mrs. Hutchinson's opinions, for which he was disarmed and went to Rhode Island, was many years town clerk of Newport, had wife

Margaret, but whether any children is unknown. In 1684 he was called to give testimony as to the purchase from the Indians, in his first coming to settle here, and then gave his age as 74.

LYTHERLAND, ZIBION, or more probably Zebulon (both names being used in the records, though the former more frequent and latest), Boston, by wife Rachel had Margaret, born 4th July, 1670; William, 5th March, 1673; and Deborah, 2d October, 1678.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 139.

MACCALLOM or MAKCALLOM:—Malcolm, Boston, 1657, one of the first members of the Scot's Charity Society. By an error in Drake's History of Boston, page 455, the name is given Maktallome.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 139.

MACCANE:—William, Wrentham, by wife Ruth had William, who was accidentally killed in youth; Mary, born 1st February, 1670; Sarah, 10th August, 1671; and Deborah, 23d May, 1674; probably others.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 139.

MACCARTY:—Florence, Boston, 1680, a butcher, was one of the founders of the first society for Episcopal worship in New England. By wife Elizabeth had Elizabeth, born 25th December, 1687; Thomas, 5th February, 1689; William, 3d February, 1691; and by wife Sarah had Esther, 1st July, 1701; and Margaret, 29th March, 1702, if the record be correct. He died 13th June, 1712, at Roxbury, and a third wife, Christian, with his son William administered the estate.

MACCARTY, THADDEUS, Boston, by wife Elizabeth had Charles, who died 25th October, 1683, aged 18; Francis, born 21st March, 1667; Thaddeus, 12th September, 1670; Margaret, 25th September, 1670; and Samuel, baptised at Roxbury, 3d November, 1678. He was a member of the artillery company 1681, died at Boston, 18th June, 1705, aged 65; and his widow Elizabeth died 7th June, 1723, aged 82. A Thomas graduated from Harvard College in 1691, who was dead in 1698. See Hutchinson's Hist. Colony of Mass. Bay, 2d ed., Vol. I, p. 392; and a Charles, badly wounded in the expedition 1690, against Quebec, are of unknown descent.

REFERENCES:—Allen's Worcester, Mass., 82; Lincoln's Worcester, Mass., 150; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 139.

MACARTER, MAKARTA, MAGARTA or ME-CARTA:—John, Salem, married, 27th January, 1675, to Rebecca Meacham, daughter perhaps of Jeremiah, had John, born 17th January, 1676; Rebecca, 4th February, 1678; Jeremiah, 9th September, 1679; Peter, 1st November, 1681; Andrew, 6th June, 1684; James, 17th November, 1686; all baptised 16th November, 1687; Isaac, 3d June, baptised 28th September, 1689; and Rebecca, born 6th February, 1691.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 139.

MACCLARY, or McCLARY:—John, Haverhill, 1655, was a Scotchman, possibly one of the prisoners at Dunbar or Worcester, shipped over here for sale; but not the ancestor of a distinguished family in N. H., who had been of the Protestant defenders of Londonderry, and emigrated from Ireland, so late as 1725.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140.

MACCOOME, or MACOMB:—Alexander, Boston, 1659, one of the "Scot's Charitable Society," of that year. Drake gives this name as Mackowmes.

REFERENCES:—Anthony's Narrative, 22; Drake's Hist. Boston, 455; Hall Genealogy (1892), 84-6; Navarre Genealogy, 239-56; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 149.

MACCULLOCK, or **Mc CULLOCK**:—Alexander and Thomas, Boston, 1684, were of the "Scot's Charitable Society."

REFERENCES:—Drake's Hist. Boston, 455; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140.

MACDANIEL, or **MAGDANIEL**:—Dennis, Boston, by wife Alice had Dennis, born 25th November, 1671; and Elizabeth, 7th May, 1674.

MACDANIEL, **JOHN**, Boston, married, 17th May, 1658, Elizabeth Smith, had John, born 13th September, 1659; Elizabeth, 3d September, 1661; Martha and Mary, twins, 14th September, 1663; Michael, 26th July, 1666; William, 21st September, 1671; and Mary, 11th October, 1674.

MACDANIEL, **NEAL**, Newton, 1678.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140.

MACDOWALL:—Sturgis, Boston, a member of the "Scot's Charitable Society," 1684.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140; Drake's History of Boston, 454.

MACE:—William, probably of Warwick, as one of this name married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Gorton.

REFERENCES:—Dow's Hampton, N. H., 830-4; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140.

MACGINNIS:—Daniel, Woburn, married 10th February, 1677. Rose Neal, had Rose, born 19th November, 1677; removed to Billerica, 1679, but in Woburn had Edmund, 23d March, 1685.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140.

MACK:—John, Salisbury, married, 5th April, 1681. Sarah Bagley, had John, born 20th April, 1682.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, I, 51; II, 76; Bedford, N. H., Centennial, 313; Hayward's Hist. Gilmanton, N. H., 357; Lancaster's Hist. Gilmanton, N. H., 278; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 443; Mack's Genealogy; Olin Genealogy, 45; Parker's Hist. Londonderry, N. H., 278-80; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140; Secomb's Hist. Amherst, N. H., 680-3; Sheldon's Hist. Deerfield, Mass., 235.

MACKANEER:—Alexander, perhaps of Boston, but not certain. Inventory of his estate on the 5th December, 1670, shows £123 9s.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140.

MACKAY:—Archibald, Newton, probably son of Daniel, by wife Margaret had Hannah, born 24th February, 1694; William, 25th December, 1695; John, 22d September, 1698; Nathaniel, 5th January, 1702; Abigail, 6th January, 1705; Edward, 21st July, 1706; Elizabeth, 20th February, 1712, died at 4 years; Nehemiah, 14th February, 1715; and Mary, 14th January, 1721.

MACKAY, **DANIEL**, Newton, by wife Sarah had Mary, born 25th September, 1673; Jacob, 14th March, 1675; Hannah, 20th March, 1677; and Ebenezer, 20th October, 1680; Besides Archibald, before mentioned, and perhaps others. He was a Scotchman, and is supposed to have come from Roxbury, but in that town the name is not found at so early a date.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140.

MACKINTOSH:—John, Dedham, married, 5th April, 1650. Rebecca, daughter of the first Michael Metcalf, who died before him, and by another wife had William, baptised 25th November, 1665, probably other children; died 1691, and in his will, made 13th August, 1691, and probated 28th October following, mentioned wife Jane, and children William and Rachel.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140.

MACKLATHLIN, **MACLOTHLIN**, **MACKLATHIN** or **MEGLATHLIN**:—Robert, Brookfield,

perhaps a Scotch prisoner of Cromwell's field of triumph, either at Dunbar or Worcester, sent to this country to be sold for years. May have married, at Brookfield, a daughter of the first John Warner, as Mr. Judd infers, from the fact that one of two orphan daughters of Macklathlin's appears at Hadley in 1685, named Joanna, and married, that year, Samuel Smith of Hadley, and another daughter married at the same place, in 1699, a man whose name is not plain in the record.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 140.

MACLOUD:—Mordecai, Lancaster, 1658, was with wife and two children, killed by the Indians, 22d August, 1675.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 141; Nourse's Early Records of Lancaster, Mass., 323.

MACKMALLEN, or **MACKMILLAN**:—Alistair, Salem, aged 30 years in November, 1661, perhaps had wife Elizabeth and daughter Elizabeth. His daughter supposed to have married, 17th December, 1677, Henry Bragg, and his widow perhaps married, 4th November, 1670, John Baxter, both at Salem.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 141.

MACKMAN:—James, Windsor, married, 1690. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stoughton, had no children, died 18th December, 1698. He was a merchant, and left a good estate, and his widow married John Eliot of Windsor. Sometimes this is spelled Mackmin, never Markham, as Humeau gives it on page 153 "First Puritan Settlers of Connecticut."

MACOMBER, or **MACUMBER**:—John, Taunton, 1643, had Thomas, born 30th July, 1679; William, 31st January, 1684; beside probably John, as the record shows that John, Sr., married, 7th January, 1686, Mary Badoock.

MACOMBER, **THOMAS**:—Marshfield, married, 20th January, 1677. Sarah Crooker, daughter of Francis.

MACOMBER, **WILLIAM**, Duxbury, 1643, was there in 1638, possibly a brother of Thomas, may have removed to Marshfield, where Sarah, perhaps his daughter, married, 6th November, 1666, William Briggs; removed afterwards to Dartmouth, was living there 1686.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, XII; Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 180; Stackpole's Hist. Durham, Me., 215-7; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 141.

MACCOONE, **MACKOON** or **MACCOUNE**:—John, at Cambridge, married, 8th November, 1654. Deborah Bush, who died 20th February, 1665; had Hannah, born 31st October, 1659; Deborah, 31st December, 1661; Elizabeth, 31st January, 1663, died 1664; and Sarah, 15th February, 1664; he married, 14th June, 1665, Sarah Wood, had John, 14th June, 1669; Daniel, 18th February, 1669; Elizabeth, 17th January, 1670; Margaret, 20 February, 1672; and Peter, 21st February, 1674.

MACOONE, **JOHN**, of Westerly, 1669, in his will of 15th December, 1732, names wife Ann, eldest son John, other children Daniel; Rachel, who married, 17th April, 1721, James Hall; Mary, who married a Larkin; Abigail, who married a Brown; William and Joseph.

MACOONE, **JOHN**, of Westerly, son of the preceding, in his will of 2d April, 1754, mentions wife Paience, children William, Samuel, Lois and Sarah.

MACOONE, **JOSEPH**, of Westerly, brother of the preceding, had wife Jemima, and died before 1750.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Dic., 126; Savage's Gen. Dic., 141.

MACRANNEY:—William, Springfield, Mass., married, 1685, Margaret, daughter of John Riley.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., 141.

MACKRENFEL:—James, a soldier under Captain Turner, and so known to be from Boston or Cambridge, killed at Northampton, 14th March, 1676, by the Indians.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 141.

MACREST:—See Makrest.

MACURNMORE:—John, Newport, 1639.

MACWORTH:—Arthur, Casco, 1636, one of the most respected settlers of the early times, married Jane, widow of Samuel Andrews; but probably he had wife and children before that union, when he lived at Saco, whither Willis thinks he came with Vines in 1630, and where he served on the grand jury in 1640. He died 1657, leaving Arthur, John and several daughters, all of whom would not be children of the widow Jane, who died at Boston 1676, though it may be difficult to discriminate those she bore to Andrews and to him. His daughter Rebecca married Nathaniel Wharff.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 142; Willis' Hist. of Portland, Me., 75.

MACY:—Francis, married Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Norcross of Watertown, but it is not known whether he was ever in this country, and Bond was uncertain whether his name was Merry or Massey.

MACY, GEORGE, Taunton in 1643, was a lieutenant in Philip's war, representative 1672 for six years, died 17th August, 1693, leaving several daughters (of whom one was probably Elizabeth, who married, 15th May, 1672, John Hodges; another might be Rebecca, who married Benjamin Williams, 18th March, 1690), but no son.

MACY, JOHN, Nantucket, son of Thomas; married Deborah, daughter of the first Richard Gardner, and she next married Stephen Pease.

MACY, THOMAS, Newbury, came, it is said, from Chilmark, Co. Wilts, freeman 6th September, 1639, married Sarah Hopcot, who died 1706, aged 94; removed to Salisbury; had Sarah, born 9th July, 1644, died young; Sarah, again, 1st August, 1646; Mary, 4th December, 1648; and Thomas, 22d September, 1653; was representative 1654, removed to Nantucket about 1659, being one of the first settlers there. Had six children, and died 19th June, 1672, in his 74th year. His daughter Sarah married, 11th April, 1665, William Worth; Mary married, 11th April, 1669, William Bunker; and Bethia married, 30th March, 1670, Joseph Gardner.

REFERENCES:—Anicr. Ancestry, II, 76; VI, 49; Hoyt's Salisbury, Mass., Families, 236; Huntington Genealogy, 92; Macy Genealogy (1868); Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 142.

MADDOCKS, MADDOCK, MATTOCKS or **MADDOX:**—Edmund, of Boston, married, 14th January, 1652, Rebecca Munnings, had Mary, born 4th January, 1656; and John, 12th March, 1657.

MADDOCKS, HENRY, Saco, 1653, swore fealty that year to Massachusetts, removed to Boston, had wife Rachel and daughter Rachel, born 24th July, 1673, who died soon; Rachel again, born 2d September, 1677.

MADDOCKS, HENRY, Watertown, married, 21 May, 1662, Mary, only daughter of Roger Wellington, had only child John, born 16th May, 1663; and his widow married, 16th September, 1679, John Coolidge.

MADDOCKS, JAMES, Lynn, came, it is said, from Bristol, 1642, and died at Newbury.

MADDOCKS, JOHN, Boston, perhaps elder brother of the preceding, came in the Planter, from London, early in 1635, called a sawyer, aged 43, was at Lynn and last at Newbury, where he died, 24th April, 1643.

MADDOCKS, JOHN, Watertown, son of Henry of the same, married, 23d June, 1680, Ruth, daughter of Caleb Church, had Ruth, born 13th or 16th February, 1691; John, born 22d January, 1693; Mary, born 4th December, 1694; Sarah, born 22d December, 1696; Henry, born 18th October, 1698; Caleb, born 29th August, 1700; and Joanna, born 4th October, 1702. He died 1st February after, and his widow married, 25th July, 1705, Joseph Child.

REFERENCES:—Bond's Watertown, 354, 855; Eaton's Thomaston, 321; Bangor Hist. Magazine, III, 220; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 142; Shourd's Fenwick Colony, 142.

MADER:—Robert, Boston, freeman 1643, nothing more is known of him excepting he joined the church 16th April, 1643.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 142.

MADIVER:—Joel, Casco, son of Michael, driven by the Indian war in 1676 to Boston, there by wife Rebecca had Mercy, born 12th August, 1677; returned after the peace; and in the third war was killed by the French, August, 1703. His son Joel lived at Falmouth.

MADIVER, MICHAEL, Casco, was in the part called Perpoodick, now Cape Elizabeth, after 1658. Owned land on west side of the Sparwink river, which makes the east boundary of Scarborough, and there first lived. His inventory, August, 1670, was small. He married a widow Carter. Often this name is found Madeford, also Madinde and Maddine.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 143.

MAGOON, MAGOUN, MCGOWN or **MAKOON:**—Elias, Duxbury, son of John the first, by wife Hannah had David, born 1st November, 1703; Mary, born 24th March, 1705; and Elias, born October, 1707; Recompense, and Ruth; but perhaps his second wife Ruth was mother of the last. He lived in that part which was made Pembroke, 1712, and died 1727. His will of 13th August, probated 25th September of same year, names wife Ruth and the sons and daughters, and son-in-law John Clark, perhaps husband of Mary. Of this stock was the late well-known shipbuilder of Medford.

MAGOON, HENRY, Dover, 1657-83, at Exeter took oath of allegiance in 1677, had sons Alexander and John.

MAGOON, JAMES, Duxbury, eldest son of John of Scituate, by wife Sarah had James, born 25th March, 1697; Thomas; Isaac, who probably died young; and Sarah. He died 1705, and his widow Sarah administered his estate before close of which, about 1720, James was dead. His widow Sarah married, 23d November, 1710, Stephen Bryant.

MAGOON, JOHN, Scituate, before 1662, was among freeholders 1666, had married at Hingham, and had a daughter before 1663, whose name is not mentioned, but was perhaps Hannah; James, 25th June, 1666; and at Scituate had John, born 1668; Elias, 1673; and Isaac, 1675. His will of 20th May, 1697, probated 27th June, 1712, names wife Rebecca, eldest son James, the other three sons and daughter Hannah Lovett.

MAGOON, JOHN, Marshfield, son of the preceding, probably had John, and perhaps others.

MAGOON, JONATHAN, Hingham in 1657.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, VIII, 96; Barry's Hist. Hanover, Mass., 349; Hubbard's Standstead, 240; Hyde's Hist. Address at Ware, Mass., 47; Magoun Gen., 1891; Magoun Gen. Sup., 1893; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 143; Temple's Hist. Palmer, Mass., 511; Winsor's History Duxbury, Mass., 281.

MAGSON:—Richard, Boston 1634, in the employment of James Everill, as the church records of his admission 2d October mentions, but no more is known.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 143.

MAGVARLO, MACVARLO, or MACFARLO:—Purdy of Hingham, married, July, 1667, Patience Russell, had several children, of whom probably was Margaret, who married, 26th May, 1600, David Stodder.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 143.

MAHOONE:—Dermis or Dorman, of Boston, 1646, by wife Deimer or Dinah, had Daniel, born 4th December, 1646; and Honor, 29th October, 1648; and his wife Dinah died 8th January, 1657.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 143.

MAINE, or MAYEN:—Ezekiel, of Stonington, in 1670, offered to be freeman 1673.

MAINE, EZEKIEL, of Stonington, son of the preceding, married, 14th January, 1689, Mary Wells.

MAINE, JOHN, of Boston, in a petition to Andros and the Council in 1687, says that thirty years since he had purchased house and lands at what is now North Yarmouth, and when the Indians burned his house and killed two of his sons-in-law, he and his wife and rest of his family hardly escaped. But he was of York in 1681, when his name is written with a "y" as he took the oath of allegiance, and he died at Boston, 27th March, 1699.

REFERENCES:—Tanner Genealogy, 26-28; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 144.

MAJOR:—George, of Newbury, was from Isle of Jersey, says Coffin, took wife Susanna, 21st August, 1672, had Hannah, born 18th May, 1673; and George, 20th November, 1676.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 144.

MAKEPEACE:—Thomas, of Dorchester 1636, came with a large family. Belonged to the artillery company 1638, married in 1641, for his second wife, Elizabeth, widow of Oliver Mellowes, and had Joseph, baptised 20th September, 1646, who died, probably, before his father removed some years later to Boston, and there died. In his will of 30th June, 1666, he names eldest son Thomas, to whom he had before given house and land in England, where he then lived, and William; eldest daughter Hannah, wife of Stephen Hoppin; Mary, wife of Lawrence Willis; Esther, wife of John Brown of Marlborough; and Waitawhile, wife of Josiah, not Thomas Cooper (as Gen. Reg., V, 402, has it), nine children of Hoppin, whose mother was Opportunity, four of Brown, and two of Cooper.

MAKEPEACE, WILLIAM, of Boston, son (probably) of the preceding, married, 23d May, 1661, Ann Johnson, removed to Taunton, where the name was long kept up.

REFERENCES:—Makepeace Gen., 1858; Savage's Gen. Dic., Vol. III, 144.

MAKREST:—Benoni, of Salisbury, by wife Lydia Fifield, married, 12th September, 1681, had Samuel, born 3d September, 1682, died aged 2 months; Joseph, born 28th August, 1683; Benjamin, born 16th November, 1685; Lydia, born 27th March, 1688; and Mary, born 15th April, 1690; and he died 7th August, 1690, leaving widow.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., Vol. III, 144.

MALBON:—John, of Salem, 1629, supposed to have been skilled in iron works, came in fleet with Higginson, and probably went home the next year.

MALBON, RICHARD, of New Haven, an early assistant (but not as Mather II, Captain 12, writes in 1637). Had daughter named Martha. He removed or perhaps

went home in 1648 or '9, and it would have been better if he had gone before. He was dead before May, 1661.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., Vol. III, 144.

MALINE, or MELLEN:—See Melyen.

MALINS:—Robert, of Newport, married, 1st January, 1675, Patience, daughter of Peter Easton, had Mary, born 21st October, 1675; and Robert, 22d January, 1677; and died 26th August, 1679, and it is said his wife died same day, "each aged 39 years," though she was only 24.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dic., 127; Savage's Gen. Dic., Vol. III, 144.

MALLARD:—Thomas, of Boston, member of the Artillery Company 1685, perhaps removed to New Hampshire, where the name occurs.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., Vol. III, 144.

MALLORY:—John, of New Haven, son of the first Peter, had John, born 6th September, 1687; Elizabeth, born 1st May, 1691; Rebecca, born 15th September, 1693; Mabel, born 10th December, 1695; Silence, born 13th October, 1698; John, born 1st March, 1701; and Obadience, born 11th April, 1704.

MALLORY, JOSEPH, of New Haven, brother of the preceding, married Mercy, daughter of Thomas Pinion, had Mercy and Thankful, twins, borns August, 1694; Abigail, born August, 1696; Joseph, born 5th November, 1698; Benjamin, born 5th November, 1701; and Hannah, born 1st September, 1709.

MALLORY, PETER, of New Haven, signer of the Plantation Covenant in 1644, had Rebecca, born 18th May, 1649; Peter, born 27th July, 1653; Mary, born October, 1655, died soon; Mary, born 28th November, 1656; Thomas, born 15th April, 1659; Daniel, born 25th November, 1661; the last three were baptised 12th July, 1663, not 11th, as church records state; John, born 10th May, 1664; Joseph, born 1666; Benjamin, born 4th January, 1669; Samuel, born 10th March, 1673; and William, born 3d September, 1675.

MALLORY, PETER, of New Haven, son of the preceding, married, 27th May, 1678, Elizabeth, daughter of James Trowbridge, had Peter, born April, 1679, died young; Caleb, born 3d November, 1681; Peter, born August, 1684, died young; Elizabeth, born 27th April, 1687; Judith, born 2d September, 1689; Benjamin, 3d April, 1692; Stephen, born 12th October, 1694; Ebenezer, born 29th November, 1696; Zechariah, born 2d May, 1699; Abigail, born 5th August, 1701; Zipporah, born 15th December, 1705; and Peter, born 1 March, 1708.

MALLORY, THOMAS, of New Haven, brother of the preceding, married, 20th March, 1684, Mary Umberfield, had Thomas, born 1st January, 1685, who died 21st July, 1783, aged 98 years 6 months and 9 days old, not "one hundred and one years," as in Cothren; and Daniel, born 2d January, 1687, was a proprietor as were also his father and brothers Peter, Daniel and John, in 1685; he died 15th February, 1691. Often the second syllable of the name has "e" and sometimes "a."

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 161; Boyd's Annals of Winchester, Conn., 286; Cothren's Woodbury, Conn., 615-8, II, 1514; Cutter's Hist. of Arlington, Mass., 275; Dodd's Hist. of East Haven, Conn., 134; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., LIV, 320-5; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1242; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Conn., 725; Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 121; Power's Sangamon Co., Ill. Settlers, 471; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 144; Todd's Hist. of Redding, Conn., 206.

MALONE, or MALOON:—Hendrick of Dover in 1660.

MALONE, LUKE, in Dover, 1670, married, 20th November, 1677, Hannah Clifford, perhaps daughter of John, first of same, had Sarah, born 1670; Joseph; Samuel, Luke, Elizabeth and Nathaniel; but dates and order of births are not known.

REFERENCES:—Power's Sangamon, III, 472; Nottingham, N. H., 419-25; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 145.

MALTBY:—John, of New Haven, married Mary, daughter of Richard Bryan of Milford, had John and Mary, was lost at sea, as in 1676 was concluded, and 10th of June that year his inventory of only £58 was brought in, yet he has the prefix of respect, and was a valuable man. Mary married Rev. John Fordham.

MALTBY, WILLIAM, of Branford, 1667, in 1673 was cornet of the New Haven troop and left descendants.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IX, 201; Davenport Genealogy, 207, 218; Davis Genealogy, 1888; Maltby Genealogy, 1895; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 145.

MANCHESTER:—Stephen, Portsmouth, R. I., married 13th September, 1684, Elizabeth, daughter of Gershom Wodell.

REFERENCE:—Austin's R. I. Dic., 127; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 145.

MANLY:—Ralph, Charlestown, probably come in the fleet with Winthrop, and died September, 1630.

MANLY, WILLIAM, Weymouth, by wife Rebecca had Sarah, born 5th October, 1675; in March following was a soldier in Turner's company, outlived the campaign, and had Thomas, born 11th July, 1680; and by wife Sarah had Rebecca, born 6th March, 1687; perhaps he removed to Boston, and was a freeman of 1660.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 145.

MANN:—Abraham, of Providence, 1676, was one of the few that did not remove in King Philip's war. He took the oath of allegiance May, 1671.

MANN, FRANCIS, of Providence, of whom there is only known that his daughter Mary married, 6th April, 1673, John Lapham.

MANN, JAMES, of Newport, freeman in 1653.

MANN, JOHN, of Boston, 1670, a baker, by wife Mary had Joseph, born 30th June, 1672.

MANN, JOSIAH, a soldier, probably from Boston or Charlestown, under Captain Turner, 1676, at Hadley.

MANN, NATHANIEL, of Boston, 1670, perhaps brother of Josiah, by wife Deborah had William, born 19th February, 1672.

MANN, RICHARD, of Scituate, 1646, was reckoned a youth in Elder Brewster's family, who could claim to have come in the Mayflower, 1620; but that is rejected for the person who had share with Brewster in the division of cattle in 1627 was More, not Mann; he had Nathaniel, born 1646, and died about 1656; Thomas, born 15th August, 1650; Richard, born 1652; and Josiah, born 1654. The last is probably the soldier of whom no more is known. Deane says Nathaniel lived in Scituate, had no family, and gave his estate to his brothers Thomas and Richard. He must have been of Boston for a short time.

Thomas saw hard fighting and was badly wounded in the Rehoboth day, when Pierce was ambushed, but lived to have four sons and three daughters. Richard had three sons and four daughters. No doubt this "Mann" should be "More" or "Moore." See that name.

MANN, SAMUEL, of Dedham, 1642.

MANN, SAMUEL, of Wrentham, only son of William, had the engagement to keep the school in Dedham for one year for £20, "to be paid in coin at the current price," and continued seven years in that honorable em-

ployment; married, 19th May, 1673, Esther, daughter of Robert Ware, of Dedham, who died 3d September, 1734, and was freeman in 1678; ordained 13th April, 1692, in the place formerly part of Dedham, where he had preached many years, and died 22d May, 1719. His children, by the Wrentham records, were Mary, born 7th April, 1674; Samuel, born 8th August, 1675; Theodore, born 8th February, 1681; Thomas, born 24th October, 1682; Hannah, born 12th June, 1685; Beriah, born 30th March, 1687; Pelatiah, born, 2d April, 1689; Margaret, born 21st December, 1691; and Esther, born 20th June, 1696; besides whom were Nathaniel and William, born after the settlement was broken up by Philip's war, and before his return, March, 1676, and August, 1680, all these six sons and five daughters were married. Of this family most have written but a single "n" in the name.

MANN, THOMAS, of Rehoboth, had wife Rachel, who died June, 1676, and a child at the same time. He married, 9th April, 1678, Mary Wheaton; had Rachel, born 15th April, 1679; Mary, born 11th January, 1681; Bethia, born 12th March, probably 1683.

MANN, WILLIAM, of Cambridge, 1634, came, it is said, from Kent, born 1607, the youngest of eleven children; married, 1643, Mary Jarrad, or perhaps Garrad, had share in the Shawshin division, 1652, but may have been of Providence in 1641, as Farmer had it; yet he could not long have continued there. He had by first wife Samuel, before mentioned, born 6th July, 1647, of Harvard College in 1665; and married, 11th June, 1657, second or third wife, Alice Teel, and died 7th March, 1662. In his will, dated 10th December, 1661, names no children but Samuel. Six of this name had, to 1819, been graduated at Harvard, and nine at other New England colleges.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 90, VII, 89, 102; Austin's Ance. Dic., 38; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dic., 120; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 890; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., VI, 88; Barry's Hist. of Hanover, Mass., 350-2; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 162-4; Bemis' Hist. of Marlboro, N. H., 502; Blake's Hist. of Franklin, Mass., 258; Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me., Magazine; Davis' Hist. of Bucks Co., Pa., 670; Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 309; Dearborn's Hist. of Salisbury, N. H., 659; Dedham, Mass., Hist. Reg., VI, 124-9; VII, 28-33, 60-5, 140-5; Heywood's Hist. Westminster, Mass., 755-7; Hills' Hist. of Mason, N. H., 204; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 1846; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 128; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, Mass., 500; Mann Genealogy, 1873 and 1884; New England Hist. & Gen. Reg., XIII, 325-8, 364; Oneida Hist. Society, Trans. II, 120-3; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Conn., 1243; Page Genealogy, 51; Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, Me., 193; Power's Sangamon Co., Ill. Settlers, 473; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 145; Slafter Genealogy, 20; Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, Mass., 306-8; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 516; Washington, N. H., History, 524-6.

MANNERING:—Edward, Scarborough in 1663.

MANNERING, JOSEPH, a passenger in the William and Francis from London, 1632, embarked in March and reached Boston 5th June, with Edward Winslow; but no connection with him is known nor is this name heard of for many years except by judgment of court, 4th March, 1634, it was found that he had paid £5 on account of which Joseph Twitchell had been charged. Several who we know to have been on board that ship could not have obtained leave from the government.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 147.

MANNING.—George, Boston in 1653, a shoemaker, perhaps an original proprietor in 1640, of Sudbury; married, 15th July, 1653, Mary Harraden; and another record says that he married, 13th March, 1655, Hannah, widow of William Blanchard, daughter of James Everitt, had George, born 24th November, 1655; Elizabeth, born 16th March, 1657, died young; Mary, born 15th December, 1659, died young; Elizabeth, born 13th October, 1661; James, born 6th March, 1663; Hannah, born 20th April, 1665; Mary, born 3d November, 1666; Sarah, born 19th March, 1668; John, born 11th October, 1671; and Joseph, born 6th November, 1674.

MANNING, JOHN, Boston, a merchant, member of the artillery company in 1640, by wife Abigail, who died 25th June, 1644, had John, born 25th May, 1643; and Mary, born 3d June, 1644; and by wife Ann, daughter of Richard Parker, who joined our church 15th May, 1647, had Ann, born 12th March, 1652; and Ephraim, born 10th August, 1655. Ann married John Sandys in 1669.

MANNING, JOHN, Ipswich in 1634, of whom nothing more is known.

MANNING, JOHN, in Maine, whose inventory of £115 was returned 5th October, 1674.

MANNING, NICHOLAS, Ipswich, was probably a son of Richard, had the command of a vessel at Salem in 1677, in 1681 had wife Elizabeth, was in 1688 appointed by Andros a judge in the remotest eastern part of his jurisdiction near Kennebec, and as one of his adherents was the next year imprisoned.

MANNING, RETURN, Boston, married at Hingham, December, 1664, Sarah Hobart, probably daughter of Edmund the second of the same, had daughter Mary, mentioned in the will of her grandfather Hobart. From whence he came is not known. At Boston he had Sarah, born 7th April, 1669; and Rebecca, born 21st September, 1670, and perhaps shortly afterward moved away.

MANNING, RICHARD, Ipswich, by wife Anstis had Nicholas, born 23d June, 1644; Richard, born 22d June, 1646; Anstis, born 8th January, 1655; Margaret, born 9th October, 1656; Jacob, born 25th December, 1660, who was of Salem, and died 24th May, 1756; Thomas, born 11th February, 1665; and Sarah, born 28th August, 1667, who married, 8th December, 1680, John Williams of the same. His descendants are numerous.

MANNING, SAMUEL, Billerica, son of the second William, made freeman in 1670, selectman in 1680, representative in 1695, and town clerk for 6 years; died 22d February, 1711, aged 66 years.

MANNING, THOMAS, Ipswich, in 1630, was perhaps an elder brother of Richard, died about 1668, aged 74 years.

MANNING, THOMAS, Swansea, married, 28th October, 1674, Rachel Bliss, perhaps daughter of Jonathan.

MANNING, THOMAS, a soldier of Ipswich, perhaps son of Thomas the first, or more probably his grandson. Killed with the "flower of Essex," under Lathrop, 18th September, 1675, at Bloody Brook, Deerfield.

MANNING, WILLIAM, Cambridge in 1624, a freeman 13th May, 1640, brought from England William and probably other children, perhaps Timothy, who died 8th November, 1653, was one. His wife Susanna was buried 10th October, 1650, but when he died is not known.

MANNING, WILLIAM, Cambridge, son of the preceding, born in England, made freeman 10th May, 1643, by wife Dorothy had Hannah, born 21st June, 1642;

Samuel, born 21st July, 1644, before mentioned; Sarah, born 28th January, 1646; Abigail, born 15th January, 1648, died aged 4 months; John, born 31st March, 1650; who died of smallpox, 25th November, 1678; and Mary. He was selectman 1667, and many years after, sent in 1670 to England to induce Urian Oakes to come over to be president of the college, though that vacancy did not occur, by the death of Channey, until 1672. The gravestone that tells his death, 14th March, 1691, aged 70 years, may be true, but one may expect some exaggeration in that, for his wife Dorothy, when it makes her 80 years at the death, 26th July, 1692. Sarah married, 11th April, 1671, Joseph Bull of Hartford; and Mary married, 21st October, 1674, Rev. William Adams of Dedham. "From Ormsby, in County Norfolk, came, in 1637, aged 17, Ann Manning as servant of Henry Dow," says the record of his declaration before embarking, as found at Westminster Hall.

REFERENCES.—Amer. Ancestry, 1, 52; III, 199; Bedford, N. H., Centennial, 313; Bond's Watertown, Mass., 527-9, 945; Daniel's Hist. Oxford, Mass., 598; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., 322; Emmerston's Cleanings, 72; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., VII, 73-6; Hammett Papers, 225; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 742; Haven's Hist. Billerica, Mass., 93-5; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 546; Manning Family Chart, 1887; Manning Family Notes, 1807; New England Hist. & Gen. Reg., L, 221; LI, 380-406; Paige's Hist. Cambridge, Mass., 601-3; Perkins' Old Houses of Norwich, Conn., 527-9; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 147; Secomb's Hist. Amherst, N. H., 687; Washington, N. H., History, 526; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 650-2.

MANSFIELD.—Andrew, Lynn in 1639, had been at Boston in 1636, came from Exeter in Devon, it is said, bringing son Andrew, born 1630, and, it is supposed, wife Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. William Walton, who died 8th September, 1673, aged above 80 years, by whom probably he had other children, as perhaps each of the following: Joseph, John; who died 16th October, 1671; Robert, who died 16th December, 1666; Samuel; and Elizabeth. This last married, 10th June, 1675, Joshua Wit; and he died 1662 in his 94th year.

MANSFIELD, ANDREW, Lynn, son of the preceding, born in England, was representative from 1680 to 1683; by wife Bethia had Bethia, born 7th April, 1658, died aged 14 years; Mary, born 7th March, 1660, died 1691; Lydia, born 15th August, 1662; Deborah, born 1st January, 1667; and Daniel, born 9th June, 1669. He had second wife, 4th June, 1673, Mary, widow of John Neale, daughter of Francis Lawes, who died 27th June, 1681; and he married, 10th January, 1682, Elizabeth Conant.

MANSFIELD, ANDREW, Lynn, a freeman in 1691, may have been son of the preceding or of Robert.

MANSFIELD, DANIEL, Lynn, son of the second Andrew, was freeman 1691.

MANSFIELD, JOHN, Boston, son of Sir John, came in the Regard, 1634, sent out by charity, with his family, so Winthrop I. 150, states. His widow mother died that year in London at the house of Robert Keyne, whose wife was a daughter, and Elizabeth the wife of Rev. John Wilson was another, but he seems to have done little here but worry his brothers, Wilson and Keyne, in the will of the latter most curious details are related. Yet Keyne gave something to the two children and their father seems to have held on a long time, dying at Charlestown in 1674.

MANSFIELD, JOHN, Lancaster, son of the preceding,

became a proprietor in 1654, had 500 acres given him by his aunt, Ann Keayne, as Rev. John Wilson of Medfield testifies, 11th February, 1675.

MANSFIELD, JOHN, Lynn, perhaps a younger brother of the first Andrew, came in the Susan and Ellen, from London, 1635, aged 34, a freeman 1643, may be the one who died in 1671, above designated as perhaps son of Andrew.

MANSFIELD, JOHN, Charlestown in 1658.

MANSFIELD, JOHN, Hingham, freeman in 1684, in his will, dated 19th February, 1689, and probated 20th August, same year, names only wife Elizabeth, who was perhaps daughter of Joseph Farnsworth of Dorchester, and two children, Mary and John, born 15th November, 1656, who had married Sarah Neal.

MANSFIELD, JOHN, Windsor, married, 13th December, 1683, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Phelps, had John, born 1684, died at 6 years of age; Sarah, born 1686; Samuel, born 1687; Mary, born 1689, and perhaps more.

MANSFIELD, JOSEPH, Lynn, son of the first Andrew, was probably born in England, by wife Elizabeth had Joseph, born 20th March, 1661, and may have had other children earlier. She died 25th February, 1662; and he was called senior, as Felt notes from the record when his daughter Deborah died, 14th February, 1678.

MANSFIELD, JOSEPH, New Haven, son of Richard, probably born in England, had Mary, born 1658; Martha, born 1660; and perhaps others; is in list of freemen 1669, and proprietor in 1685.

MANSFIELD, JOSEPH, LYNN, son of the first Joseph, married, 1st April, 1678, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Williams of Salem, had Elizabeth, born 6th February, 1679; twins born 25th October, 1680, died soon; Joseph, born 18th August, 1681; and Sarah, born 22 January, 1684; freeman in 1691.

MANSFIELD, MOSES, New Haven, son of Richard, born in England, was a very valuable man in town business 1673, lieutenant and captain in the Indian war, representative in 1676-7, a proprietor in 1685, had Samuel, at Harvard College in 1690, who kept the grammar school at New Haven same year, became a merchant and died in 1701, perhaps before his father.

MANSFIELD, PAUL, Salem, signed the petition against imposts in 1668.

MANSFIELD, RICHARD, New Haven, 1643, perhaps earlier, died 10th January, 1655, leaving widow Gilian, who married Alexander Field, and children Moses and Joseph, before mentioned.

MANSFIELD, ROBERT, Lynn, in 1642, may have been son of the first Andrew, or more probably his brother, born in England, who died in 1666.

MANSFIELD, SAMUEL, Lynn, perhaps son of the first Andrew, married, 3d March, 1674, Sarah Barsham, had Andrew, born 4th January, 1675; Sarah, born 6th November, 1676; and Bethia, born 13th March, 1679; and he died 10th April following.

MANSFIELD, SAMUEL, Springfield, representative in 1680-3 and 4.

MANSFIELD, THOMAS, Lynn in 1642. One of this family name came in the Regard, 1634, who was from Exeter, England, and was not found to be a desirable inhabitant, as mentioned by Winthrop I, 150.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 78; VII, 204; X, 202; XI, 103; Bond's Watertown, Mass., Gens., 355; Daniel's Hist. Oxford, Mass., 509; Davis' Hist. Wallingford, Conn., 847; Hayward's Hist. Gilsun, N. H., 359; Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., Vol. V, 168, 211-3; Kidder's

Hist. New Ipswich, N. H., 416; Lincoln's Hist. Hingham, Mass., III, 50-2; Mansfield Gen., 1885; Orcutt's Hist. Derby, Conn., 745; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 148; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Conn., 601; Tuttle Gen., 667-9; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 122.

MANSEY, MANSEY, or MANSUR:—Robert, Charlestown in 1678, a householder, of whom nothing more is known.

REFERENCES:—Blood's Temple, N. H., 231; Heywood's Hist. Westminster, Mass., 757; Hubbard's Stanstead Co., Can., 171; Lapham's Hist. Rumford, Me., 372; Liversmore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 444-6; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 149; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 652; Young's Hist. Wayne Co., Ind., 188.

MANSON:—May or may not be found in New England before 1692, but as yet he has been sought in vain. Yet in the Blessing from London, 1635, there was brought a Thomasia Manson, aged 14 years, who may have followed her father.

MANTON:—Edward, Providence, son of Shadrach, of Providence, married, 9th December, 1680, Elizabeth, daughter of John Thornton, made freeman in 1655, swore allegiance May, 1682. He was the only son of three, that had a son to perpetuate the name, and of his three sons, two died in infancy, while his son Daniel at the age of 16 years, it is said, was the only male on this side of the sea with this surname. He left eight sons and three daughters, all of whom married and had children.

MANTON, SHADRACH, Newport in 1668, swore allegiance 1st June, 1668, had besides two other sons, Edward; and Ann, who married, 18th September, 1682, John Keess.

REFERENCES:—Austin's Ancestral Dic., 39; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dic., 342; Narragansett Hist. Reg., IV., 296-9; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 149.

MANWARING:—Nathaniel, residence unknown, member of the artillery company 1644.

MANWARING, OLIVER, New London 1664, in the tax list of 1666 his name being spelled "Mannerling," married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Raymond, but Miss Caulkins calls her Hannah, had Hannah, Elizabeth, Prudence, and Love, all baptised in 1671; Richard, 13th July, 1673; Judith, April, 1676; Oliver, 2d February, 1679; Bathsheba, 6th May, 1680; Ann, 18th June, 1682, and Mercy, whose baptism is not found nor the birth of any one, but of the five preceding the last we may be content with dates of baptism. He died 3d November, 1723, aged 90, when all those children were living and the eight daughters married, though we have not the names of the husbands of any excepting Love, who married John Richard; and it is said Elizabeth married, 7th July, 1686, Peter Harris.

MANWARING, PHILIP, New Hampshire in 1683.

REFERENCES:—Baker's Montville, Conn., 244-50; Caulkins' New London; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 150; Walworth's Hyde Gen., II, 1000-15, 1111-8.

MAPES:—John, aged 21, came from Ipswich in the Francis, 1634; but this name is so very rare in this country that unless he died in a few years we can hardly mistake in supposing he was of Long Island, where in 1662 "goodman Mapes" of Southold, was allowed to be made freeman of Connecticut. Perhaps he had first been of Salem, at least Dickinson, who was at the same time with him at Southold, had lived at Salem some years.

MAPES, JOSEPH, Setauket, L.I., in 1655, says Thompson. He may be the same, or Thomas, who is placed by Wood in his history, at Southold, 1640.

REFERENCES:—Amct. Ancestry, XI, 103; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 150; Weygant's Family Record, 1897.

MARBLE:—John, Boston, by wife Judith had John, born 10th November, 1646.

MARBLE, JOSEPH, Andover, married, 30th May, 1671, Mary Faulkner, probably daughter of Edmund; had Deborah, who died 30th June, 1673; and probably other children.

MARBLE, JOSEPH, Andover, perhaps son of the preceding, married, 23d April, 1695, Hannah Barnard.

MARBLE, NICHOLAS, Gloucester, in 1658.

MARBLE, SAMUEL, Andover, 1660, married, 20th November, 1675, Rebecca Andrews, probably his second wife.

MARBLE, WILLIAM, Charlestown, or Malden, by wife Elizabeth, had Mary, born 10th April, 1642; perhaps he moved, for Frothingham, in his list of 1658, does not include the name nor do we see it among church members, though he was freeman in 1654.

REFERENCES:—Austin's Allied Families, 171; Benedict's Hist. Sutton, Mass., 687-9; Daniel's Hist. Oxford, Mass., 590; Lapham's Hist. Paris, Me., 607; Lincoln's Hist. Hingham, Mass., III, 53-6; Read's Hist. Swansey, N. H., 400; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 804-9; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Conn., 405; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 150; Wyman's Charlestown, 933.

MARCH:—George, Newbury, brought by Stephen Kent, in the Confidence as a servant from Southampton, 1638, aged 16, and he may be that freeman at Boston, 1666, whose name is printed "Marg" in the Genealogical Record.

MARCH, GEORGE, Newbury, son of Hugh, freeman in 1683, married, 12th June, 1672, Mary, daughter of John Folsom of Exeter, had George, born 6th October, 1674; John, 18th August, 1676; Mary, 28th August, 1678, died before three months old; Stephen, 16th September, 1679, died before 5 years old; James, 16th June, 1681; Israel, 4th April, 1683; Sarah, 6th July, 1685; Stephen, 16th November, 1687; Henry, 31st July, 1694, perhaps; George, 24th April, 1698; and Jane, 8th May, 1699; besides Hugh, probably the eldest, a sergeant, and killed by the Indians at Pennaquid, 9th September, 1695. His widow married, 28th June, 1707, Joseph Herrick as his third wife.

MARCH, HUGH, Newbury, brother probably of the first George, came in the Confidence, 1638, from Southampton, aged 20 years, as servant of Stephen Kent, a carpenter; by wife Judith, who died 14th December, 1675, had George, born 1646; Judith, born 3d January, 1653; Hugh, born 3d November, 1656; John, born 10th June, 1658; and James, born 11th January, 1664. He married, 29th May, 1676, Dorcas Blackleach, who died 22d November, 1683; and he married third wife 3d December, 1685, Sarah Healy, and died 12th December, 1693, aged 73; and his widow died 25th October, 1699.

MARCH, HUGH, Newbury, son of the preceding, married, 28th March, 1683, Sarah, daughter of Caleb Moody; had Sarah, born 27th April, 1684; Henry, born 22d September, 1686; Samuel, born 2d March, 1689; Elizabeth, born 27th October, 1691; Hannah, born 4th September, 1694, died next month; Daniel, born 30th October, 1695; Mehitable, born 3d January, 1703; and Trueman, born 14th November, 1705. He was a captain.

MARCH, JAMES, Newbury, brother of the preceding, was a lieutenant; by wife Mary had Benjamin, born 23d November, 1690; Nathaniel, born 2d September, 1693; and Talitha, born 20th June, 1696; removed probably to Salisbury, there had Judith, born 13th May, 1698.

MARCH, JOHN, Charlestown 1638, probably had wife Rebecca, and his son, Edward died 4th October, 1638; as did John, another child, 2d May, 1641; on 15th May of next year he joined the church and on 18th was admitted freeman; perhaps had more children; was there a householder in 1658.

MARCH, JOHN, Newbury, son of the first Hugh, married 1st March, 1679, Jemima True; had Judith, born 21st March, 1682; Mary, born 2d April, 1684; Joseph, born 8th May, 1687; John, born 26th September, 1690; Abigail, born 4th September, 1693; Hugh, born 8th January, 1696; and Elizabeth, born 6th September, 1698; was a soldier, captain in Phip's disastrous expedition against Quebec in 1690, and a major in defence of Falmouth in 1703. Two of this name had, in 1834, been graduates from Harvard College and four from other New England colleges.

REFERENCES:—Amct. Ancestry I, 52; IV, 63; Benedict's Hist. Sutton, Mass., 689; Bradbury's Hist. Kennebunkport, Me., 201; Brewster's Portsmouth, N.H., II, 129; Chapman's Weeks Gen., 146; Coffin's Hist. Newburyport, Mass., 309; Hoyt's Salisbury, Mass., Families, 237-9; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 547; March Genealogy, 1899; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., LIII, 121; Runkel's Sambornton, N. H., II, 474-7; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 150; Sedgwick's Hist. Sharon, Conn., 69.

MARCHANT:—See Merchant.

MARDEN:—Richard, New Haven in 1646, took oath of fidelity next year, soon removed.

REFERENCES:—Chase's Chester, N. H., 558; Cochrane's Hist. Francetown, N. H., 821; Cogswell's Hist. New Boston, N. H., 377-9; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 341; Morrison's Hist. Windham, N. H., 621-4; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 150.

MARGERUM or MARGORUM:—Richard of Salem, in 1655; was not perhaps a permanent resident.

REFERENCES:—Essex Coll., I., 67; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 151.

MARGERSON:—Edmund, a single man, came in the Mayflower, as one of the passengers to Plymouth, December, 1620; died early in 1621.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 151; Calnek's Annapolis N. S., 542.

MARGIN:—Richard, Dover, 1639; married at Andover, 21st May, 1660, Rebecca, probably daughter of William Holdredge of Haverhill.

MARINER:—James, Falmouth, 1686; was supposed to have come from Dover, probably had children at Falmouth, when in his age he left there, and was of Boston in 1731, aged 80.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 151; Wheeler's Brunswick, 842.

MARION:—Benjamin, one of Gallup's company in the expedition against Quebec, 1690.

MARION, ISAAC, Boston, son of first John of Boston; by wife Phebe had Mary, born 4th December, 1682.

MARION, JOHN, Watertown, cordwainer, married Sarah, daughter of John Eddy, freeman in 1652; had Mary, buried 24th January, 1642, aged 2 months; John, born 12th May, 1643; Isaac, born 26th January, 1653; Samuel, born 1655; removed to Boston, was selectman 1693, and died 7th January, 1705, aged 86.

MARION, JOHN, Cambridge, probably son of the preceding, removed to Boston; married Ann, daughter of John Harrison, had John, born 30th May, 1683, died soon; John, born 17th August, 1684, died young; Joseph, born 10th August, 1686; John, born 26th August, 1687, died soon; and John, born 28th June, 1689; freeman in 1679.

was deacon, selectman in 1698, and member of the artillery company in 1691.

MARON, SAMUEL, Boston, son of the first John, from Sewall in his Diary we learn of the sad manner of the death of his wife Hannah, 4th April, 1688; and from the records that he had John, born 25th December, 1681; Hannah, born 23d June, 1685; and Mary, born 18th June, 1687. He married a second wife, Mary, and had Samuel, born 8th June, 1689; Catherine, born 15th September, 1690; Edward, born 2d December, 1692; Isaac, born 8th March, 1694; Elizabeth, born 21st November, 1695; Joseph, born 18th December, 1698, probably died young; Joanna, born 10th May, 1701; John, born 5th April, 1703; and Joseph, 22d July, 1705. The name is sometimes spelled Merion.

REFERENCES:—Bridgeman's Kings' Chapel Burial Ground, 203-9; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., XIV, 80-8; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 152.

MARK or MARKS:—John, or other name beginning with J., of Middleborough; died July, 1675, of a wound by the Indians.

MARK, PATRICK, Charlestown 1677, by wife Sarah had Mary, baptised 20th January, 1689, aged 18 years, the mother having been admitted to that rite 10th April, 1687, aged 50.

MARK, ROGER, Andover, a soldier of Maj. Appleton's company; wounded by the Indians at the fight 19th December, 1675; lost his wife Sarah 22d December, 1690, by smallpox.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IX, 54; Hayward's Gilsam, N. H., 360; Orcutt's Stratford, Conn., 1243; Parthermore Gen., 135; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 24; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 152; Temple's Hist. North Brookfield, Mass., 680; Tuttle Gen., 269.

MARKHAM:—Daniel, Cambridge, married, 3d November, 1669, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Whitmore, had James, born 16th March, 1675, perhaps freeman in 1674, removed to Middletown and married Patience, daughter of William Harris.

MARKHAM, JAMES, Cambridge, son of Daniel, married, 14th October, 1700, Elizabeth, youngest child of the first William Locke; removed to Middletown; had James, born 22d November, 1701; Elizabeth, born 18th January, 1704; William, born 28th January, 1706; John, born 28th December, 1708; Mary, born 14th May, 1710; Abigail, 22d July, 1712; Martha, born 18th June, 1714; Hannah, born 6th September, 1716; and Nathaniel, born 27th February, 1719; and died 8th June, 1731. His widow died 25th September, 1753, but gravestone says 17th.

MARKHAM, JEREMIAH, Dover, 1659.

MARKHAM, NATHANIEL, Watertown, freeman in 1682; was perhaps father of the Nathaniel of Charlestown, whose death, 26th September, 1673, is noted by Farmer.

MARKHAM, WILLIAM, Hadley, of the first settlement, but before that had William, who was killed by the Indians with Captain Beers at Northfield, 4th September, 1675, and daughters Priscilla and Lydia; at Hadley had John, born 1661, died at less than 3 years of age, and Mercy, born 1663, died young; was freeman in 1661, on the 15th October, 1681, swore he was in his 60th year, and died about 1680. Priscilla married Thomas Hale, about the year 1675; Lydia married Timothy Eastman in 1682, and her descendants named Smith lived at the ancient homestead of Markham, who had much estate from Nathaniel Ward of Hadley, whom he called uncle. The name is sometimes written Marcum and Marcom.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VI, 114; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 1st ed., 171; Locke's Genealogy, 23; Merrill's Hist. Acworth, N. H., 240; Paxton's Marshall Gen., 16; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 152; Virginia Magazine of History, V, 205-6, 334-6, 439-40; V. L., 80-2.

MARLEO, MORLEY, or MARLOW:—Edward, Hartford, in 1667.

MARLOW, THOMAS, Westfield, married, 8th December, 1681, Martha, daughter of the first Abel Wright, had Martha, born 7th September, 1682; Thomas, 14th September, 1684; Mary, 30th October, 1686; Abel, 18th January, 1689; Elizabeth, 23d June, 1691; Thankful, 28th February, 1693; Mary, 14th November, 1695; John, 1st May, 1699; and Ebenezer, 22d March, 1701. The family may be still at Westfield, but the name long since became Morley.

MARLO, WILLIAM, a soldier under Captain Turner in March, 1670.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IX, 22; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 153.

MARRETT:—Amos, son of John, of Cambridge, married, 12th November, 1681, Bethia Longhorn, who died 20th November, 1730, in the 70th year of her age; had Amos, and perhaps others; and he married, 22d November, 1732, Ruth Dunster, probably a widow, died 17th November, 1730. He was a lieutenant, and his son Amos married, 21st September, 1732, Mary Dunster, perhaps a daughter of her who a few weeks after married the father.

MARRETT, JOHN, Cambridge, son of Thomas of Cambridge; was brought by his father from England when 5 years old; married, 20th June, 1654, Abigail Richardson; had Thomas, born 15th December, 1655; John, born, 13th December, 1656, who died 7th March, 1658; Amos, born 25th February, 1658; Susanna, born 19th January, 1660; John, born 20th January, 1662, died next year; John, baptised 6th June, 1664; and Abigail, born 19th August, 1666; beside Hannah, born 17th August, 1668, died soon; Edward, born 2d August, 1670; Mary, born 7th March, 1672; and Lydia, born 22d February, 1674; was freeman in 1665; owned estate at Watertown as early as 1642. Mary married, 10th December, 1702, Joseph Hovey, who died at Cambridge, giving her by will dated 28th June, 1735, all his property, and became second wife of Nathaniel Parker of Newton, 27th January, 1737; and Abigail married Timothy Rice, 27th April, 1687.

MARRETT NICHOLS or NICHOLAS, Salem, 1636; was of Marblehead 1648, born 1613.

MARRETT, THOMAS, Cambridge, 1635, freeman 3d March, 1636; brought with him from England son John before mentioned; Susanna, Thomas, and Abigail, besides wife Susanna, and had also Hannah, who may have been born at Cambridge, and died unmarried 6th December, 1668; and he died 3d June, 1664, aged 75. His will of 15th October, 1663, mentions his aged wife, four living children (being all, except Susanna, who had married George Barstow, and died not long after him), beside children of George Barstow, deceased, other grandchildren, Lydia, Amos, John, and Jeremiah Fisher; also Thomas, Amos, Susanna and John Marrett, who all appear to be children of John. Abigail had married, 17th November, 1641, Daniel Fisher of Dedham. The widow died 23d February, 1665. His name in the Colony Records is Marryott, but in the town records is slightly changed.

MARRETT, THOMAS, New London, 1666; may have been son of the preceding.

REFERENCES:—Dunster Gen., 66-9; Hodson's Hist. Lexington, Mass., 128-30; Paige's Hist. Cambridge, Mass., 603-5; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 153.

MARRIOTT:—John, Marblehead in 1674.

MARSH:—Alexander, Braintree, was freeman in 1654; married, 19th December, 1655, Mary, daughter of Gregory Belcher; was representative under the new charter, 1662; died 7th March, 1698, aged 70 years, so says gravestone. His will of 19th March, 1697, probated 31st March, 1698, mentions wife Bathsheba, son John, daughters Rachel, Phebe, Ann, wife of Samuel French, besides granddaughter Mary French, son-in-law Dependence French, and Samuel Bass. His son John was then a minor, and possibly was father of the John who was a graduate from Harvard College in 1720. His widow died 8th January, 1723, aged about 82, says the gravestone at Dorchester.

MARSH, DANIEL, Hadley, son of John of Hadley; married in 1670 to Hannah, widow of Samuel Crow, daughter of William Lewis of Farmington; was made a freeman in 1690, representative under the new charter in 1692, and many times after, died in 1725, aged 72 years. He had children, but their names and dates of birth are not given other than of Joseph, who was a graduate of Harvard College in 1705, who was minister of Braintree, and died 8th March, 1726, and had Joseph; yet I find that Elisha, first minister of Westminster and Perez, a physician at Dalton, were also his grandchildren.

MARSH, EPHRAIM, Salem, son of John of Salem; signed a petition against imposts in 1668.

MARSH, GEORGE, Hingham, 1635, a freeman 3d March, 1636, died 2d July, 1647, wife Elizabeth surviving. His will made the same day provides for her, sons Thomas and Onesiphorus, daughters Elizabeth Turner and Mary Paige. Rev. John of Wethersfield was a descendant.

MARSH, JOHN, Charlestown, 1638, died 1st January, 1666; in his will made that day, names wife Ann and her grandchild, Sarah Bicknor, son Theophilus and his son John, daughter Frances Buck and her children.

MARSH, JOHN, Salem; had grant of land in 1637, probably came in the Mary and John, 1634; and at Salem his children baptized were Zechary, on the 30th April, 1637; John, 9th May, 1639; Ruth, 5th May, 1641; Elizabeth, 13th September, 1646; Ezekiel, 29th October, 1648; Bethia, 1st September, 1650; Samuel, 2d October, 1652; Susanna, 7th May, 1654; Mary, 14th September, 1656; Jacob, 10th April, 1659; and a daughter 12th June, 1664, whose name is not known. His will of 20th March, 1674, probated 26th November, 1674, names wife Susanna, sons Zechary, Samuel, Jacob, Ezekiel, Benjamin and daughter Bethia.

MARSH, JOHN, Hartford, 1636; married, Ann, daughter of Gov. John Webster; with him removed to Hadley in 1650-60; before he removed had Joseph, baptized 24th January, 1647, died soon; Joseph, born 15th July, 1649; John, Samuel, Jonathan, Daniel, Hannah, and Grace. His wife died 9th June, 1662, and he married in 1664, Hepzibah, widow of Richard Lyman of Northampton, daughter of Thomas Ford, and removed to that place, and had Lydia. He died in 1688. Grace married, 16th January, 1672, Timothy Baker. By will, dated 1676, of his brother Joseph at Braintree, County of Essex, estate was given to these children, and obtained by suit at law, so it is presumed he came from that part of England.

MARSH, JOHN, Hartford, eldest son of preceding; married, in 1666, Sarah, daughter of Richard Lyman, and of the wife of his father, freeman in 1670, died 1727.

MARSH, JOHN, Boston, in 1672.

MARSH, JONATHAN, Milford in 1649; removed to Norwalk, one of the first settlers in 1655; not mentioned after 1659. Do not know as he had wife or children.

MARSH, JONATHAN, Hadley, brother of Daniel; married, in 1670, Dorcas, widow of Azariah Dickinson, had Jonathan, a graduate of Harvard College in 1705, who became minister of Windsor; was freeman in 1690, representative in 1701; died in 1730, aged 80.

MARSH, ONESIPHORUS, Hingham, son of George, married 6th January, 1655, Hannah Cutter; had Onesiphorus, born 5th November, 1655; Hannah, born 28th June, 1657; was freeman 1672, and of Haverhill in 1690, at least one of the same name lived there so called his son.

MARSH, SAMUEL, New Haven; had Mary, born 1648; Samuel, born 12th February, 1650; Comfort, born 22d August, 1652; all baptized 20th March, 1653; Hannah, born 22d July, 1655, baptized next month, but not on the day mentioned in the church record; Elizabeth, born 27th December, 1657, baptized in February following; John, born 2d May, 1661; a child without name born 1st April, 1663.

MARSH, SAMUEL, Hatfield, brother of Daniel; married in 1667 to Mary Allison; was freeman in 1690, representative in 1705-6, died in 1728, leaving several children.

MARSH, THOMAS, Hingham, son of George, born in England; married, 22d March, 1649, Sarah, daughter of John Beal, and died 2d August, 1658, leaving four children named in his will, Thomas, Sarah, Ephraim, born 11th July, 1655, and Mary, born 22d February, 1658. His son John, born 20th February, 1654, probably died young. His widow married, 1st September, 1662, Edmund Sheffield of Braintree.

MARSH, ZECHARY, Salem, son of John of Salem; was freeman in 1680.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Walpole, N.H., 319; Amer. Ancestry I, 52; III, 125, 138, 148; N. 64; XI, 117; Atkin's Hist. Hawley, Mass., 49; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dic., 130; Baird's Hist. Rye, N. Y., 486; Bangor Hist. Mag., IV, 35-7; Barbour's My Wife and Mother, app. 22; Bass' Hist. Braintree, Vt., 164; Benedict's Hist. Sutton, Mass., 689-91; Cogswell's Hist. Henniker, N. H., 643; Cogswell's Hist. Nottingham, N. H., 230; Craft's Hist. Whately, Mass., 514-6; Dana's Hist. Woodstock, Vt., 614-8; Daniel's Hist. Oxford, Mass., 600; Draper's Hist. Spencer, Mass., 233; Dwight's Genealogy, 841-4; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 323; Gold's Hist. Cornwall, Conn., 282; Hatfield's Hist. Elizabeth, N. J., 81; Heywood's Hist. Westminster, Mass., 758; Hine's Lebanon, Conn., Hist. Ad., 164; Hurd's Hist. New London Co., Conn., 514; Hyde's Hist. Address at Ware, Mass., 50; Judd's Hist. Hadley, Mass., 533-5; Lincoln's Hist. Hingham, Mass., III, 56-64; Marsh Genealogy (1886); Marsh Family of Hingham (1887); Marsh Family of Salem (1888); Marsh Family of Hartford (1895); Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers; Orcutt's Hist. New Milford, Conn., 726-30; Paige's Hist. of Hartford, Mass., 418; Perkins' Old Houses of Norwich, Conn., 531; Pompey, N. Y., Reunion, 332-4; Power's Sangamon Co., Ills. Settlers, 474; Randall's Hist. Chesterfield, N. H., 370-82; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 154; Sinclair Genealogy (1896); Smith's Hist. Sunderland, Mass., 443-7; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Conn., II, 465; Temple's Hist. Whately, Mass., 247; Tucker's Hist. Hartford, Vt., 448-52; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 654.

MARSHALL:—Benjamin, Ipswich, son of the first Edmund; married, 1677, Prudence Woodward, had Edmund, Ezekiel, John and four daughters; died in 1716.

MARSHALL, CHRISTOPHER, Boston, 1634, a single man on joining the church late in August, 1634, freeman 6th May, 1635; was of Cotton's party in the great schism of 1637, but not disarmed as a dangerous heretic, so that he was perhaps a student of divinity, and certainly married here, for his daughter Ann was baptized 13th May, 1638, at our church, adhered to Wheelwright at Exeter, and with him had dismissal January, 1639, from our church and probably went home in 1639 or 1641, and may be that man who Coligny says was partly educated by our Rev. John Cotton, minister of Woodkirk, in Yorkshire, and died February, 1673, aged 59.

MARSHALL, DAVID, Windsor, son of Captain Samuel; married, 6th December, 1686, Abigail Phelps, daughter, probably, of Samuel; had Abigail, born 9th January, 1687; Hannah, born 8th December, 1689; and David, born 14th April, 1692, who died at 33 years of age.

MARSHALL, EDMUND, Salem, 1630; had there, perhaps by wife Millicent, Naomi, baptized 24th January, 1637; Ann, 15th April, 1638; Ruth, 3d May, 1640; Sarah, 29th May, 1642; Edmund, 16th June, 1644; and Benjamin 27th September, 1646; was a freeman 17th May, 1637, and removed either to Ipswich or Newbury.

MARSHALL, EDMUND, Newbury, a shipwright, perhaps son of the preceding; had Edmund, born 5th October, 1677, and John, born 7th July, 1682; but may have had other children before living at Newbury, and possibly removed to Suffield; there had Martha, 1685, and Elizabeth, 1689; it is certain one of that name lived there, and died, for by his will, made in 1721, though not probated until a long time after, mentions these children with others, John, Benjamin, Mary and Abigail.

MARSHALL, EDWARD, Warwick; by wife Mary had Edward, born 10th April, 1658; John, born 12th May, 1660; Thomas, born 1st March, 1663; Mary, born 1st July, 1666; Charles, born 28th June, 1668; and Martha, born 16th March, 1670.

MARSHALL, EDWARD, Reading, among the early settlers; may be the same who was made freeman at Malden, 1690.

MARSHALL, ELIAKIM, Boston, son of Thomas, the shoemaker; removed to Stratford, and in 1665 sold his estate in Boston, but came back in a few years; was of Lothrop's company in Philip's War, and killed at Bloody Brook 18th September, 1675.

MARSHALL, ELIAKIM, Windsor, son of Captain Samuel; married, 23d August, 1704, Sarah Liet of Guilford, if that be the correct name; had Dorothy, born 1st October, 1705; Sarah, born 27th June, 1709, probably died soon; Sarah, born 29th January, 1711; Mary, born 14th March, 1715; and Eliakim, born 15th July, 1720, died in a few days.

MARSHALL, FRANCIS, Boston, a master mariner; came in the "Christian" from London, 1635, aged 30; was living in 1650.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Duxbury, had been of Leahorn in ter, in Devonshire; did not long continue here, and perhaps was the man expected in vain to settle at New Haven, 1643, when his estate was valued at £1,000; his family of five and his lot, transferred to Richard Mansfield. He sold his Windsor estate, and may be that "rich merchant" referred to in Winthrop, Vol. I, p. 150.

MARSHALL, JOEL, Hartford, 1682, perhaps son of Thomas of same place.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Duxbury, had been of Leahorn in County Kent, son and heir of Sybil Marshall, by which description in November, 1631, he enters into contract of marriage with Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. Ralph

Partridge of Sutton, near Dover, to whom and his brother, Jervase P., citizen and cordwainer of London, as trustee, he made conveyance of estate in County Kent as jointure of his wife if she outlived him. This instrument, with a bond in the penal sum of £200, to secure, etc., are recorded in Vol. III of our Suffolk Register of Deeds; but it is curious that these documents were not recorded here before January, 1661, some years after death of the Rev. Ralph, who in his will notices Robert and John, sons of his daughter Mary M.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Providence, 1639.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Boston, came, perhaps, in the Hopewell, Captain Babb, from London, 1635, aged 14 years. By wife Sarah had John, born 10th December, 1645; Thomas, born 11th May, 1656; Benjamin, born 15th February, 1661; and Christopher, born 18th August, 1664.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Billerica, 1659, freeman in 1683; had John, who was probably the freeman at Billerica in 1690.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Boston, a mariner from Barnstaple, County Devon, died 1662; and his brother Thomas of Alwington, in Devon, took administration of his estate in England and in 1670 claimed and obtained the assets from John Sweete, who was administrator here.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Boston; by wife Ruth had Mary, born 2d January, 1661; John, born 2d October, 1664 (who was a mason of Braintree, kept that valuable diary, formerly quoted often by Dr. T. M. Harris, who procured it for the Historical Society as Fairfield's); Thomas, born 6th February, 1666; Samuel, born 14th July, 1669; and Joseph, born 14th April, 1672; was probably the freeman of 1671, and died November, 1672. His widow Ruth married Daniel Fairfield.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Braintree, son of the preceding; married, 12th May, 1690, Mary, widow of Jonathan Mills, daughter of Edmund Sheffield; had a daughter Deborah. In the Diary 25th December, 1709, John writes: "Brother Thomas came to Boston to visit, after being absent 17 years and a half, tarried three weeks and returned." Whence he came for this visit to his native town is not known.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Greenwich, 1672.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Boston, 1681-4; had an office under the Colonial government, with a salary of £13 per year; may have been freeman in 1690, and died in 1694.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Windsor, youngest son of Captain Samuel; by wife Abigail, who died 29th February, 1668, had Abigail, born 10th December, 1693, who died in a few weeks; and Hannah, born 10th April, 1695.

MARSHALL, NOAH, Northampton, died 15th December, 1691.

MARSHALL, PETER, Newbury, with prefix of respect; by wife Abigail had Thomas, born 1st July, 1689; and Ruth, born 31st December, 1690; perhaps removed to Boston.

MARSHALL, RICHARD, Taunton; married, 11th February, 1676, Esther Bell.

MARSHALL, ROBERT, Salem, 1637, perhaps soon removed to New Hampshire, as one of the name died there in 1663.

MARSHALL, ROBERT, Plymouth, son of John, grandson of Rev. Ralph Partridge; married, 1650, Mary, daughter of John Barnes; had John; Robert, born 15th August, 1603; and perhaps more.

MARSHALL, ROBERT, Boston, in 1668, merchant; may be the same as preceding.

MARSHALL, SAMUEL, Windsor, son of Thomas, the shoemaker of Boston; born in England, was a tanner; by Stiles, in his history, page 692, is made to own lot a dozen years too early, and representative in 1637, and magistrate in 1638, when he never gained either of these honors. Thomas was mistaken for this Samuel, who married, 6th May, 1652, Mary, only child of David Wilton, not Wilson, as the Genealogical Register, Vol. V, page 229, prints the name; had Samuel, born 27th May, 1653; Lydia, born 13th February, 1656; Thomas, born 23d April, 1659, died soon; David, born 24th July, 1661; Thomas, born 18th February, 1664; Mary, born 8th May, 1667, died at nine years of age; Eliakim, born 10th July, 1669; John, born 10th April, 1672; and Elizabeth, born 27th September, 1674. He was freeman in 1654, and in the war against Philip had short but most honorable service. On 30th November he was made a captain in place of Benjamin Newbury, who was disabled, for the projected winter campaign, and on 10th December, 1675, in the great swamp fight, the hardest ever known in New England, he was killed, with many of the men under him. His widow died 25th August, 1683. Lydia married, 24th September, 1676, Joseph Hawley of Northampton, where the oldest son lived, while the others continued at Windsor.

MARSHALL, SAMUEL, Barnstable; by wife Sarah had Sarah, who died 2d August, 1690, and father and mother had died the month previous.

MARSHALL, SAMUEL, Charlestown, freeman in 1690, says the record, but Budington has not given his name among the church members.

MARSHALL, SAMUEL, Northampton, eldest son of the brave Captain Samuel; married, 1675, Rebecca, daughter of Captain Benjamin Newbury of Windsor; had Mary, born 1676, died soon; Samuel, born, 1679; Abigail, born 1682; Sarah, born 1685; Preserved, born 1691; Lydia, and Mercy; was made freeman 1690.

MARSHALL, SAMUEL, Boston, in 1681; had wife Ruth, freeman in 1691.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Dorchester, in 1634; freeman 6th May, 1635; removed, it is thought, to Windsor; was representative in March and April, 1638; but no more is known of him. In Stiles, History, page 698, he is said to have married, 2d March, 1637, Mary Drake, who may have been daughter of the first John; and we might suppose, from the same line, the same man married, 10th May, 1660, Bethia Parsons, though upon the same page he says that Thomas Markell married the same day that same woman; and great distrust springs up, when we see him on page 735, give the same woman, the same day, to Thomas Haskell.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Boston, shoemaker or ferryman, or both, called widower on admission to church, 31st August, 1634; freeman 4th March, 1635; had brought from England probably sons Thomas and Samuel, and daughters Sarah and Frances; and here by second wife Alice had Eliakim, born 1st March, 1637, yet not baptized until April, 1638, no doubt on account of the quarrel in the church for acting with the major part of which in support of Wheelwright he was required in November, 1637, to surrender his arms; but like most of the rest, thus abused, regained high esteem; was selectman 1647 to 1658, deacon and representative 1650, and died, perhaps, in 1665. Frances married, 16th July, 1652, Joseph Howe, and Sarah married James Pennington.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Boston, 1643, a tailor, admitted to the church 17th February, 1644, and had Thomas, baptized 7th January, 1644, 5 days old; freeman in May,

1644, and in June following was excommunicated. Probably went to New Haven, after recovering, in 1649, the favor of his former fellow-worshippers.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Reading, came probably in the James from London in 1635, aged 22 years; had Hannah, born 7th June, 1640; Samuel, born 1st September, 1643, died in one week; Abigail; Sarah, died young; Thomas and Rebecca, twins, born 20th February, 1648; Elizabeth; Sarah, born 14th February, 1655; was made freeman in 1653, a lieutenant; very probably is that man of Lynn, always called captain, who there had Joanna, 15th September, 1657; John, born 14th February, 1660; Ruth, born 14th August, 1662; and Mary, born 25th May, 1665; a member of the artillery company in 1640, and perhaps a freeman 4th June, 1641; he was a representative 1650-60-3-4-7 and 8; died 23d December, 1689; and his widow Rebecca died August, 1693. Hannah married at Lynn, 17th June, 1650, John Lewis; Sarah married, 15th July, 1674, Ebenezer Stocker; and Mary married, 7th April, 1685, Edward Baker. Lewis seems to have confused father and son and to have misled Farmer.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Salem, 1657.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Middletown, 1669, then offered as freeman; may have had Thomas, Joel and Mary, who married, 27th July, 1665, John Catlin, but it is not certain.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, died at Northampton, 3d June, 1663, but he may have been but a visitor.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Andover, ought to have more told of him than is found in Farmer, that he died January, 1708, almost 100 years old, and that Joanna died there in May following, aged about 100. Perhaps it was his daughter Mary who married, 6th July, 1659, Robert Russell.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1684.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Hartford, had sister Mary, who married John Catlin, but who their father was is not ascertained. He had Mary, born 10th May, 1670; John, born 24th February, 1672; William, born 21st April, 1674; Thomas, born 3d October, 1676; Elizabeth, born 23d October, 1678; Sarah, born, 27th March, 1681; and Benjamin, born 22d February, 1684, and died in 1692. His son Thomas, a mariner, married after the date of his will, 15th February, 1697, Mary Chantrel of Boston, a spinster, and she had it probated 19th September, 1700, as his widow, in which he gave memento to his sister Elizabeth, a spinster, and brother Benjamin, and uncle John Catlin, all of Hartford, as he also styles himself, but all the residue to his beloved friend Mary Chantrel.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Windsor, son of Captain Samuel; married, 3d March, 1686, Mary Drake, probably daughter of John; had Thomas, born 14th January, 1687, died young; Mary, born 21st February, 1689; Samuel, born 23d July, 1691; Thomas, born 6th February, 1694; Rachel, born 12th April, 1696; Catherine, born 11th April, 1699; John, born 3d April, 1701; Noah, born 24th April, 1703, died young; Daniel, born 1705; Benjamin, born 8th August, 1707, died in a few months; and Eunice, born 3d May, 1709.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM, Salem, 1638; had then a grant of land. He probably came in the Abigail, 1635, from London, aged 40 years.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM, Charlestown; married, 8th April, 1666, Mary, daughter of William Hilton, who died 15th July, 1678, aged about 33; had William and Mary, baptized 4th February, 1672, she having joined the church a few days before; John, born 20th April, 1673; Edward, born 16th April, 1676; and by second wife Lydia had

Samuel, baptized 31st August, 1684; Hannah, born 25th September, 1687.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 79; IV, 224, 237; VI, 102, 172; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dic., 130; Ballou's Hist. Milford, Mass., 891; Bary's Hist. Framingham, Mass., 320; Bond's Watertown, Mass., Gens., 574-8; Calnek's Hist. Annapolis, N. S., 542-5; Carter Family Tree of Virginia; Chute Genealogy, app. 114-24; Cochran's Woodlury, Conn., 631-3; II, 1575; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 184; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 323; Egle's Notes and Queries (1807), 178; Farrow's Hist. Islesborough, Me., 230-2; Freeman's Hist. Cape Cod, Mass., II, 444; Futhy's Hist. Chester Co., Pa., 649-52; Goode Genealogy, 409; Green's Kentucky Families; Guild's Stiles Genealogy, 406; Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me., 732; Haven Genealogy, 28; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 743; Hazen's Hist. Billerica, Mass., 95-7; Heyward's Hist. Westminster, Mass., 759; Holton's Winslow Mem., I, 103, 118-29; Howell's Hist. Southampton, N. Y., 342; Huntington's Stamford, Ct., Settlers, 73; Joslin's Hist. of Poulney, Vt., 306-8; Kingman's North Bridgewater, Mass., 579; Lamborn Genealogy, 272; Lapham's Hist. Paris, Me., 664; Lee Genealogy (1895), 512-4; Leonard's Hist. Dublin, N. H., 364; Littell's Passaic Valley Gens., 277; Little's Hist. Weare, N. H., 1026-31; Marshall Family of Pennsylvania (1884); Marshall Family of Virginia (1885); Marshall's Grant Ancestry, 125; Meade's Old Churches of Virginia, I, 216, 244; Morris Genealogy (1898); Morse Memorial, app. 21; Morse's Sherbourn, Mass., Settlers, 175; New York Gen. & Biog. Rec., XXVI, 84; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 632; Orcutt's Hist. Torrington, Conn., 737-9; Richmond Standard, II, 7, 32; III, 14, 16, 39; IV, 1; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 155-9; Smith's Hist. Delaware Co., Pa., 482; Stark's Hist. Dunbarton, N. H., 253; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Conn., II, 405-72; Sullivant Gen., 324-34; Symmes Gen., 131; Thomas Gen. (1896); Vinton's Giles Gen., 221-3, 345-62; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 224; Washington, N. H., History, 527; Wheeler's Hist. Newport, N. H., 446; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 657.

MARSHCROFT, MASHCROFT or MASCROFT:—Daniel of Roxbury, married, 23d May, 1665. Mary, daughter of John Gorton, probably lived at some other place; there had Elizabeth, until the death of his wife's father, after which we find in the records of Roxbury, Hannah, born 6th May, 1677; but perhaps he removed again to some neighboring town and had Samuel, brought to baptism with Mehitable, 3d February, 1684, where we see the record of birth of the latter only, under date of 28th February, 1683. He had also Mary, whose birth is not given, but she died 8th June, 1688; and he died, perhaps, before middle age, and his widow died 30th June, 1703. Elizabeth married, at Roxbury, 18th March, 1700, Samuel Spencer; and Hannah married, 15th July, 1701, Samuel Frost.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., Vol. III, 150.

MARSHFIELD:—Josiah, Springfield, son of Samuel; married, 22d September, 1686. Rachel, daughter of Jonathan Gilbert; had six children born at Springfield; was freeman in 1690, and after 1700 removed to Hartford; there had a son born 17th March, 1704.

MARSHFIELD, SAMUEL, Springfield, son of Thomas, born in England; married, 18th February, 1652, Esther, daughter of Joseph Samuel Wright; had Mercy, born 10th June, 1653; Thomas, born 6th September, 1654, both died young; Sarah, born 2d February, 1656; Samuel, born 1656, died young; Hannah, born 1661; and Abilene,

born 2d April, 1664. His wife died next day, and he married, 28th December, 1664, Catherine, widow of Thomas Gilbert, daughter of Samuel Chapin, and had been widow first of Nathaniel Bliss; had Josiah, born 20th September, 1665; Esther, born 6th September, 1667; and Margaret, born 3d December, 1670; was a proprietor of Westfield in 1666, but never lived there; representative in 1680-3 and 4, sheriff of the county, and died 8th May, 1692. Sarah married, in 1676, William Holton, Jr.; Hannah married Joseph Bedutha; Abilene married Thomas Gilbert; Esther married Ephraim Colton; and Margaret married Ebenezer Parsons.

MARSHFIELD, THOMAS, Windsor; may have removed with Warham, from Dorchester, but no certainty is reached. The first that can positively be learned is by a letter from him, as Marshfield, to Samuel Wakeman, 6th May, 1641, on page 12 of Vol. I of Register of Deeds, strange as the place is, where an extract is inserted by Gov. Winthrop, and next year he withdrew from the country, as by Conn. Record, 14th October, 1642, when the court appointed trustees to manage his estate for the use of the creditors. Perhaps he was lost at sea, but at least no more was ever heard of him. His widow and family removed to Springfield, the children being Samuel, before mentioned; Sarah, who married Thomas Miller, and another daughter.

REFERENCES:—Morris and Flynt Ancestors (1882), 36; Morton Ancestry, 144-6; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 150.

MARSTON:—Benjamin, Salem, son of John; married Sarah, daughter probably of Hilliard Verin; representative in 1696; was, it is presumed, father of Benjamin, of Harvard College in 1689, a man of distinction.

MARSTON, EPHRAIM, Hampton, son of Thomas; married, 16th February, 1678, Abigail, daughter of John Sanborn; took oath of allegiance in 1678, as also did, in the same town, the same year, Isaac, James and William, who perhaps were his brothers or cousins, of which Isaac, married 23d December, 1666, Elizabeth, daughter of John Brown; had Caleb, born 19th July, 1672; Abigail, born 25th December, 1673, died in six months; Elizabeth, born 30th April, 1675; Mary, born 18th April, 1677; Sarah, born 6th November, 1680; Abigail, born 7th May, 1682; and Bethia, born 6th July, 1687.

MARSTON, JACOB, Andover; married 7th April, 1686, Elizabeth Poor; had Jacob, who died 31st March, 1688; and John, who died 20th November, 1700. Probably Mary, who married, 1st December, 1680, Stephen Parker, was his sister, and possibly Hannah, who married, 2d January, 1680, Benjamin Barker, and Sarah, who married, 24th May, 1692, James Bridges, all at Andover, may have been.

MARSTON, JAMES, Hampton, son probably of Thomas; by wife Dinah Sanborn had Abigail, born 17th March, 1679, who married, 5th August, 1701, John Prescott of same place and died 14th November, 1762; and Ann, born 16 February, 1681, who married, 30th December, 1702, Nathaniel Prescott, and died 30th December, 1761.

MARSTON, JOHN, Salem; came in 1637, aged 20 years, as servant of widow Mary Moulton, from Ormsby, County Norfolk, England; was a carpenter; made freeman 2d June, 1641; had baptized John, on the 12th September, 1641; Ephraim, 16th December, 1643; Mary, as ch. 7th September, 1645; Sarah, 10th March, 1648; Benjamin, 6th March, 1651, before mentioned; Hannah, April, 1653; Thomas, 11th October, 1655; Elizabeth, 30th August, 1657; and Abigail, 10th April, 1659. He died 10th December, 1681, aged 66 years, so says the grave stone.

MARSTON, JOHN, Barnstable; married, 1st July, 1657; Martha, daughter of Bernard Lombard; had John, born 15th June, 1658; and George, 4th October, 1660; removed to Swansey; there by wife Joan had Melatiah, born 31st August, 1673.

MARSTON, JOHN, Andover, 1667, perhaps was father of Jacob and Mary, Hannah and Sarah, above mentioned, and of John; but means of certainty are beyond reach, and all we know is that he had wife Martha, was a freeman in 1691, and that his daughter Sarah married, 24th May, 1692, James Bridges of Andover.

MARSTON, JOHN, Salem, probably son of the first John; had wife Mary, who died 25th May, 1686, aged 43 years, by the inscription on her gravestone; nothing more is known of him than he was a freeman in 1671.

MARSTON, JOHN, Andover, probably son of John of the same place; married, 2d May, 1686, Mary, daughter of Christopher Osgood; had son John, who died 25th January, 1694; John, born 13th May, 1699; and perhaps others. His wife died 5th April, 1700, having suffered in the delusion of 1692, being imprisoned as a witch.

MARSTON, MAXASSEL, Salem, brother of Benjamin; was a blacksmith; freeman in 1677; captain, and representative in 1691; died in 1705.

MARSTON, ROBERT, Hampton, 1636.

MARSTON, THOMAS, Salem, 1636; freeman 2d June, 1641; removed to Hampton, as one of the first settlers; was the husband of Mary, daughter of William Estow of Hampton, and probably father of Ephraim; perhaps of Isaac, James and William, as well as of Mary, who married, 1st January, 1681, the second William Sanborn, unless one or more were the children of William; representative in 1677.

MARSTON, WILLIAM, Salem, 1637, perhaps brother of Thomas; had grant of land in 1637, but was of Hampton in 1640, and back to Salem in a few years; had there baptized Hannah, Sarah and Elizabeth, all on the 10th April, 1659; Deliverance in August, 1663; removed to Newbury, but for only a short time, then again to Hampton, where he was a freeman in 1666; there died, 30th June, 1672, according to Coffin, who says his wife was Sabina, daughter of Robert Page, and that he left five children, Thomas, William, John, Tryphena and Prudence Cox.

MARSTON, WILLIAM, Hampton, son of the preceding; married Rebecca Page; had Mary, who married, 6th March, 1695, James Prescott.

REFERENCES:—*Amer. Ancestry*, I. 52; III. 158, 159, 209; Cogswell's *Nottingham*, N. H., 425-32; *Cutts Genealogy*, 77; *Dearborn's Hist. Parsonsfield, Me.*, 386; *Dow's Hist. Hampton, N. H.*, 834-53; *Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me.*, 583; *Freeman's Cape Cod, Mass.*, I. 373; II. 324; *Howland Genealogy*, 304; *Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me.*, 547; *Marston Genealogy* (1873); *Marston Genealogy* (1888); *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*, XXVII, 291-307, 390-403; XXXIX, 165; *Oxford, N. H., Centennial*, 118-21; *Savage's Gen. Dic.*, III. 160; *Swift's Barnstable, Mass., Families*, II. 219; *Watson's Marston Genealogy* (1873).

MARTEN.—Abraham, Hingham, 1635, a weaver, at Rehoboth in 1643. His will was probated 9th September, 1669.

MARTEN, AMBROSE, Weymouth, 1638; in Concord, 1639; had Joseph, born 8th November, 1640; and Sarah, born 27th October, 1642.

MARTEN, ANTHONY, Middletown; married 16th or 11th March, 1661, Mary, daughter of Richard Hall; had Mary, born 1st January following, died soon; John, born

17th March, 1663; Mary, born March, 1667; and Elizabeth, born 3d August, 1671; he died 16th November, 1673, leaving a widow.

MARTEN, CHARLES, York, 1680; swore allegiance next year.

MARTEN, CHRISTOPHER, Plymouth; came in the *Mayflower*; was of Billerica, in County Essex; came with wife and two servants, Solomon Prower and John Langemore. All died shortly, the servant Solomon before landing, 24th December, 1620, and the husband on the 8th January following.

MARTEN, EDWARD, Boston, 1679.

MARTEN, EMANUEL, Salem; signed the petition against imposts in 1668.

MARTEN, GEORGE, Salisbury, blacksmith; by wife Hannah, who died soon; had Hannah, born 1st February, 1644; married, 11th August, 1646, second wife Susanna, daughter of Richard North; had Richard, born 29th June, 1647; George, born 21st October, 1648; John, born 26th January, 1651; Esther, born 7th April, 1653; John, born 2d November, 1659; Abigail, born 10th September, 1659; William, born 11th December, 1662, died very soon; and Samuel, born 20th September, 1667. Hannah married, 4th December, 1691; Ezekiel Worthier; and Esther married, 15th March, 1670, John Jameson.

MARTIN.—Isaac, Rehoboth, 1643.

MARTIN, JOHN, Charlestown, 1638; freeman 13th May, 1640; by wife Rebecca had Sarah, baptized 9th September, 1639; Mary, born 14th March, 1641; John, born 1st May, 1642; and by wife Sarah had Melatiah, born 1st October, 1643.

MARTIN, JOHN, Dover, 1648; of the grand jury in 1654; married Esther, daughter of Thomas Roberts; was freeman in 1666, but in 1673 was in Jersey.

MARTIN, JOHN, of Barnstable; married, 1st July, 1657, Martha, daughter of Bernard Lombard; had John, born June, 1658; George, born October, 1660; and Desire, born 1st January, 1663. He removed to Martha's Vineyard.

MARTIN, JOHN, Chelmsford; freeman in 1665.

MARTIN, JOHN, Marblehead in 1674.

MARTIN, JOHN, Swansey; had John, born 15th March, 1675, and the Colonial Records transcript n. of Swansey, gives him by wife Joan, Joanna, born 15th February, 1683.

MARTIN, JOHN, Rehoboth; married, 27th June, 1681, Mercy Billington, daughter of Francis; thought to have had John, born 10th June, 1682; Robert, born 9th September, 1683.

MARTIN, JOHN, Middleton, son probably of Anthony; had wife Elizabeth, who died 26th July, 1718. His children were John, who died young, 14th March, 1687; Nathaniel, born 17th March, 1688; Elizabeth, born 24th September, 1689; John, born 4th April, 1692; Ebenezer, born July, 1694; Daniel, born October, 1697; Hannah, born 23d May, 1699; and Mary, born 31st May, 1701.

MARTIN, JONATHAN, Farmer says was of New Hampshire, and freeman in 1668.

MARTIN, MICHAEL, Boston, a mariner; married, 12th September, 1656, Susanna, daughter of Edward Holyoke.

MARTIN, RICHARD, Caseo, 1646; married a widow Atwell, perhaps was of Searsborough; a freeman in 1648; died early in 1673, his will of 11th January, 1673, being probated in April of that year. In it he shows that he had wife Dorothy, son-in-law Robert Corbin and his wife Lydia, and gives to Benjamin Atwell, who had probated

married another daughter, perhaps dead, for he also gives to grandchild Joseph Atwell, and this Joseph in 1679 was only eight years old, is called only heir. He brought from England two daughters, of whom Lydia married Robert Corbin, and possibly the other was Mary, executed at the age of 22 years in Boston for the murder of her illegitimate child, as given in Winthrop II, 302. See also Willis I, 134.

MARTIN, RICHARD, Boston, a merchant; married, 1st February, 1654, Sarah, daughter of John Tuttle; had Mary, born 7th June, 1655; Sarah, born 2d July, 1657; and married, in 1660, a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gay of Dedham; had John, born 2d August, 1661; Richard, born 24th March, 1663; Elizabeth and Mary, twins, born 15th April, 1665, perhaps both died; Elizabeth, born 25th July, 1667; Abigail, born 14th November, 1669; and a posthumous child, Lydia, born 8th February, 1672. He died between 19th of July, the date of a deed to serve for his will, and 6th November, 1671, when administration papers were given to his widow. Perhaps he came in the Elizabeth and Ann from London in 1635, aged 12 years, and may have been brother of John of Boston.

MARTIN, RICHARD, of Charlestown, a captain, died 2d November, 1694, aged 62 years, and his widow Elizabeth died 7th January, 1726 aged 84 years, says the grave-stones, but he had not lived there most of his days, for the list of householders in 1678 does not give the baptized name, but simply "Mr. Martin," and it is not thought to mean either John or Thomas, and Coffin authorizes the conjecture that he was of Newbury; had son Richard, born 8th January, 1674. A former wife, Elizabeth, died 6th October, 1689; and his second wife married, 28th November same year, was widow of Joshua Edmunds.

MARTIN, ROBERT, a freeman of Massachusetts 13th May, 1640; was perhaps, of Weymouth, then, soon removed to Rehoboth, 1643, and Swansey.

MARTIN, ROBERT, New Haven; had Mary baptized, perhaps 24th May, 1640; John, 28th May, 1648; and Stephen, perhaps 13th May, 1652, but for the first and last wrong dates are given in the church record.

MARTIN, SAMUEL, Wethersfield, in 1646; went to New Haven, and married the widow Brace, but this may have been before his permanent settlement at Wethersfield; her name was Phebe, daughter of Mr. Bisley of London, who provided for her and her children by buying estate at Wethersfield. He had son Samuel, and, perhaps, Richard, went to London in 1652, soon returned, served in Philip's War as a lieutenant, and in October, 1657, had a grant of 50 acres "to him and his heirs forever, prohibiting him the sale of the same, or any alienation thereof from his heirs," showing that his courage was valued higher than his thrift. He died 15th September, 1683.

MARTIN, SAMUEL, Andover; married, 30th March, 1676, Migail Norton; had Samuel, who died 1st February, 1683; was an ensign and died 16th November, 1699.

MARTIN, SOLOMON, Gloucester, ship carpenter; came in the James, it is thought, in 1635, from London, aged 16 years; married, 21st March, 1643, Mary, daughter of Henry Pinder; had Samuel, born 16th April, 1645; and Mary, born 9th January, 1648. His wife died 6th February following, and he married, 18th June next, widow Alice Varnum of Ipswich; perhaps removed to Andover, at least he sold his Gloucester estate in March, 1651, and next year was freeman of Andover.

MARTIN, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1638, a freeman 22d May, 1639, perhaps removed to Cambridge; there by

wife Alice Ellet, married, 1st June, 1650, had Abigail, born 22d August, 1653; may have been of New London in 1606, having prefix of respect, at least was not a householder at Charlestown in 1658.

MARTIN, THOMAS, Boston, mariner; married, 1670, Rachel, daughter of John Farnham.

MARTIN, THOMAS, Marlborough, 1673; made freeman 1690.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, Reading, 1641; one of the earliest selectmen; freeman in 1653, perhaps removed to Groton, there died 23d March, 1673; his wife Mary, who had been widow Lakin, having died 14th August, 1669, made provision of his will, dated 6th March, 1673, probated 1st April same year, more liberal. To his wife's children, William and John Lakin, to the children of William Lakin and to sister Allen and her children, excepting Hannah, are bequests to three neighbors, release of debts, and £10 is given to the town for the purchase of a bell for the meeting-house. Uniform use of "y" in the name belongs only to the New Hampshire family.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Walpole, N. H., 321; Amer. Ancestry, I, 52; II, 78; IV, 105; VI, 167; XI, 235; Avon, N. Y., Gen. Rec., 26-9; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., 115; Bass' Hist. Braintree, Vt., 164; Bassett's Hist. Richmond, N. H., 432; Bedford, N. H., Centennial, 310; Buckingham Genealogy, 107-12; Champion Genealogy, 99-4; Chase's Hist. Chester, N. H., 557; Cleveland's Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., 482; Cochran's Hist. Frances-town, N. H.; Codriss's Woodbury, Conn., 630-3; II, 1515; Daniel's Hist. Oxford, Mass., 902; Davis' Hist. Wallingford, Conn., 845-7; Eaton Grange, 79-82; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 324; Eagle's Notes and Queries (1896), 130, 234-9; Fitch's Hist. Chester Co., Pa., 652; Guild's (Calvin) Ancestry, 25; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 744; Heywood's Hist. Westminster, Mass., 760; Hough's Hist. Lewis Co., N. Y., 172-4; Hoyt's Salisbury, Mass., Families, 239-42; Hubbard's Hist. Stanstead Co., Can., 143; Joslin's Hist. Poultney, Vt., 300; Kitchell Genealogy, 50; Lapham's Hist. Rumford, Me., 372-5; Lewis Genealogy (1893), 359-76; Littell's Passaic Valley Gens., 278; Little's Hist. Weare, N. H., 935-7; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 447; Martin Genealogy (1886); Martin's Hist. Chester, Pa., 102-5, 338-37; McKean's Hist. Bradford, Vt., 158-62; Meade's Old Churches of Virginia; Minor's Meriwether Gens., 11-3; Montgomery Genealogy (1897), 62-4; Neill Family of Delaware, 94-8; Neill's Virginia Carolinum, 20; New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg., LIV, 27-31; Palmer Genealogy (1886), 65-7; Palmer and Trimble Gens., 139-42; Powers Sangamon Co., Ills., Settlers, 475; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 44; Rulow's Saco Valley, Me., Families, 908-12; Salem, N. Y., Book of History, 61; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 161-4; Sedgwick's Hist. Sharon, Conn., 90; Sharpless Genealogy, 342; Smith's Hist. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 248; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass.; Temple's Hist. North Brookfield, Mass., 680; Washington, N. H., History, 527; Wells' Amer. Fam. Antiquity, III, 61-107; Wheeler's Hist. North Carolina, II, 182, 405; Whitmore's Cops Hill Epitaphs; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 658; Young's Hist. Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 431; Young's Hist. Warsaw, N. Y., 294; Young's Hist. Wayne Co., Ind., 350.

MARTYN:—Edward, New Hampshire, 1674; may have been son of John of Dover.

MARTYN, RICHARD, Portsmouth; was one of the founders of the first church there, 1671; representative in 1672 and 1679, speaker of the house and a councillor of

the Province, 1680; died 2d April, 1694. He had Richard, born 10th January, 1690; Elizabeth, born 1692; Hannah, born 1695; Michael, born 3d February, 1697; John, born 9th June, 1698; and Elias, born 18th April, 1699. He married second wife Mary, widow of John Denison, daughter of Hon. Samuel Symonds of Ipswich; and third wife was Mary, widow of Samuel Wentworth.

MARTYN, RICHARD, Portsmouth, son of the preceding; was a schoolmaster and preached, but probably did not wish for a settlement; died 6th December, 1600.

REFERENCES:—Allen's Worcester, Mass., 63; Wentworth Genealogy, 116; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 164.

MARTINGALE—Saunders; sworn as freeman of Connecticut 9th of May, 1667, if Trumbull has given correctly, the old name in Colonial Records, II, 58. What town he lived at is unknown, but in 1660, as this name is not among the freemen of any town, it may be thought he was dead or had removed.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 164.

MARVIN:—John, Lyme, eldest son of the second Reynold; married, 7th May, 1691, Sarah, daughter of Henry Graham or Grimes; had Sarah, Mary, John, born 9th August, 1698; Elizabeth, Joseph, born 1703; Benjamin, Mchitable, and Jennima; and died 11th December, 1711. His widow married Richard Sears, and died 14th December, 1760, aged 90 years.

MARVIN, JOHN, Norwalk, son of the second Matthew; married, 22d March, 1704, Mary Beers; had John, born 22d July, 1705; Nathan, born 4th March, 1708; Seth, born 13th July, 1709; David, born 24th August, 1711; Elizabeth, born 23d October, 1713; Mary, born 20th Elizabeth, born 23d October, 1713; Mary, born 20th December, 1716; and Elihu, born 16th October, 1719. His wife died 17th April, 1720, and on 27th April, 1721, he married Rachel, daughter of Matthias St. John, and had Hannah, born 4th December, 1722; Joseph, born 20th May, 1724; Rachel, born 24th December, 1725, died in two days; Benjamin, born 14th March, 1728, died in three days; Rachel, born 27th March, 1729; Sarah, born 18th May, 1733, died in three days; and Ann, born 7th September, 1741.

MARVIN, MATTHEW, Hartford, 1638, an original proprietor, came in the Increase, 1635, from London, aged 35, a husbandman, with wife Elizabeth, aged 31, and children, Elizabeth, in the custom-house record called 31, probably by error for 11; Matthew, aged 8; Mary, aged 6; Sarah, aged 3; and Hannah, aged 6 months. He was one of the original grantees of Norwalk, and settled there in 1633; was a representative in 1654. At Hartford he had Abigail, born before 1641; Samuel, baptized 16th February, 1648; and Rachel, born 30th December, 1649; and died 1687. Elizabeth married John Olmstead, survived him, and made her will 15th October, 1689. Mary married, 11th October, 1648, Richard Bushnell of Saybrook, and, in 1686, deacon Thomas Adgate as her second husband; had children by each, and died 20th March, 1713, aged 84 years; Sarah married, 4th October, 1648, William Goodrich of Wethersfield; Hannah married Thomas Seymour, January, 1654; Abigail married, 1st January, 1657, John Bouton; and Rachel married Samuel Smith.

MARVIN, MATTHEW, Norwalk, son of the preceding, born in England; a freeman in 1664; by wife Mary had Matthew, Sarah, Samuel, Hannah, John, born 2d September, 1678; and Elizabeth; besides others, for in 1672 he counted six children; was representative in 1694 and 1697. Of the children the account is imperfect, as is so

frequently found in the third generation. Matthew married Rhoda, daughter of Mark St. John, and had one daughter, Mary, born 7th October, 1689, and he died in 1691; Sarah married, January, 1681, Thomas Betts; Samuel was representative in 1718, and left descendants by sons Samuel and Matthew, and also had Josiah; Hannah married Epenetus Platt; John is before mentioned; and Elizabeth married, 6th November, 1700, Joseph Platt. Mary, who married Daniel Benedict of Norwalk, may be a daughter.

MARVIN, REYNOLD, REYNOLD or REGINALD, of Hartford, 1639, not an original proprietor; was probably a younger brother of the first Matthew; removed to Farmington, soon after to Saybrook; a freeman in 1658; died between 13th of May, the date of his will, and 28th of October, 1662, date of inventory of his estate, leaving only Reynold and Mary, perhaps both were born in England. Mary married William Waller of Saybrook.

MARVIN, REYNOLD, Lyme, son of the preceding; probably born in England; freeman in 1658; was a deacon, a representative in 1670-2-3-4 and 6; died in 1670. By wife Sarah, daughter of George Clark, had John, born 1665; Reynold, born 1666; and Samuel, born 1671; besides Mary and Sarah, whose birth dates are unknown, as also all else, excepting that Mary married Richard Ely of Saybrook. The gravestone tells of his military rank. His widow married Joseph Sill or Scill, the distinguished soldier, survived him, and was living 28th May, 1702. His descendants are very numerous.

MARVIN, REYNOLD, Lyme, son of the preceding; by wife Phoebe had Phoebe, born 3d December, 1666; Reynold, born January, 1702; Lydia, born 12th January, 1704; Esther, born 3d April, 1707; and his wife died 21st October, 1707. In 1708 he married Mariba, daughter of Thomas Waterman of Norwick; had Martha, born 3d April, 1710; Elisha, born 26th September, 1711, died young; James, born 26th May, 1713; Sarah, born 8th March, 1716; Elisha, born 8th March, 1718; and William, born March, 1720. He was a deacon and captain, and died 18th October, 1737. From him through his ninth child descends Hon. Theophiles R. Marvin of Boston.

MARVIN, SAMUEL, Lyme, brother of the preceding; married, 5th May, 1699, Susanna, daughter of Henry Graham or Grimes; had Samuel, born 16th February, 1700; Zachariah, born 27th December, 1701; Thomas, born 4th March, 1704; Matthew, born 7th November, 1706; Abigail, born 13th September, 1709; Elizabeth, born 1st June, 1712; Nathan, born 21st November, 1714; Nehemiah, born 20th February, 1717; Mary and a twin sister, who both died soon; was a representative in 1711 and 1722; died 15th March, 1743.

MARVIN, THOMAS, Newbury; died 28th November, 1651.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 52; III, 311; IV, 25; Barlow Genealogy, 223-7; Daniel's Hist. Oxford, Mass., 662; Hall's Norwalk, Conn., Records, 181, 285; Himmans's Conn. Settlers; Marvin Genealogy (1848); N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., XVI, 235-341; XXXI, 212; XXXII, 82; L, 330; Porter's Hartford, Conn., Settlers, 12; Salisbury's Family Hist., III, 77, 213; Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 164; Sedgwick's Norwalk, Conn., 150-3; 371; Talcott's Gen. Notes, 502-606; Walworth's Hyde Genealogy, 307, 795; Young's Hist. Chautauque Co., N. Y., 367.

MASCALL, or MASKELL:—John, Sidney; there had baptized 23d February, 1651, John; Stephen, born 13th March, 1653; Mchitable, born 3d June, 1655; Thomas, born August, 1657; James, born 26th May, 1662; and Nicholas, born 5th June, 1664; was freeman

in 1678 or possibly in 1671, where the name is Masker in the list.

MASCELL, ROBERT, Boston, 1699, in the family of William Pierce; went home and had letters of dismissal from our church, 5th July, 1646, to church at Dover, England.

MASCALL, THOMAS, Windsor, where it is written Maskell; married, 10th May, 1660, Bethia Parsons; had Bethia, born 6th March, 1661; Thomas, born 19th March, 1662, died soon; Abigail, born 17th November, 1663; Thomas, born 2d January, 1666; John, born 19th November, 1667; Elizabeth, born 19th October, 1669; and he died in 1671. His widow married, 8th August, 1672, John Williams. Himmian, 52, 53 and 153, means one only.

REFERENCES:—Ewing Genealogy (1858); Savage's Gen. Dic., Vol. III, 165.

MASON, —Arthur, Boston; married, 5th July, 1655, Joanna, daughter of Nicholas Parker; had Ann, born 10th August, 1656, died at 1 year; Mary, Abigail, David, born 24th October, 1661; Joanna, born 26th March, 1664; Arthur, born 16th April, 1666, died soon; Alice, born 26th June, 1668; Arthur, born 18th, baptized 31st January, 1671; Jonathan, baptized 23d April, 1676, died at Dorchester, 9th March, 1723; and Lucy or Lois, born 11th August, 1678. It is said he came to America in 1639, but he was only 77 years old at his death, 4th of March, 1708. His wife had died 2d January, 1708. He was a constable and well disposed to magnify his office, for an amusing proof of which see Hutchinson, Vol. I, 254; he wrote his name with "ss." Mary married, in November, 1678, Rev. John Norton of Hingham; Joanna married a Perry; Alice married Samuel Shepard; his son Arthur, who was a mariner, married, 20th January, 1701, Mary, daughter of Sampson Stoddard, who died 19th September, 1746.

MASON, DANIEL, Watertown, youngest son of Hugh of same place; studied for a profession, and went as surgeon of a vessel from Charlestown, of which James Ellson was master, in 1678-9; was captured, as family tradition says, by an Algerian corsair, and probably died in Barbary.

MASON, DANIEL, Stonington, in 1673, son of Major John; removed that year to New London or Norwich; married a wife for whom he had obtained liberty to come to Roxbury to her relations in the early spring of 1676, and for this year to dwell there; his son Daniel was baptized at Roxbury 9th April, 1676, and after her return probably she died, and he at Hingham married, in October, 1679, Rebecca Hobart. He was that year school-master at Norwich; removed from there to Lebanon, and finally to Stonington, where he died in 1736.

MASON, EDMUND, Watertown, a proprietor in 1642.

MASON, EDWARD, one of the early settlers at Wethersfield, of whom no more is known, excepting that in 1640, after his death, the inventory of his estate is found in the records, but no family is heard of.

MASON, ELIAS, Salem; had there baptized Sarah, and Mary on the 23d May, 1647; Hannah, born 14th January, 1649; Martha, born 18th May, 1651; and Elias, born 29th May, 1653. His will, dated 1st May, 1684, probated 13th June, 1688, mentions wife Elizabeth and no children, but Sarah, wife of John Robinson, with grandchild John; and Mary, wife of George Cox, with grandchild George. Fania, a widow of Eastwell, County Kent, who came in the Hercules, 1635, and had a grant of land in 1637 at Slipm, may have been his mother though no child in the list of passengers is given.

MASON, HENRY, Scituate, 1643, perhaps removed to

Dorchester, and may be the freeman of 1650, after 1656 a brewer in Boston, who died in 1676, and in his will, dated 6th October, 1676, probated the next month, mentions wife Esther, daughter of the first Abraham Howe, no children, and cousin, that is, niece, Mary, daughter of Joseph Eliot.

MASON, HENRY, Boston, servant to James Everell; died 10th November, 1653.

MASON, HUGH, Watertown, a tanner; came in the Francis from Ipswich, County Suffolk, in 1634, aged 28 years, with wife Esther, aged 22; made freeman 4th March, 1635; had Hannah, born 23d September, 1636; Elizabeth, born 3d September, 1638, died young; Ruth, buried 17th December, 1640; Mary, born 18th December, 1640; John, born 1st January, 1645; Joseph, born 10th August, 1646; Daniel, born 19th February, 1649, probably at Harvard College in 1666; and Sarah, born 25th September, 1651; was a representative in 1644-5, 60 and often later to 1676-7; a captain in 1652, and died October, 1678.

MASON, JOHN, Dorchester, though thought by some to have come, 1630, with Windthrop, probably came early in 1632; was in that year sent as a lieutenant with 20 men against a pirate, for which he was paid £10, and became captain next year; was first in the list of freemen, 1635, representative 1635 and 6, and removed with Warham to Windsor; of great service in military and civil life; finished the Pequot war in 1637, being in chief command; representative 1637 to 41, then Assist. to 50, then Deputy Governor for eight years; major-general and commissioner for the Congr. of N. E., 1647, 54, 56, 60 and 61. From Windsor he removed, 1647, to Saybrook, thence to first settlement of Norwich, 1650. By first wife, who died at Windsor, no children are known, but he took second wife, 1630, named Peck, and had, perhaps, Isabel; certain, Priscilla, born 1641; Samuel, 1644; John, 1646; Rachel, 1648; Ann, 1650; Daniel, 1652; and Elizabeth, 1654, and died 1672, aged 72. All that the diligence of Prince, the annalist, could gather to prefix to his history of the Pequot War may be read in Mass. Hist. Coll., VIII, 122; and later inquiries add little; yet in Sparks's Amer. Biog., Vol. III, of second series, is a copious biography of the great captain, written with much felicity, by the Rev. George E. Ellis.

MASON, JOHN, Portsmouth, R. I., 1655; was perhaps of Westerly, 1669.

MASON, JOHN, Watertown; an early settler, perhaps older brother of Hugh; was a captain, died 1678, aged 73, by the gravestone.

MASON, JOHN, Salem; bricklayer, 1661; may be he who married at Charlestown, 1659, Ann Colliham.

MASON, JOHN, Concord, who died 1667; had married, 1662, Hannah Ramsden, and children were John, born 1664, and Hannah.

MASON, JOHN, Hartford, died 1698, leaving good estate for these children, Mary, then aged 20; Hannah, 17; John, 13; Joseph, 10; Abigail, 7; Jonathan, 4; and Lydia, 1.

MASON, JOHN, Boston; merchant, came about 1678, from London; married Sarah, daughter of Robert Pepper, had Sarah, born 1681; Susanna, 1687; Samuel, 1689; Jonathan, 1692; Abigail, 1693; Benjamin, 1695; and John, 1697. He died, 1698.

— Another John of Boston had wife Prudence, and children a few years later:

MASON, JOSEPH, Portsmouth, in 1667; conveyed his estate to brother Robert of Southam Co. Berks, in trust for his three daughters.

MASON, JOSEPH, Watertown, son of Hugh; married, 1684, Mary, daughter of John Fiske; had Mary, born 1685; Esther, 1686; Joseph, 1688; and Sarah, 1691; was freeman 1690, and died 1702. His widow died 1725.

MASON, NICHOLAS, Saybrook, 1648; may be thought father of that Nicholas who married, 1686, Mary, Pent, daughter of William Dudley. One Nicholas, perhaps from the east, was at Northampton, a soldier, 1670, in Capt. Turner's company.

MASON, NOAH, Rehoboth, 1675; was perhaps son of Sampson. His wife Martha died 1670, and he married at Taunton, 1677, Sarah Fitch; had Noah, born 1678; John, 1680; Mary, 1682.

MASON, RALPH, Boston; came in the Abigail from London, 1635; was a joiner of Southwark, aged 35; with wife Ann, 35, the age perhaps carelessly inserted, and children Richard, 5; Samuel, 3; and Susan, 1; had here Zuriel, born, 1637; John, 1640; Jacob, 1644; and Hannah, 1647. But his will of 1679 names only aged wife and the children Richard, Samuel, Susanna, John and Jacob. Susanna married, 1659, William Norton.

MASON, ROBERT, Roxbury, where his wife died, 1637; removed to Dedham, there died 1607. His sons John, Robert, and Thomas, who may all have been born in England, had administration of his estate.

MASON, ROBERT, Boston; by wife Sarah, daughter of Robert Reynolds, had Robert; Sarah, 1657; Nathaniel, 1659; Philip, 1662; and Elizabeth, 1669. He was freeman 1673.

MASON, ROBERT, Roxbury; married, 1680 or 2, Eliz. Chandler, who died 1688; had Robert, born 1684; Elizabeth, 1686; and John, 1687, died in a few days.

MASON, ROGER, Hartford 1670; then propounded for freeman.

MASON, SAMPSON, Dorchester 1651; shoemaker; had probably Sampson, who served in Philip's war; and John, born about 1656; was of Rehoboth 1657, Swansey 10 years later. He lived to 1676. See Bliss, 48.

MASON, SAMUEL, Hingham; married, 1670, Judith Smith.

MASON, THOMAS, Watertown 1637; perhaps removed to Hartford before 1651, and thence, in 1656, to Northampton; had wife Clemence, and only child Samuel, who was killed by the Indians 1675, and he died 1678. His widow married Deacon Thomas Judd, and died 1696.

MASON, THOMAS, Dedham 1642; probably son of the first Robert, born in England; married, 1653, Margery Partridge; had John, born 1655; and Mary, 1658; lived in that part which became Medfield, and was killed by the Indians 1676. His house was probably burned at the same time.

REFERENCES:—Massachusetts—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 892; Bond's Watertown, 356-64; 855-7; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, 230; Hill's Dedham Records; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, 131; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, 364; Jameson's Hist. Medway, 500-2; Morse's Gen. of Sherborn, 175; Paige's Hist. Cambridge, 605-8; Temple's Hist. Northfield, 491; Temple's Hist. Palmer, 516-8; Ward's Hist. Shrewsbury, 376; Wyman's Charlestown Gen. II, 659. New Hampshire, Aldrich's Hist. Wapole, 322-3; Dow's Hist. Hampton, 854-7; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, 745; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, 447; Merrill's Hist. Acworth, 240; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, 633; Reade's Hist. Swansey, 401-3; Runnels' Sanbornton, 477-81. Other publications.—Adams' Ancestry, IV, 31, 143, 188; V, 115; VI, 164; IX, 70; Amundown Gen., 47; Ayer (James) Biog. (1892); Bangor,

Me., Hist. Mag., II, 238; Bridgeman's Granary Burial Ground, 148; Bulkeley's Brown Mem., 84; Campbell's Hist. of Virginia, 648-50; Chandler Gen., 41, 140; Carter Tree of Virginia; Caulkin's Hist. Norwalk, Ct., 140-8; Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me.; Dunster Gen., 300-4; Ely Gen., 271-3; Goode Gen., 230; Harris' Old Kent, Md., 269; Harris' Ancestors of W. C. Harris; Hatch's Hist. of Industry, Me., 732-4; Haydon's Va. Gens., 109; Hines Lebanon, Ct., Address, 165; Hurd's Hist. New Loudon County, Ct., 527-9; Lapham's Hist. Bethel, Me., 585-90; Lapham's Hist. Paris, Me., 671; Leonard's Hist. Dublin, N. Y., 363-70; Mason (Capt. John) Memoirs, 33-43; Mason Gen. (1892), 15 pp.; Meade's Old Farms Va., II, 229; Morse Mem. Appendix, 43; Me. Hist. Gen. Reg., XVI, 117-22, 217-21, 318; XVII, 30-42, 214-6; XVIII, 240-54; Page Gen., 242; Paxton's Marshall Gen., 327; Powers' Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 476-8; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 160-70; Schroeder's Boardman Mem., 561-71; Shourd's Fenwick Colony, N. J., 150-2; Southern Bivouac (1886), 727; Spark's Amer. Biog., 2d series, III, 435-8; Stiles Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 472-5; Young's Hist. Wayne Co., Ind., 286.

MASSEY:—Jeffrey, Salem, one of the first members of the church there; freeman 1631; was clerk of the market 1642, died 1677, aged about 84; had John, born 1631, who by Dr. Bentley was called the first born male of the town; but Felt differs from that argument, though the cradle in which he was rocked was long admired, and perhaps acknowledged as proof.

REFERENCES:—Dwight's Strong Gen., 637; Penn. Mag., VII, 473; Smith's Hist. Delaware Co., Pa., 483.

MASSON:—See Mason.

MASTERS:—Abraham, Cambridge 1639; probably son of John, but may have been grandson.

MASTERS, GILES, Boston, died 1688. He probably had lived here only a short time, and with no sympathy towards our people, as in Sewall's diary he is described merely as the "King's attorney."

MASTERS, JOHN, Cambridge, perhaps came in the fleet with Winthrop; freeman 1631, with prefix of respect; a man of skill and enterprise; died 1639, and Jane, his wife, died a few days after. His will names daughter Sarah Dobyson, or Dobson, but we know nothing of her or her husband; daughter Lydia Tabor, perhaps wife of Philip, grand child John Lockwood, probably by his daughter Elizabeth, son of Edmund; Abraham and gives residence Nathaniel Masters, probably son and grandson, and gives residue of estate to Elizabeth, wife of Cary Latham.

REFERENCES:—Paige's Cambridge, Mass., 609; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 170.

MASTERSON:—Richard, Plymouth 1630; came probably the year preceding; a deacon of the "goodly company of the Pilgrims at Leyden," before the death of Rev. John Robinson, 1625; chosen, probably 1620, when Gov. Carver, Elder Brewster, and Samuel Fuller, who had probably all been predecessors in that office, embarked for New England in the Mayflower. He brought wife Mary, named Goodall, of Leicester, in the documents at Leyden, was married 1619; child Nathaniel, before mentioned, and Sarah, who married John Wood, or Atwood. The widow married Rev. Ralph Smith. It has been doubted whether the deacon ever came to this country, but the doubt relies, says Savage, mainly on the negative fact of mention of him being hardly found, and yet it is known from Bradford that he died at Plymouth in the great sickness, 1633.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 171.

MATHER: Cotton, Boston, eldest son of Increase, freeman 1680, when he was only 17 years old, so that he came forward with strange rapidity (having joined the church of his father 1679), which is the more striking, as his father was never admitted freeman that we find; and if his course at college were a full one he must have entered at 11½ years. Yet more than two or three have been ministers in Boston younger than he; but with less sagacity than his father he was ordained at Second Church, colleagues with him, 1685; distinguished as a scholar above most of his contemporaries, but known in modern days chiefly as author of the *Magn.* in seven books, London, 1702, a work of no little value, yet more curious than valuable. Died 1728. He married, 1686, Abigail, daughter of John Phillips of Charlestown, who died 1702, having born to him 9 children, of whom 5 died young, three before baptism; and he married, 1703, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Clark, widow of Richard Hubbard, mariner, with a good estate, had 6 more children, of whom Rev. Samuel 1706, Harvard College, 1723, attained no humble share of celebrity, and she died 1713. He next married, 1715, Lydia, daughter of Rev. William Lee, widow of John George, who long survived. 12 of his children with dates of baptism and names, are in the appendix to Rev. Chandler Robbins's *Hist. of the Second Church*, but 9 of them are by the second wife. In the pious labor of his son, Rev. Samuel, on the biography of his father, he is more copious than exact. The most agreeable of all the copious writings of Mather will, perhaps, be found in some apologies designed to magnify the merits of his father in obtaining the new charter, for which, however, little favor was found in the mind of Calef. They may be seen in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* I, 120, 133. But his epistolary exercises are more frequently referred to, and they are very numerous. As the sample of his style, and also highly illustrating the politics of the day, that his father was too much engaged in for the larger part of his life. See letters in 1 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* III, admonish Gov. Dudley by father and son, each, as if in rivalry, more venomous than the other.

MATHER, ELEAZER, Northampton, son of Richard; was the first minister at M. ordained, 1661; married, 1659, Esther, youngest daughter of John Warham; had Eunice, born 1664; Warham, 1666; H. C., 1685; and Eliakim, 1668; and died 1669, only three months after his father. His widow married Rev. Solomon Stoddard, outlived him, and died 1736, in her 92d year.

MATHER, INCREASE, Boston, younger brother of Eleazer, having taken at Harvard College his A. B., went at 18 years of age to his brother Samuel at Dublin, and studied there for his A. M. in 1658; preached in several places, as Co. Devon and Isle of Guernsey, leaving the latter after the restoration, but returned at the end of August, 1661, to New England. He was chosen president of the college, 1685, and filled the office until 1701, when the increase of dissatisfaction long prevailed, at his refusal to give up the pulpit in Boston and reside at Cambridge, compelled his resignation. Next year he feared the glory of New England was departing and that the college under the direction of Willard of the Old South Church should "become a nursery, not of plants of renown, but of degenerate plants, who will forsake thou holy principles of truth," etc., etc. But his talents had new scope in the intermediate time, for in the last dangerous year of Sir Edmund Andros, he was sent in disguise on board a ship, to intercede with King James, and sailed 1688, being absent from his college

duties, on political engagement, until 1692, when Sir William Phips, the Governor of his own nomination, landed with him, bringing the new charter of William and Mary. Unhappily the desire to manage state affairs never afterward possessed him, and lessened his usefulness, beside embittering his life. He died 1723, and was buried with the greatest marks of esteem and affection. He married, 1662, Mary, sometimes spelled Maria, daughter of famous John Cotton, who died 1711; had Cotton, Harvard College, 1678, before mentioned, born 1663; Maria, 1665; Elizabeth, 1667; Nathaniel, Harvard College, 1685, baptised, 1669, whose great promise of distinguished talents was cut off 1688 at Salem; Sarah, 1671; Samuel, Harvard College 1690; Abigail, 1697; Hannah, 1689; Catharine, 1682, died soon; and Jerusha, 1684. He married second wife, 1715, Ann, daughter of Thomas Lake, widow of Rev. John Cotton of Hampton, who outlived him and died at Brookline, 1637.

MATHER, NATHANIEL, Dorchester, son of Richard, born at Toxteth, near Liverpool, Eng.; went some years after his graduation at Harvard College to England; had the living at Barnstable, 1650, by presentation of Oliver Cromwell, it is wisely said, meaning, perhaps, by his recommendation for ecclesiastical patronage had ceased, ejected 1662; preached at Rotterdam; after some years was at Dublin, successor to his brother Samuel, whence he sent contributions for relief to the sufferers in Philip's war, 1676, and last in London, 1697; had served at the altar 47 years, in England, Holland, Ireland, and England again.

MATHER, RICHARD, Dorchester, son of Thomas, born 1696, of an ancient family, as his grandson Cotton in *Magn.* III, c. 20, assures us, at Lowton, in the parish of Winwick, Lancaster; was employed in teaching a school some years before going to the university, but at length, 1618, was entered of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, yet soon called to Toxteth, where he had taught the school, preaching his first sermon 30th November of that year. There most faithful he served 15 years, and was then suspended for non-conformation, and feeling the true sense of his office, resolved in expatriation. In disguise he embarked at Bristol in the *James*, arriving 1635, after peril in the remarkable storm Aug. 15, and two months later with wife Catharine joined church of Boston. He had married, 1634, that daughter of Edmund Holt, Esq., of Bury, in Lancaster; had Samuel, born 1626, Harvard College 1643; Timothy; Nathaniel, 1630, Harvard College 1647, before mentioned; and Joseph, who died in childhood; after coming to N. E. had Eleazer, 1637, Harvard College, 1650, and Increase, 1630, Harvard College, 1656, before mentioned. He was a man of excellent discretion, of less learning, it is probable, than his ambitious son, Increase, and less brilliancy, it is clear, than his eccentric grandson, the never-dying author of *Magnalia*, but in true service as minister happier than either and better than both. He was settled at D. 1630; his wife died 1655, and he married, 1656, Sarah, widow of his great friend, John Cotton, and died 1669.

MATHER, SAMUEL, Dorchester; eldest son of of the first Richard, born in England, freeman 1648; after large preparation for his profession went home, preached in England, Scotland, and Ireland; settled in Dublin, was made a fellow of Trinity College, then, says family tradition, married a sister of Sir John Stevens, and died 1671.

MATHER, TIMOTHY, Dorchester, son of Richard, born in England; married Catharine, daughter of Hum-

phrey Atherton; had Samuel, born 1651, Harvard College, 1671, before mentioned; Nathaniel, born, 1653, probably died soon, which may explain the failure of entry of birth; Richard, 1653, before mentioned; Catharine, 1656; Nathaniel, again, 1658; Joseph, 1661; and Atherton, 1663; and he died 1685, by an accident. His widow Elizabeth, whom he had married 1680, died 1710, aged 70.

REFERENCES:—Alden's Epitaphs, I, 120-8; Amer. Ancestry, I, 53; III, 70; VIII, 45; IX, 103; Andrews' New Britain, Ct., 148, 170, 203; Goodwin's Gen. Notes, 150-6; Hall's Gen. Notes, 101-3, 100; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 745; History of Hamden, Ct., 203; Huntington's Stamford, Co. Settlers, 74; Lamb's Hist. New York City, I, 339; Marshall's Grant Ancestry, 125-8; Martin's Hist. Chester, Pa., 171; Marvin Gen. (1881), 34-6; Mather Gen. (1848), 76 p. (1851), (1860), 540 p.; Mather's Magnolia, I, 12; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., V, 460; VI, 20; XLVII, 171-85; XLIX, 29-34 Phoenix's Whitney Gen., I, 750; Powers' Sangamon Co., Ill., 510-2; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 171-5; Stiles Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 482-92; Temple's Hist. Whately, Mass., 247; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 73, 585-7; Washington, N. H., Hist., 528.

ARMS:—Ermine, a fess embattled, gules.

CREST:—A hand erect, issuing from a cloud, holding an arrow, point downwards; all proper.

MATSON:—Thomas, Boston, 1630; gunsmith, probably came in the fleet with Withrop; feeman 1634; by wife Ann, who was sister of Abigail, the first wife of Theodore Atkinson; had Thomas, baptized 1633; John, 1636; removed to Braintree, having been disarmed as one of the recusant friends of Wheelwright, in 1637; had there Joshua, 1640; and Abigail, perhaps eldest of all; was a military officer after the religious heats had assuaged; died after 1646.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, V, 30; Brown's W. Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 90; Buck's Hist. Montgomery Co., Pa., 26; Collin's Hillsdale, N. Y., 64; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 175; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 164.

MATTHEWS:—Francis, Portsmouth 1631, of the men sent over by Mason, was of Exeter 1639 to 46, removed to Dover, probably died 1647, when perhaps, his widow Thomasine (with children Benjamin, Walter, and Martha, who married first a Snell, and next a Browne), was on the estate he purchased, 1640, of William Beard. Descendants who write the name Mathes are numerous.

MATTHEWS, HUGH, Newbury, married, 1683, Mary Emerson; had John, born 1688; Judith, 1680; Joanna, 1690; Hugh, 1691, died soon; and Hugh, again, 1666.

MATTHEWS, JAMES, Charlestown 1634, probably removed before 1634 to Yarmouth, where he had Samuel, born 1647; Sarah, 1649; Esther, 1651; probably others; and was representative 1664.

MATTHEWS, JOHN, Roxbury; had Gershon, born 1641; and Elizabeth, 1643. He was freeman, 1642, when the Col. record spells it Mathis.

MATTHEWS, JOHN, probably removed to Springfield; married, 1644, Pentecost Bond; had two children, who died, one Sarah, buried 1650, and the wife was killed by the Indians 1675. He married second wife, and had son who died young, and he died 1684.

MATTHEWS, JOHN, Boston 1645, a tailor.

MATTHEWS, JOHN, Charlestown, married, 1650, Margaret Hunt, and he died son after.

MATTHEWS, JOHN, Marlborough, Barry thinks, in 1681; married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Johnson;

had Lydia, born 1691, died at 15 years; Ruth, 1693; John, 1695; and Daniel, 1697. His wife died 1710, and he married, 1713, Sarah Gardiel.

MATTHEWS, MARMADUK, Malden, was son of Matthew of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and in his 18th year Matre., 1624, at All Souls, Oxford; came from Boston in a ship from Barnstable, 1638, and his wife Catharine joined church early next year. He preached at Yarmouth, 1630 to 43, for in August of this latter year his wife was dismissed from Boston Church to that of Yarmouth; was admitted freeman of Plymouth Colony 1641; had Manasseh, baptized 1641, by Lathrop, at Barnstable, but came to Hull about 1644; some years later taught at Malden, where his troubles are copiously detailed by Frothingham, in Hist. of Charlestown; he had there been ordained, but against the good will of the heavens; he was forced to depart; was then employed at Lynn and other places; finally went home, and Calamy says he died at his native place about 1683.

MATTHEWS, MORDECAI, Harvard College 1655, presumed to have been son of preceding, and, as no more is heard of him, probably he went to England.

MATTHEWS, ROGER, Dorchester; had grant of land 1635, but soon removed.

MATTHEWS, SAMUEL, Jamaica, L. I., 1656; Thompson.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, VI, 126, 138; VII, 23; Barry's Hist. Warrington, Mass., 321; Clement's Ncton, N. J., Settlers; Cogswell's Hist. Henniken, N.H., 644; Eaton's Hist. Warren, Me., 584; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 326; Freeman's Cape Cod, II, 180-2, 214-6, 225; Gilmer's Georgians, 73; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 746-56; Herrick's Hist. Gardner, Mass., 307; Hudson's Hist. Marlborough, Mass., 412; Lapham's Hist. Paris, Me., 672; Meade's Old Farms of Va.; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VII, 257; XXXIX, 73; Peyton's Hist. Augusta Co., Va., 317; Powers' Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 481-3; Reade's Hist. of Swanzy, N. H., 493; Savage's Gen. Reg., III, 176; Stanton Gen., 269; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 809; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 681; Timlow's Hist. Southington, Ct., 167-9.

MATTHEWSON:—James, is by Farnaer put into the list of earliest settlers of Rhode Island, but Savage finds nothing to add, except that at Providence he took the engagement if alleged to Charles II, in May, 1645, and probably had Ruth, who married, 1686, Benjamin Whipple.

MATTHEWSON, JOSEPH, who married, 1715, Sarah, daughter of the second Valentine Whitman, is called son of Daniel, of whom naught seems to be known.

MATTOCKS:—David, Braintree, freeman 1650; had wife Sarah, and daughter Elizabeth, who was decrepid, one son and daughter at Roxbury before 1654; he died 1655. The widow married, 1656, Thomas Rawlins of Boston.

MATTOCKS, JAMES, Boston, a cooper; came from Bristol, perhaps before 1635 (at least his daughter Alice was then wife of Nathaniel Bishop); joined the church 1639, and was made freeman same year. Perhaps all his children were born in England. In his will, made 1667, he names son Samuel and daughters Alice, wife of John Lewis, who had been widow of Nathaniel Bishop, and Mary, wife of Samuel Brown, married, 1661.

MATTOCKS, RICHARD, New Haven, married, 1660, Grace Todd, but it is not certain that he was resident

long. He had deserted his wife before 1686, when her father died.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 177; Wheeler's N. Car. II, 158.

MATTOON:—Hubertus, or Herbert, Kittery 1652; when he submitted to jurisdiction of Massachusetts; probably removed to Saco before 1683. Folsom, 174.

MATTOON, PHILIP, a soldier from the east part of the Colony, in the spring of 1676; was in Turner's company and took part in the Falls fight, then settled at Springfield; married Sarah, daughter of John Hawkes of Hadley; had Margaret, born 1678; Philip, 1680; John, 1682; Isaac, 1684; Sarah, 1687; removed to Deerfield; there had Eleazer, 1689; Gershom, 1690; Nathaniel, 1693; Ebenezer, 1695; and Mary, posthum, 1697. He died 1696, and his widow married Daniel Belden, as third wife, and died 1751, in 95th year. Of his son Philip, with wife Rebecca, daughter of Godfrey Nims, and only child were killed at the second destruction of Deerfield by the Indians and French, 1704; John settled at Wallingford; Isaac and Nathaniel at Northfield; Eleazer at Amherst, but was first at Northfield; and Gershom at Lebanon; Ebenezer died at 21 years.

MATTOON, RICHARD or ROBERT, Exeter, probably son of Hubertus; swore fidelity 1657; married Jane, daughter of Edward Hilton, Jr.; was killed by the Indians 1706, with his son Hubertus. Belknap, I, 172.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 79; Davis' Hist. Wallingford, Ct., 847; Judd's Hist. Hadley, Mass., 535; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 177; Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 491-5.

MAUDE:—Daniel, came in the James with Richard Mather; was lured at Emanuel, Cambridge, where he had his A.B. 1606, and his A.M. 1610; kept the school for some years, joined the church 1635, freeman next year, yet without prefix of respect; for second wife married Mary Bonner, a widow with four children; went to Dover; there was first minister in settlement found, 1642, to his death in 1655. He left no children by either of his wives.

MAUDSLEY:—Henry, Braintree, came in the Hopewell, Capt. Babb, in the autumn of 1635, aged 24; had Mary, born 1638 Samuel, 1641; and, perhaps, others; artillery company, 1643; freeman 1646; name of wife unknown, also any other items. Dr. Harris claims him of Dorchester, 1630, but without sufficient warrant, yet he had grant of a house lot 1637.

MAUDSLEY, JOHN, Dorchester, freeman 1630; by wife Elizabeth had Joseph, born 1638, as printed in Gen. Reg., V, 244, though it is thought son called Joseph may have been John; but whether any more, and when that wife died, is unknown; died 1661; by wife Cicely's will are named sons John and Thomas, and daughter Elizabeth. This Cicely, who may seem to be same as wife Elizabeth, died 1661. The name was spelled with many variations as Mawdesly, Modesly, Madesly, but long has been fixed as Moseley, yet liable to be much mistaken, as in General. Reg., VI, 268, printed Moreley.

MAULE, or MAULD:—Thomas, Salem 1669, a shopkeeper, from England; came, he says in his book, via Barbadoes; was whipped for ill words, being a Quaker, in May of that year; married, 1670, Naomi Lindsay; perhaps as second wife; had Mary, daughter of John Keyser of the same, and in 1693 punished again, for "Truth held forth," etc. Still he showed great fondness for Salem, and in his will, about 1723, he left a bequest to its use, of which part was to be applied to

support the writing-school. He had son John, and third wife Mary, who survived.

MAURY:—See MORLEY.

MAVERICK:—Antipas, Isle of Shoals 1647; attended before commissioners of Massachusetts and submitted to her jurisdiction 1652; was of the grand jury of the Colony 1654; was dead before 1682, when administration of his estate was granted to Edward Gilman and Stephen Paul, in behalf of their wives. His daughter Abigail married Edward Gilman.

MAVERICK, ELIAS, Charlestown 1632; was of the church in February of next year, and freeman; lived at Winnesmet, then part of Boston, now Chelsea; married Ann, daughter of a widow Elizabeth Harris, who became the wife of Deacon William Stetson; had John, born 1636; Abigail, 1637; Elizabeth, 1639, died young probably; Sarah, 1641, died young perhaps; Elias, 1644; Peter; Mary; Ruth; Paul, 1657; and Rebecca, 1660; was of artillery company, 1651; died about 1684. He had perhaps other children.

MAVERICK, JOHN, Dorchester; came in the Mary and John, 1630, from Plymouth, with colleague Warham, desired to be admitted freeman, and is first in list of those who took the oath, 1631; died 1636, while preparing to accompany his friends, who removed to Windsor—though, perhaps, say Blake's Ann, he would have continued with Mather. He was in 60th year, and accounts of his education or earlier days is not found.

MAVERICK, JOHN, Boston, possibly son of preceding, as Farmer thought, but Savage thinks same very improbable; by wife Jane had John, baptised with his sister Jane, or his mother, 1653; and Dorothy, 1655. Perhaps his wife died soon after, as well as son John, and by second wife Rebecca he had John, again, 1662.

MAVERICK, MOSES, Salem, perhaps brother of the first Elias; freeman 1631, though Felt inscribes his name with wife in the list of church members under 1637, and so we must believe he had been accepted in another town; had Rebecca, baptised 1630; Mary, 1641, died at 13 years; Abigail, 1653; Elizabeth, 1646, died soon, Samuel, 1647; Elizabeth, again, 1650, who married, 1665, Nathaniel Grafton; Remember, 1652; Mary, again, 1657; and a son whose name is not in the record, 1663; besides Sarah, who is not found in record. He lived on Marblehead side; was one of the founders of the church, 1684, and died 1686, aged 76, which date, Farmer says, Dana mistook. His wife Remember, daughter of famous Isaac Allerton (but in Gen. Reg., VIII, 270, she is called Sarah, and possibly he had both, though it seems not probable), died after 1652, and he married, 1656, Eunice, widow of Thomas Roberts. His daughter Rebecca married, 1658, John Hawkes of Lynn, and died soon after birth of son Moses next year. His will, probably 1686, names wife and Moses, the only surviving child of his daughter Rebecca; four children of his deceased daughter Abigail viz.: Samuel Ward, Abigail Hinds, Mary Dollabar, and Martha Ward; and four living daughters, viz.: Elizabeth Skinner, Remember Woodman, Mary, wife of Archibald Ferguson; and Sarah, wife of John Norman.

MAVERICK, SAMUEL, Boston; found here in Noddles Isl. by the Mass. Company in 1630, having built a little fort with four small pieces of artillery, so that we may be sure that he was here in 1620, perhaps same in 1628, too late for liability to expense of the expedition of Endicott against Morton. He desired administration 1630, into the company, but did not take the freeman's oath until 1632. Against all improbability he is called

son of Rev. John by a writer of more animation than exactness, in Hist. of E. Boston; and even the careful Hist. of Dorchester, 404, confidently says the same. For his habit of hospitality, he was required in the spring of 1635, to change his residence and move to the peninsula, but that tyranny was not enforced, and in the autumn of same year he went to Virginia to buy corn; was absent almost a year. He as one of the King's commissioners, 1605, and in a deponent 1605, swore he was 63 years old. Of his family only wife Annas, daughter Mary, and sons Nathaniel and Samuel are known. Nathaniel, who was a merchant in a conveyance by his father and mother, 1650, of the island to some creditors is styled heir of Noddles Island, and he joined in the security. But we never hear more of him. Mary married, 1656, John Palsgrave, and next, 1660, Francis Hooke. She, in a petition to Andros, a few weeks before his overthrow, tells a strange story about her elder brother defrauding his father of the title to Noddle's Island, which had above 17 years been owned by Col. Samuel Shrimpton, under sale from Sir Thomas Temple. It may be, that as Shrimpton was opposed to Sir Edmund A., though one of his council, that this was a contrivance to get rid of him. See General Reg., VIII, 334.

REFERENCES:—Maverick Gen. (1894), 8p.; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLVIII, 207-9; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 179-82; Sumner's Hist. of E. Boston, 161-77; Titcomb's N. E. People, 244-55; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 661.

MAWER:—Moses, a Huguenot, who escaped from France soon after 1685, and as Potter in his history tells sat down in that part now E. Greenwich, probably bringing wife and children, of whom two are named, Peter and Mary. Mary married in New York.

MAWER, PETER, Providence, son of the preceding; married Mary, daughter of the second Pardon Tillinghast; had, as we learn from the will of their grandfather without any indication of order, Sarah, Amey, Lydia, Mary, John, born, 1718, and Peter. By a second wife, whose name Potter has not given, he says there were three, perhaps named Elizabeth, Mercy and Pardon, but the want of precision is unavoidable. The name is one of the perversions suffered in change of their alleg. since in France it was spelled "Le Moine."

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dic., III, 182; R. I. Hist. Coll., III, 3, 4.

MAXCY:—Alexander, a soldier in Gallup's company for the sad expedition 1600, of Phips against Quebec.

REFERENCES:—Daggett's Attleborough, 92; Eaton's Annals, Warren, Me., 585; Powers' Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 484; Sibley's Hist. Union, Me., 469.

MAXFIELD:—Clement, Dorchester 1658; came with his wife from Taunton, but they had years before been members of Dorchester church; had married Mary Denman, probably daughter of John, constable, 1664; had Samuel, and perhaps John; died 1662, and his widow died 1707, aged 86.

MAXFIELD, JOHN, Salisbury 1652; was of Gloucester 1679; but this may be the Mayfield of Lynn in Felt's list General Reg., V, 339, who married Rebecca Armitage. See that.

MAXFIELD, JOHN, Salisbury; by wife Elizabeth had John, born 1680; Timothy, 1682; Mary, 1685; Margery, 1686; Nathaniel, 1689; Joseph, 1692; Elizabeth, 1695; and William, 1699; and died suddenly 1703.

MAXFIELD, SAMUEL, Dorchester; married Mary,

daughter of Thomas Davenport; had John; Ebenezer, born 1675; Mary, and Mehitable. His widow Mary died 1707.

MAXSON, or MAGGISON:—John, Westerly, perhaps son of Richard; was representative 1685; may have been father of a minister who served the Seventh Day Baptist congregation (as mentioned by Colclander), at Westerly, 1738, and died 1720, aged 82. Descendants have been numerous. He married Mary Mosher; had John, born 1666; Joseph, 1672; Dorothy; Jonathan; Hannah; and Mary. His wife died 1718, aged 77.

MAXSON, RICHARD, Newport 1638, of whom no is known but that he was a blacksmith.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Dict., 342; Cope Family of Pa., 80, 179; Greene Gen.

MAXWELL:—James, Boston 1684, a member of the Scott's Chart, Society; was doorkeeper for the Gen. Court 1693. The name may be same as Maxfield.

MAXWELL, JOHN, the freeman of 1660; may have then been of Andover.

REFERENCES:—Cunnabell Gen., 51; Littell's Passaic Valley Gens., 279-81; Maine Hist. and Gen. Rec., IV, 293-6; Phoenix Gen., 17; Powers' Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 481-3; Temple's Hist. Palmer, Mass., 515.

MAY:—George, Boston; married 1650, Elizabeth, daughter of William Franklin; as an iron-monger, artillery company, 1661; freeman 1665.

MAY, JOHN, Roxbury, written Mayes and Mays in the early record of town and church, but Males in Col. record; came as early as 1640 or before, with wife and probably children John and Samuel; freeman 1641; died 1670, aged 80. His nuncup. will made four days before, names sons John and Samuel; his widow Sarah died next year. This was not that wife he brought from England for in record of church, Eliot had written under 18th June, 1651: "Sis. Mayes died a very gracious and savory Christian." Nor was she that Sarah recorded by dismissal from Dorchester church as the same hand notes "an aged woman joined here 29th April, 1660." Farmer was informed that he was of Mayfield Co., Sussex.

MAY, JONATHAN, Hingham; married, 1686, Sarah, daughter of John Langley of the same; had Mary, born 1687, and no more. He died of smallpox, 1690; a soldier in the lamentable expedition of Phips against Quebec.

MAY, THOMAS, Malden, one of Moseley's company in 1675 for Narragansett campaign.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, III, 88; Barrus' Hist. Goshen, Mass., 153-5; Child Gen., 418-21; May's Journey to Ohio in 1718, 7-11; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 184; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 232; Furbey's Hist. of Chester Co., Pa., 654; Hayward's Hist. Gilsum, N. H., 361; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 756-8; May Gen. (1878), 210 pp.; Morris and Flint Gen., 22; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 93; Pierce Gen. (1894); Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 183; Slaughter's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 800; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 402; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 682; Walker Gen., 25; Washington, N. H. Hist., 529.

MAYBEE:—Henry, Newtown, L. I., 1656, Thompson.

MAYBEE, NICHOLAS, Windsor; was buried 1667, with very small estate, and neither wife nor children.

MAYER:—Henry, Boston, butcher; by wife Alice had Joseph, born, 1686; and by wife Hannah had Patience, 1698.

MAYLE, ROBERT, Boston; by wife Hannah had Hannah, born 1683.

MAYER, THOMAS, Hingham 1638; came from Co. Norfolk that year in the Diligent.

REFERENCE:—Mayer Family (1878), 179 p.

MAYFIELD:—John, Lynn; married Rebecca, daughter of Godfrey Armitage of the same; had Benoni, born 1666.

MAYHEW:—John, Chilmark, son of the second Thomas; labored all his short life in teaching the Indians chiefly in the vineyard; died 1680, in 37th year, leaving son Experience to carry on work on a large scale, born 1674, died 1758, who married, 1695, at Barnstable, Thankful, daughter of Gov. Hinckley, and father of an illustrious line, Joseph, Harvard College 1730; Nathan, Harvard College, 1731; Zachariah, a missionary to the Indians, who died 1806, in 80th year; and Jonathan, Harvard College 1744, one of the most distinguished divines of our country, prematurely taken from his service, in 44th year, by dying at Boston, 1760.

MAYHEW, JOHN, New London, mariner; was from Devonshire; married, 1676, Joanna, daughter of Jeffrey Christophers; had John, born 1677; Wait, 1680; Elizabeth, 1683; Joanna; Mary; and Patience; and died 1696. His son John served as one of the pilots for the fleet of Sir Hovenden Walker, in the abortive expedition, 1711, against Quebec, and was sent to England to give evidence of the cause of its failure, should any inquiry ever be instituted. See Hutch., II, 197.

MAYHEW, THOMAS, Watertown, born early in 1591; came in the Griffin 1633, if we might so infer from the fact of his taking the oath as freeman 1634, when Gov. Haynes and Gov. Brenton, besides Cotton, Hooker, and Stone, passengers in that ship, were admitted. But that inference would be wrong, for in Col. Rec., I, 95, is a report signed by him and two other gentlemen for setting out the bounds between Watertown and the new town, 1632, and in July, 1633, he was appointed adm. of Ralph Glover, while Cotton and fellow passengers did not arrive before September next, so that he must have been here in 1631, and he served as a merchant at Southampton, Eng., as Bond relates, and here as representative 1636-44 etc. 42; was active in trade, first at Medford, afterward at Watertown, but was induced to remove to the Vineyard about 1647, where he was propr's gov. and preacher to the Indians above 33 years; died 1681, almost 90 years old. It is indistinct pronounced by tradition that first wife, who died in England, had been Martha Parkhurst, and second was probably brought with him, Grace, widow of Thomas Faine of London, and by her he had Hannah, born 1635; Bethia, 1636; and Mary, 1640. It is not known that he had any son but Thomas.

REFERENCES:—Ballou's Milford, Mass., 804-7; Barry's Hist. Framingham, Mass., 322; Caulkins' Hist. New London, Ct., 336; Dennysville, Me., Centen., 110; Kellogg's White Gen., 67; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 184.

MAYNARD:—John, Duxbury, 1643.

MAYNARD, JOHN, Sudbury 1640, an original propr. freeman 1644; was one of the petitioners for grant of Marlborough in 1656, and died 1672. He had two wives, if not more; by first was born John, date unknown; and perhaps others; he married, says Barry, 1646, Mary Axell, or Axtel; had Zechary, born 1647; Elizabeth, 1649; Lydia; Hannah 1653; and Mary, 1656. Hannah died probably young, as she is not mentioned in his will of 1672, in which he calls John eldest son, but makes wife, with Zechary, executors; calls Elizabeth

wife of Joseph Moore; and the youngest daughter un-married, but she married, 1674, Daniel Hudson of Lancaster, and died 1677. Perhaps the first wife was daughter of Comfort Starr, and second may have been married a dozen years later than Barry tells.

MAYNARD, JOHN, Dorchester or Boston 1648, a carpenter; freeman 1649, married widow Eliz. Pell (that had before been widow of Nath. Heaton), and died 1658, leaving her once more a widow.

MAYNARD, WILLIAM, New London; came from Hampsh., Eng.; married, 1678, Lydia, daughter of John Richards; had William, born 1680; and three more children, of which three were under age in 1751, when he died. This name is spelled with many variations.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Walpole, 325; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 101, 224; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 897; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 322-5; Caulkins' Hist. New London, Ct., 354; Goode Gen., 209; Hayward's Hist. Gilsim, N. H., 302-4; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 758; Hudson's Hist. Marlborough, Mass., 413-6; Humphrey's Gen., 425; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 633; Rice Gen.; Savage's Dict., III, 185; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 810-4; Ward's Hist. Shrewsbury, Mass., 358-65.

MAYNE, or MAYEN:—See Maine.

MAYO:—John, Barnstable, min. colleague with Lothrop; came in 1638, probably as he was sworn freeman 1640, and ordained soon after; brought from England children Hannah, Samuel, John, Nathaniel, and, perhaps, Eliz., who may, however, have been born here; removed to East ham 1646, thence, discouraged at Eastham, drawn to Boston, where he was inst. 1655, min. of the sec. or N. church, and Michael Powell ordained ruling Elder, the same day; dismissed 1673, in advanced age, after having more than 20 years had joint service with Increase Mather, he went to Barnstable, there, and at Eastham and Yarmouth lived the short resid. of his days with one or another church, and died at Yarmouth 1676, leaving widow Thomasine, who died 1682, but we know not whether she had been his first wife in England. The agreement, 1676, for settlement of the small estate between widow, children and grandchildren is on record.

MAYO, JOHN, Roxbury, came in 1633; a young child brought by Robert Gamblin, Jr., as son of his wife by former husband; married, -654, Hannah, daughter of John Graves; had Hannah, born 1657, died soon; John, 1659; Hannah, again, 1661; Rebecca, 1614, died at 21 years; Joseph, 1667; Mehitable, 1660; Thomas, 1670; Benj., 1672, died soon after, as did also Thomas, the predecessor; Thomas, again, 1673; yet the town record makes this last 1676. He died 1688.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 28; VI, 47; Davis Gen., 14, 58; Davis' Landmark, Plymouth, Mass., 185; Freeman's Cape Cod, II, 358-80, 757; Meade's Old Farms of Va.; Merrill's Hist. of Acworth, N. H., 242; Paige's Hist. Hardwick, Mass., 420; Pratt's Hist. Eastham, Mass., 23; Preble Gen., 250; Rich's Hist. of Truro, Mass., 543; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 186-9; Swift's Barnstable Families, II, 220-2.

MAYSANT:—William, Branford 1646 and 8; then owned lands; probably removed, for no more is known.

MCDONALD:—John, Boston 1657.

REFERENCES:—Eaton's Thomaston, 317; Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 108; Pierce's Hist. Gorham, Me., 180; Powers' Hist. Sangamon Co. Ills., 408; Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 3; Roome Gen., 290.

MCDUGALL:—Alister, Boston 1658.

REFERENCE:—Lindsay Gen.

McEWEN, or McKUNE, McCUNE, or ME-CUNE:—Robert, Stratford 1686, a Scotchman, came in the *Henry and Francis*, a ship of 350 tons, chartered by the Laird of Pitlochrie, or Whitehead, in Hist. of Perth Amboy tells, or in the *Caledonia* (by another rep.): a man-of-war of 50 guns, to transport covenanters released from the tallbooths of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Sterling, on condition of transportation to the colonies. No little of historic interest attaches to this colony that landed their precious freight at Perth Amboy. McEwen himself, which by tradition is derived from Dumfries, explains: "In June 18, 1670, I was in an engagement in Scotland, at Bothwell bridge, then of the age of 18 years. The 5th of September, 1685, we set sail to come to America, and landed at Amboy, 18th December, and 18th February following I came to Stratford." Here he was a tailor, made leather breeches for the record says: John as born 1607; and Eliz., whom he calls Betty, 1609. Other children were Robert, 1702; Sarah, 1704; Timothy, 1707; and Gershom, 1711; and the father died 1740.

REFERENCES:—Boyd's Winchester, 56-8; Orcutt's Hist. Stratford, Ct., 1244-6; Savage's Gen. dict., III, 185.

MEACHAM:—Isaac, son probably of Jeremiah the first, lived many years at Salem; married, 1660, widow Deborah Perkins; had Deborah 1670, died next year; Isaac, 1672; Jeremiah, 1674; Israel, 1676, who both died without children; Ebenezer, 1678; Ichabod, men, stays and mantys for women; and he says he married, 1695, Sarah Wilcoxson, daughter of Timothy, as 1679; Deborah, again, 1681; and John, 1682. He removed next year from Salem, and at E. had Mary, 1684; Joseph, 1686, Harvard College 1710, the first minister of Coventry, 1713; and Benjamin, 1687; and died 1692.

MEACHAM, JEREMIAH, Salem 1660, a fuller; married Deborah, daughter of John Brown of Watertown; had probably Isaac, and Jeremiah, besides daughters Rhoda, who married a West and died before her father, leaving Samuel; Sarah, who married, 1668, William Gill; Bethia, who married, 1672, George Hacker; and perhaps Rebecca, who married, 1675, John Macarty. He died 1695, aged 81.

MEACHAM, JOHN, Salem; married, 1657, Mary, daughter of William Cash.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt.: Austin's Allied Families, 173; Benton's Hist. Guildhall, Vt., 257; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 1st ed., 171; Humphrey's Gen., 345; Odiot's Gen.; Powers' Hist. Sangamon Co., Ills., 512-4; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 100; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., 492.

MEADE, MEADES, or MEDE:—David, Cambridge Village, perhaps son of Gabriel, married at Watertown, 1675, Hannah Warren, perhaps daughter of David; had Hannah, born 1676; and David, 1678, removed to Billerica; freeman 1683; removed to Woburn; there had John, 1685; Sarah, 1688; Susanna, 1690; and, perhaps, removed again. Hannah married, 1701, Ebenezer Locke.

MEADE, GABRIEL, Dorchester; freeman 1638; died 1666 in 70th year; his will, probated 1667, names wife Johanna, who probably was a second wife; son David, and four daughters—Lydia, Experience, Sarah, and Patience.

MEADE, ISRAEL, Woburn, probably son of the preceding; married, 1669, Mary, daughter of widow Mary

Hall; had Margaret, born 1676, Mary, 1682; Ruth, 1684; Ebenezer, 1686; and, perhaps, some earlier. Margaret married Joseph Locke his second wife.

MEADE, JAMES, Wrentham; by wife Judith had Grace, born 1692, and James, 1694; and his wife died on same day.

MEADE, JOHN, Greenwich, probably son of Joseph; propounded, for freeman 1670.

MEADE, JOSEPH, Stamford 1657; removed to Greenwich; was freeman 1662, rep. 1669.

MEADE, NICHOLAS, Charlestown 1680; had by wife Eliz., who joined church 1681, Susanna, baptised 1681; Eliz., 1681; and, perhaps, removed.

MEADE, RICHARD, Roxbury 1663; freeman 1665; had Richard, a mariner, who died before 1679, when the father took admin. on the estate. The father married, 1678, Mary, a second wife, and died 1689.

MEADE, WILLIAM, Gloucester 1641; one of the selectmen 1647; removed to New London before 1653, when he was represent., but never after, though lived 1669.

MEADE, WILLIAM, Roxbury, brother of Richard; had wife Rebecca, and died 1683, and his widow 8 days afterward.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IX, 105; Campbell's Hist. Virginia, 690; Goode Gen., 477; Meade's Old Families of Va., I, 201-8; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXVIII, 107; Page Gen., 77; Robertson's Descendants' Descendants; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 190.

MEADER:—John, Dover, 1653; by wife Abigail had Eliz., born 1665; John; Sarah, 1669; and Nathaniel, 1617, who was killed by the Indians 1704, and, perhaps, Nicholas. Sarah married, 1662, Edward Wakeham, Belknap I, 168; and Niles, in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll. VI, 254.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VI, 20; Austin's Allied Families, 174; Hatch's Hist. Industry, Me., 734-8; Wentworth Gen., I, 162.

MEADOWS:—Phillip, Roxbury; married, 1641, Eliz., daughter of Stephen Iggleden or Iggleden; had Hannah, 1643. Perhaps he removed, for no more is found of him in the record.

MEAKINS, or MEEKINS:—John, Hartford; is in the list of freemen 1669; died 1706, leaving widow Mary, daughters Mary Belden, Sarah Spencer, besides Rebecca, and Hannah, unmarried, when his will of 1702 was made, and three sons—John, Joseph, and Samuel. Of these John was a lieutenant, died 1739, aged 70; Samuel was a lieutenant, died 1733, in 60th year. The widow, who may have been second wife, was daughter of John Bidle, and she died 1728, in 78th year.

MEAKINS, THOMAS, Boston 1633; came probably in the Griffin; adm. with wife Catharine of Boston church, then called "servant to our brother Edmund Quincy;" freeman 1637; probably died in few years, and his widow went to live at Roxbury with son Thomas; there died "an aged woman," as Ellbert writes, "mother of brother Meakins," Feb. 3, 1651.

MEANE, or MEANS:—John Meane, Cambridge; by wife Ann; had John, born 1638, who died next year; Sarah, 1640; Mary, 1644; John, again, posthumous; the father died 1640; the widow married John Hastings, outlived him, and died 1667.

REFERENCES:—Paige's Cambridge, Mass., 609; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 270; Carliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 761; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 440; North's Hist. Augusta, Me., 902.

MEARS:—John, Boston; by wife Lydia had John, born 1678.

MCDUGALL:—Alister, Boston 1658.

REFERENCE:—Lindsay Gen.

McEWEN, or McKUNE, McCUNE, or ME-CUNE:—Robert, Stratford 1686, a Scotchman, came in the Henry and Francis, a ship of 350 tons, chartered by the laird of Pitlochrie, or Whitehead, in Hist. of Perth Amboy tells, or in the Caledonia (by another rep.): a man-of-war of 50 guns, to transport covenanters released from the tallbooths of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Sterling, on condition of transportation to the colonies. No little of historic interest attaches to this colony that landed their precious freight at Perth Amboy. McEwen himself, which by tradition is derived from Dumtries, explains: "In June 18, 1670, I was in an engagement in Scotland, at Bothwell bridge, then of the age of 18 years. The 5th of September, 1685, we set sail to come to America, and landed at Amboy, 18th December, and 18th February following I came to Stratford." Here he was a tailor, made leather breeches for the record says: John as born 1667; and Eliz., whom he calls Betty, 1669. Other children were Robert, 1702; Sarah, 1704; Timothy, 1707; and Gershom, 1711; and the father died 1740.

REFERENCES:—Boyd's Winchester, 56-8; Orcutt's Hist. Stratford, Ct., 1244-6; Savage's Gen. dict., III, 18.

MEACHAM:—Isaac, son probably of Jeremiah the first, lived many years at Salem; married, 1660, widow Deborah Perkins; had Deborah 1670, died next year; Isaac, 1672; Jeremiah, 1674; Israel, 1676, who both died without children; Ebenezer, 1678; Ichabod, men, stays and mantys for women; and he says he married, 1695, Sarah Wilcoxson, daughter of Timothy, as 1679; Deborah, again, 1681; and John, 1682. He removed next year from Salem, and at E. had Mary, 1684; Joseph, 1686, Harvard College 1710, the first minister of Coventry, 1713; and Benjamin, 1687; and died 1692.

MEACHAM, JEREMIAH, Salem 1660, a fuller; married Deborah, daughter of John Brown of Watertown; had probably Isaac, and Jeremiah, besides daughters Rhoda, who married a West and died before her father, leaving Samuel; Sarah, who married, 1668, William Gill; Bethia, who married, 1672, George Haeker; and perhaps Rebecca, who married, 1675, John Macarty. He died 1695, aged 81.

MEACHAM, JOHN, Salem; married, 1637, Mary, daughter of William Cash.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt.: Austin's Allied Families, 173; Benton's Hist. Guildhall, Vt., 257; Hinman's Conn. Settlers, 1st ed., 171; Humphrey's Gen., 345; Odiore Gen.; Powers' Hist. Sangamon Co., Ills., 512-4; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 190; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., 492.

MEADE, MEADES, or MEDE:—David, Cambridge Village, perhaps son of Gabriel; married at Watertown, 1675, Hannah Warren, perhaps daughter of David; had Hannah, born 1676; and David, 1678, removed to Billerica; freeman 1683; removed to Woburn; there had John, 1685; Sarah, 1688; Susanna, 1690; and, perhaps, removed again. Hannah married, 1701, Ebenezer Locke.

MEADE, GABRIEL, Dorchester; freeman 1638; died 1666 in 70th year; his will, probated 1667, names wife Johanna, who probably was a second wife; son David, and four daughters—Lydia, Experience, Sarah, and Patience.

MEADE, ISRAEL, Woburn, probably son of the preceding; married, 1669, Mary, daughter of widow Mary

Hall; had Margaret, born 1676, Mary, 1682; Ruth, 1684; Ebenezer, 1686; and, perhaps, some earlier. Margaret married Joseph Locke as second wife.

MEADE, JAMES, Wrentham; by wife Judith had Grace, born 1692, and James, 1694; and his wife died on same day.

MEADE, JOHN, Greenwich, probably son of Joseph; propound, for freeman 1670.

MEADE, JOSEPH, Stamford 1657; removed to Greenwich; was freeman 1662, rep. 1669.

MEADE, NICHOLAS, Roxbury 1680; had by wife Eliz., who joined church 1681, Susanna, baptised 1681; Eliz., 1681; and, perhaps, removed.

MEADE, RICHARD, Roxbury 1663; freeman 1665; had Richard, a mariner, who died before 1679, when the father took admin. on the estate. The father married, 1678, Mary, a second wife, and died 1689.

MEADE, WILLIAM, Gloucester 1641; one of the selectmen 1647; removed to New London before 1653, when he was represent., but never after, though lived 1669.

MEADE, WILLIAM, Roxbury, brother of Richard; had wife Rebecca, and died 1683, and his widow 8 days afterward.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IX, 105; Campbell's Hist. Virginia, 690; Goode Gen., 477; Meade's Old Families of Va., I, 291-8; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXVIII, 107; Page Gen., 77; Robertson's Pocahontas' Descendants; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 190.

MEADER:—John, Dover, 1653; by wife Abigail had Eliz., born 1665; John; Sarah, 1669; and Nathaniel, 1617, who was killed by the Indians 1704, and, perhaps, Nicholas. Sarah married, 1662, Edward Wakeham, Belknap I, 168; and Niles, in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll. VI, 254.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VI, 20; Austin's Allied Families, 174; Hatch's Hist. Industry, Me., 734-8; Wentworth Gen., I, 162.

MEADOWS:—Philip, Roxbury; married, 1641, Eliz., daughter of Stephen Iggulden or Iggleden; had Hannah, 1643. Perhaps he removed, for no more is found of him in the record.

MEAKINS, or MEEKINS:—John, Hartford; is in the list of freemen 1660; died 1706, leaving widow Mary, daughters Mary Belden, Sarah Spencer, besides Rebecca, and Hannah, unmarried, when his will of 1702 was made, and three sons—John, Joseph, and Samuel. Of these John was a lieutenant, died 1739, aged 70; Samuel was a lieutenant, died 1733, in 60th year. The widow, who may have been second wife, was daughter of John Bidle, and she died 1725, in 78th year.

MEAKINS, THOMAS, Boston 1633; came probably in the Griffin; adm. with wife Catharine of Boston church, then called "servant to our brother Edmund Quincy;" freeman 1637; probably died in few years, and his widow went to live at Roxbury with son Thomas; there died "an aged woman," as Elbert writes, "mother of brother Meakins," Feb. 3, 1651.

MEANE, or MEANS:—John Meane, Cambridge; by wife Ann; had John, born 1638, who died next year; Sarah, 1640; Mary, 1644; John, again, posthumous; the father died 1640; the widow married John Hastings, outlived him, and died 1667.

REFERENCES:—Paige's Cambridge, Mass., 609; Amer. Ancestry, VII, 270; Carliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 761; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 449; North's Hist. Augusta, Me., 902.

MEARS:—John, Boston; by wife Lydia had John, born 1678.

MEARS, ROBERT, Boston, tailor; came in the *Midgill* 1635, from London, aged 43, with wife Eliz., 30; Samuel, who probably died soon; and John, 3 months, and his wife Eliz., joined church 1630; had Stephen, 1636 or 7; Samuel, 1641; and James, 1654.

REFERENCES:—*Joslin's Hist. Bountney, Vt.*, 311; *Mears Gen.* (1873), 31 pp.; *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, III, 192; *Secomb's Hist. Amherst, N. H.*, 689; *Smith's Hist. Petersborough, N. H.*, 143; *Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct.*, II, 492.

MEASURE, or MASEUR:—William, New London 1664; married that year, Alice, widow of John Tinker; removed to Lynn before 1671; was represent. 1676; died 1688, and admin. of his estate was given same year to Alice, his widow, by Sir E. Andros.

MECOCK, MEACOCK, MAYCOCK, or ME-COKE:—Peter, Newton, L. I., 1650. His widow Mary married Thomas Case of Fairfield before 1661.

MECOCK, THOMAS, Milford 1656 removed to Guilford 1667; was a prop. 1685.

MEDBURY:—John, Swansey; by wife Sarah had Benjamin, born 1681 or 3.

MEECH:—John, Charlestown, record says; was there 1629, but no more is ever heard. *Young's Chron.*, 375.

REFERENCE:—Hemenway's *Clarke Papers*.

MEEK:—Richard, Marblehead, 1668.

MEEKER, MECAR, or MEAKER:—Robert, New Haven; married, 1631, Susan Tuberville; removed to Fairfield before 1670.

MEEKER, WILLIAM, New Haven 1657; sued Thomas Mulliner that year for slander in bewitching his pigs.

REFERENCES:—*Hatfield's Elizabeth, N. J.*, 81; *Littell's Passaic Valley Gen.*, 282-4; *Todd's Hist. Redding, Ct.*, 207.

MEGAPOLENSIS:—John, son of a minister of the same name; came in the summer of 1642, aged 39, with wife, 42, to New York, from Holland, and was first employed by the patroon, Van Rensselaer, up the river, but soon afterward is found at the city, and lastly on Long Island. While at Albany, he wrote, 1655, his account of the Marquis or Mohawks. He had Helle-gord, Dirck, Jan, and Samuel, of the ages, respectively, 14, 12, 10 and 8; it is supposed at time of arrival. Samuel was sent to Harvard College, 1657; studied three years; thence to Leyden Univ., where he was admitted M. D.; was licensed as minister, came back to New Amsterdam, and was the dommie, yet of such good capacity for worldly affairs, that Gov. Stuyvesant made him one of the Commissioners for adjusting the terms of surrender of that Province, 1665, to the English.

MEIGS:—John, Weymouth, son of Vincent, born in England; had John, born 1642, removed probably to Rehoboth 1643, next to New Haven, about 1647; not long afterward, about 1654, to Guilford, thence, last, about 1662, to Killingworth, where both he and son John are in the list of freemen 1660. Died 1672. He had only one son, four daughters—Mary, wife of William Stevens; Concurrence, wife of Henry Crane; Trial, wife of Richard Hibbel, who had died before her father. He was a tanner; had large estate and some books, of which one was a Latin and Greek Dict.

MEIGS, VINCENT, New Haven 1646, probably carried thither by son John above mentioned, he being an old man, having only two children known to us; removed to Guilford, and again removed; died at what is now Killingworth, Dec., 1658.

REFERENCES:—*Amer. Ancestry*, IV, 50; VII, 83; IX, 102; *Andrew's Hist. New Britain, Ct.*, 381; *Cotter's Hist. Woodbury, Ct.*, II, 1516; *Holton's Winslow Mem.*, I, 402; *Hubbard's Hist. Stamford Co., Canada*, 146; *N. F. Hist. Gen. Reg.*, IV, 91; *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, III, 193; *Scranton Gen.*, 28; *Wilcoxson, Gen.*

MELBY:—Nathaniel, Hull; freeman 1680; seems to Savage a wrong name, he never having heard of it in N. E.

MELCHER:—Edward, Portsmouth 1684; died 1695.

REFERENCES:—*Dow's Hampton, N. H.*, 857; *Wheeler's Brunswick, Me.*, 843.

MELLEN, MELIN, MELLING, or other variations:—Isaac, New Haven 1657; removed soon after 1665, probably to Virginia.

MELLEN, JACOB, New Haven, brother of Isaac. See Melyen.

MELLEN, RICHARD, Weymouth; freeman 1639; removed to Charlestown; had James, 1642. He had, also at Weymouth, if the date be right, Sarah, 1643; probably Mary, and perhaps others. Of no family in the land is the investigation more difficult, the spelling more various, the dates more perperse, the deficiencies more numerous.

MELLEN, SAMUEL, Fairfield; died before 1659, and John Ufford, of Medford; had admin. It may be that this gentleman was Dutch, from Monhados, now New York.

MELLEN, SIMON, Boston, on Winnisemet side, perhaps son of Richard; by wife Mary had Simon, born 1665; removed to Malden; had Thomas, 1668; Richard, 1672; Mary; James, about 1682; and John, at Watertown, 1686; removed to Sherborn, and died 1694. From him, through Thomas, descended Prentiss, Harvard College, 1784, distinguished as first chief justice of Maine.

REFERENCES:—*Allen's Worcester*, 78; *Amer. Ancestry*, II, 79; *Ballou's Hist. Milford, Mass.*, 898-903; *Barry's Frammingham, Mass.*, 325-30; *Bassett's Hist. Richmond, N. H.*, 444; *Lapham's Hist. Paris, Me.*, 676; *Leland Gen.*, 182; *Morse's Gen. Sherborn, Mass.*, 176; *Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H.*, 634-7; *Prentice Gen.*, 177-9; *Rockwood Gen.*, 95-101; *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, III, 194; *Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass.*, 681; *Washington, N. H. Hist.*, 536; *Wyman's Charlestown Gens.*, II, 644.

MELLOWS, or MELLHOUSE:—Abraham, Charlestown, adm. of the church, wife Martha and son Edward 1633; freeman 1634; died as early as 1639, leaving 6 children, says Felt, and Frothingham asserts that he adventur. £50 in the comp., which it is presumed was before coming from England. His will was brought into court in June, 1639.

MELLOWS, OLIVER, Boston 1634, with wife Eliz., admitted of our church that year; freeman soon after; disarmed in 1637, as one of the supporters of Wheelwright; had Samuel, baptised 1634; Martha, 1636; and Mary, 1638; soon after died at Braintree, and there probably had lived. His widow married, 1640, or 1, Thomas Makepeace of Dorchester.

MELLYVILLE:—David Melville, Barnstable 1601, merchant; removed to Eastham; there by wife Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Willard, had Thomas, born 1607; Mary, 1609; Abigail and Eliz., twins, 1702; and David, 1704.

MELVIN:—John Melvin, Charlestown; by wife Hannah, who died 1696, aged 41, had John, born 1679, baptised 1681; Hannah, 1681; Robert, 1684; James, 1686; Jonathan, 1688; David, 1690; and Benjamin, baptised 1695.

REFERENCES:—Chase's Chester, N. H., 564; Densmore's Hartwell Gen., 75; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, 816; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., 11, 665.

MELYEN, MELYNE, or MALINE:—Isaac, New Haven, brother of Jacob, whose father (always called Mr. without name of baptism as on list of those sworn to fidelity, 1657), had probably brought them both from Holland or New York; but of their son the last mentioned is 1663, and whether he had wife and family or not is unknown. It must be very easy to distinguish this family from the numerous Mellens.

MELYEN, JACOB, New Haven; took oath of fidelity with his father (who had been then seated in the church as early as 1655, probably a Dutchman from New York); married, 1662, perhaps, Hannah, daughter of George Hubbard, but after 1663 had removed to Boston; was a leather seller, constable seven years, before and after 1665; he had been chosen guardian 1663, by his nephew; called himself son of Isaac, late of Virginia, planter. His will names wife Hannah, and only two children, Samuel, Harvard College, 1696, and Abigail Tilley, wife of William, after of Hon. Samuel Sewall, chief justice.

MELYN, SAMUEL, Fairfield, perhaps brother of Jacob, and uncle of preceding; had died before 1660.

REFERENCE:—Hatfield's Elizabeth, N. J., 82.

MENDAM, MENDALL, or MENDON:—Richard, Kittery 1663; may have been son of, if not the same as, the following.

MENDAM, ROBERT, Duxbury 1638, or earlier; sold, in 1639, house and land; removed to Kittery before 1647, and 1652, submitted to Massachusetts; was constable that year and in 1666 was of the grand jury.

MENDAM, WILLIAM, Braintree 1667.

MENDLOVE:—Mark Mendlove, Plymouth 1637, Duxbury 1640.

MENDLOVE, WILLIAM, Plymouth 1633. Yet in 1643 the name is not seen.

MENTOR:—Thomas, a soldier, killed 1675, by the Indians at Bloody Brook, with "the flower of Essex," under Lothrop.

MEPHAM, MAPHAM, or MIPHAM:—John, Guilford 1639, one of the seven pillars at founding of the church in 1643, and died 1647, leaving only child John, who was remembered in the will of Timothy Baldwin.

MEPHAM, JOHN, Southampton, L. I., 1673, printed Mepdam in a valuable paper, 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., X, 88; was probably son of preceding.

MERCER:—Thomas; Boston; died 1609. In his will he names wife Eliz. and their children—William, the eldest, Thomas and Sarah. Perhaps he had, in 1665, been of Sheepscot. Sullivan, 287.

MERCER, TIMOTHY, Windsor 1640, of whom all we know is he was fined that year. A Lucy M. came in the Defence, 1635, aged 16, from London.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, II, 80; VIII, 168; Carter Tree of Va.; Meade's Old Families of Ba., 205; Richmond Standard, I, 14, 28; II, 33, 35.

MERCHANT, or MARCHANT:—John, Braintree, whose wife Sarah died 1638; removed, it is thought, to Rhode Island, and 1639 was allowed inhabit. of

Newport. Perhaps he was after of Yarmouth; there had Mary, born 1648; Abijah, 1651.

MERCHANT, WILLIAM, Watertown 1639; by wife Mary had Mary, born 1642, and removed to Ipswich; there died 1668.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, I, 55 VI, 175; Todd's Hist. Reading, Ct., 268.

MEREDITH:—See Ameredith:—Jonah M., was one of the soldiers in Gallup's company in the doleful serv., 1690.

MERIAM:—George, Concord; freeman 1641; by wife Susanna had Eliz., born 1641; Samuel, 1642; Hannah, 1645; Abigail, 1647; Sarah, 1649; and Susanna. His wife died 1675, and he soon after.

MERIAM, JOHN, Boston, freeman 1647; by wife Sarah had Samuel, baptised 1655; Sarah, 1658; Thomasine, 1660; and Mary, 1663; was selectman 1681.

MERRIAM, JOHN, Concord, freeman 1690; may have been son of William the first, and possibly of Hampton; there took oath of allegiance 1678.

MERIAM, JOSEPH, Concord, brother of George; freeman 1639; had Joseph, probably born in England, and John, 1641. He had died in January of this year. His wife was Sarah and he had other children.

MERIAM, ROBERT, Concord, brother of George; freeman 1639, town clerk 1653-76, representative 1655-8, deacon; died 1682, aged 72, leaving no children.

MERIAM, SAMUEL, Lynn, perhaps son of William; married, 1669, Eliz. Townsend; may have removed to Concord; there became the freeman of 1690.

MERIAM, SAMUEL, Charlestown; by wife Mary had Samuel, baptised 1691; Catharine, 1691; Edward, 1693; and Isaac 1694.

MERIAM, WILLIAM, Concord 1645; freeman 1649; then perhaps of Boston but in short time of Lynn; had wife Sarah, and children Joseph, Williams, and John; died 1689.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IV, 142; IX, 194; Jackson's Hist. Newton, Mass., 367; Locke Gen., 26, 42, 82-5; Meriam Gen. (1888), 52 pp.

MERING:—Joseph, a soldier at Hatfield 1676, in Turner's company, from the East.

MERLAN:—John, Hampton 1640.

MERRELLS:—Thomas, Hartford; had Thomas, baptised 1646. Perhaps the name was Merrill.

MERRICK:—James, Marblehead 1668.

MERRICK, JOHN, Hingham; died 1647, leaving John, and probably widow Eliz., who sold estate there in 1649, to Thomas Thaxter.

MERRICK, THOMAS, Springfield, by tradition said to have come from Wales through Roxbury, and reached Springfield in 1636, but there is evidence that he was of Hartford early in 1638. He was very young, if he left, as is said, his native land in 1630; and no trace is seen at Roxbury of him, or of his father or mother, brother or sister, nor can the name be found there before 1649. At Springfield he married, 1639, Sarah, daughter of Rowland Stebbins, who was the third man in that town, of any English; had Thomas, born 1641, third birth on the town record, died young; Sarah, 1643; Mary, 1645, died soon; Mary, 1647; and Hannah, 1650. In 1653 he married Eliz. Tilley; had Eliz., born 1654, died young; Miriam, 1656, died at 28 years; John, 1658; Eliz., again, 1661; Thomas, 1664; Tilley, 1667; James, 1670; and Abigail, 1673; as freeman, 1665, and died 1704.

MERRICK, WILLIAM, Duxbury 1640; was one of the original propors. of Bridge-water; early removed to Eastham; by wife Rebecca had William, 1643; Stephen, 1646;

Rebecca, 1648; Mary, 1650; Ruth, 1652; Sarah, 1654; John, 1657; Isaac, 1661; Joseph, 1662; and Benjamin, 1665; was an ensign, and died about 1688.

REFERENCES:—Corliss' Gen., Appendix; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 228; Freeman's Cape Cod, II, 395, 391, 507, 730; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, Mass., 433; Merrick Gen. (1800), 6 pp.; Savage's Gen. Diet., III, 198; Underwood's Pollard Gen.; Willbraham, Mass., Centen., 301-4; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 282.

MERRILL, or MERRILLS:—Jeremiah, Boston; by wife Sarah had Jeremiah, born 1652; and Sarah, 1655.

MERRILL, JOHN, Newbury, one of the first settlers; freeman 1640; died 1673; by wife Eliz., who died 1682, had Hannah, born in England, who married, 1647, Stephen Swett; and died 1662.

MERRILL, NATHANIEL, Newbury, brother of John; had wife Susanna, and had Nathaniel, born 1638; John, Abraham, Susanna, Daniel, 1642; Abel, 1644; and died 1655.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, III, 89; Andrews' Hist. New Britain, Ct., 226; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 199; Barbour's Wife and Mother App., 15-21; Bouton's Hist. Concord, N. H., 679; Bradbury's Kennebunkport, Me., 262; Brown's W. Sinsbury, Ct., Settlers, 109-11; Buxton, Me., Centen., 163-7; Chases's Hist. Chester, N. H., 565; Chase's Hist. Haverhill, Mass., 276; Clute's Hist. Staten Island, N. Y., 405-7; Coffin's Hist. Newbury, Mass., 309; Corliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Dearborn's Hist. Parsonfield, Me., 387; Douglas Gen., 125; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 327; Hatch's Hist. Industry, Me., 738; Hubbard's Hist. Stanstead Co., Canada, 193; Lapham's Hist. Bethel, Me., 500; Lapham's Norway, Me., 549-53; Lapham's Paris, Me., 677-6; Little's Hist. Warren, N. H., 555; Me. Hist. and Gen. Record, I, 192; III, 178-81; Montague Gen., 435-7; Morrison's Gen., 99, 118; Morrison's Hist. Windham, N. H., 641-8; Nash Gen., 48; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLV, 304; Orford, N. H., Centen., 122; Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 12; Phoenix's Whitney Gen., I, 152; Poore's Gen., 86; Poore's Hist. Researches, 115, 132, 169; Redfield Gen., 32; Runkel's Hist. Sanbornston, N. H., II, 48; Savage's Gen. Hist., III, 99; Secomb's Hist. Amherst, N. H., 698; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, 160; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 825; Washington, N. H., Hist. 538; Wheeler's Hist. Brunswick, Me., 843; Winslow Gen., II, 830-9; Worcester's Hist. Hollis, N. H., 38; Young's Hist. Warsaw, N. Y., 300.

ARMS:—Arg., a bar, az.; between three peacock's heads, erased; proper.

MERRIFIELD:—See Merryfield.

MERRIMAN:—Nathaniel, New Haven; had Nathaniel, Hannah, born 1651; Grace 1653; Sarah, 1655; Eliz., 1657; Abigail, perhaps 1659; John, 1660; Mary; he was one of the first settlers at Wallingford, its represent. 1674, lieutenant, and late in 1675, capt. of the dragoons of the Co., and continued propr. at New Haven; died 1694, aged 80.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IX, 104, 241; Bonteccon Gen., 67; Davis' Hist. Wallingford, Ct., 848-51; Hubbard's Hist. Stanstead Co., Can., 260; Powers' Sangamon Co., Ills., 517-9; Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 595-7; Timlow's Hist. Southington, Ct., 160-75; Wheeler's Hist. Brunswick, Me., 344.

MERRITT:—Ezekiel, Newport 1630.

MERRITT, HENRY, Scituate; his wife joined the church 1637, died 1653; he had Henry and John.

MERRITT, JAMES, Boston 1655.

MERRITT, JOHN, a soldier, killed by the Indians at

Bloody Brook, with the "flower of Essex," under Capt. Lothrop, 1675.

MERRITT, JOHN, Marblehead, perhaps son of Nicholas; was freeman 1664.

MERRITT, JOHN, Scituate; had wife Eliz., and died 1740, aged 80, and his widow died 1749, aged 82.

MERRITT, NICHOLAS, Marblehead 1648 or earlier; in his will of 1685, probated 1689, names his children Martha Owens, Rebecca Chin, helpless daughter Mary, John, James, Samuel and Nicholas.

MERRITT, WILLIAM, Duxbury, constable 1647.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 432; Amer. Ancestry, III, 194; Baird's Hist. Rye, N. Y., 426-8; Bunker's L. I. Gens., 230-48; Cleveland's Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., 503; Deane's Hist. Scituate, Mass., 311; Paige's Hist. Hardwicke, Mass., 421; Rittenber's Hist. Newburgh, N. Y., 363; Savage's Gen. Diet., III, 200; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 825; Temple's Hist. Palmer, Mass., 516; Wetmore Gen., 240.

MERROW, or MERO:—Henry Merrow, Woburn; married, 1660, Jane Wallis; had child, born 1662; probably was most of his days at Redding, freeman 1677, died 1685; probably had John and Samuel, as Eaton gives their names among early settlers at Redding.

REFERENCES:—Eaton's Reading, Mass., 96; Wentworth Gen., I, 260.

MERRY:—Cornelius, Northampton, an Irishman; had grant of land 1663; married Rachel Ballard; had John, who died soon; John, again, 1665; Sarah, 1668; Rachel, 1670; Cornelius, Leah, and perhaps others; was in the Falls fight, and after the war removed. John, the son, went to L. I.; Cornelius at Hartford, had nine children born 1702-18.

MERRY, JOHN, Boston; by wife Constance had Jonathan, born 1663.

MERRY, JOSEPH, Haverhill 1650, perhaps removed to Hampton, thence to Edgarton, about 1678; had wife Eliz. there, and died 1710, in 163d year, says tradition. A daughter if his was wife of Timothy Hilliard of Hampton, 1669.

MERRY, WALTER, Boston, shipwright; had wharf and dwelling and warehouse convenient for his trade, at the point bearing his name, later called N. Battery; by wife Rebecca, admitted to church 1633, and he soon after; had Jeremiah, baptised 1634, died soon; Rebecca, 1636; and Jeremiah, 1638, died soon, and wife died perhaps not long after. He married second wife, Mary Dolens, or Dowling, 1653; had Sylvanus, 1655, died soon; and Walter, 1656; was freeman 1634; and was drowned 1657. His widow married, 1657, Robert Thornton of Taunton. There Walter continued to reside with his mother. This Walter is often written as Waters, and was, by Farmer, brought in again as an inhabit. by name Merry Waters.

REFERENCES:—Eaton's Warren, Me., 586; Hatch's Hist. Industry, Me., 741-5; Hubbard's Hist. Stanstead Co., Can., 263; Savage's Gen. Diet., III, 200.

MERRYFIELD:—Henry, Dorchester 1641; by wife Margaret had John, Eliz., and Ruth, all baptised 1649; Hannah, 1650; Mary, 1652; Abigail, 1656; Benjamin, 1658; Martha, 1661; and Henry, 1664.

MERWIN:—Miles, Milford, where Lambert reports him in 1645; had Eliz., John, Abigail, Thomas, Samuel, born 1656; and Miles, 1658; Daniel, 1661, died young; Martha and Mary, twins, 1660; Hannah, 1667; and Deborah, 1670; all the first six named in the will of his aunt Abigail, widow of Rev. John Warham, who had

before been widow of John Branker, made in 1684, when he calls him 60 years old, but in 1692 says aged 70. He died 1697, aged 74; in his will, 1695, names third wife Sarah, and all sons living, four in number, and seven grandchildren. The inventory, 1697, names six daughters, by the surnames of their husbands. His first wife, name untold, died 1664; his second wife was Sarah, widow of Thomas Beach, who died 1670. Eliz. married a Canfield; Abigail married a Scofield; Martha married James Prince; Mary married a Hull; Hannah married Abel Holbrook; and Deborah married a Burwell.

REFERENCES:—American Ancestry, II, 86; Collin's Hillsdale, N. Y., App. 70-88; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Ct., 797; Savage's Gen. Dict., III., 201.

MESSER:—Edward Messer, New Hampshire, 1689, Kelly.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Walpole, N. H., 333; Amer. Ancestry, IV., 230; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., IV., 162; Corliss Gen., Sibley's Hist. of Union, Me., 472.

MESSINGER:—Andrew Messinger, Norwalk 1672, may have been as early as 1639 at New Haven; in 1687 had good estate; no mention of him after is found.

MESSINGER, EDWARD, Windsor; had Dorcas, born 1650; Nathaniel, 1653; but no more is heard of him. Dorcas married Peter Mills.

MESSINGER, HENRY, Boston; by wife Sarah had John, born 1641; Sarah, 1643; Simeon, 1645; Henry, Ann, baptised 1650; Rebecca, 1652; Lydia and Priscilla, twins, 1656; Thomas, 1661; and Ebenezer, 1665. He was a joiner, Artillery Co., 1658; freeman, 1665, perhaps a short time, 1659; at Jamaica, L. I., one of that name is mentioned in Thompson's Hist. His will, 1678, gives little light on family; his estate was not appraised before 1681.

MESSINGER, NATHAN, Windsor, probably son of Edward, though record calls him Nathaniel; married, 1678, Rebecca, eldest child of Mark Kelsey; had Hannah, 1682; Nathan, 1684; Rebecca, 1686; Joseph, 1687; John, 1689; Return, 1691; and Nathan, again, 1693.

REFERENCES:—Brown's W. Simsbury, Ct., 112-4; Chipman's Hist. Harrington, Mass., 106; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 762; Mesinger Gen. (1863), 14 p. (1882), reprint; Morse's Gen. Sherborn, Mass., 177; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., IX., 59; XVI., 308-14; Savage's Gen. Dict., III., 201. Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II., 493.

METCALF:—Frequently Medcalf in early records.

METCALF, JOHN, son of the first Michael, born in England; married, in 1647, Mary, daughter of Francis Chickering; had John, 1648; Michael, 1650; Mary, 1652; Joseph, 1658; and Hannah, 1664. He was freeman 1647; died 1675, unless this date belongs to his eldest son John, New Haven, 1645, a brickmaker, as below.

METCALF, JOHN, New Haven 1645, a brickmaker; may have been son or brother of Stephen, as about the year 1647 he removed.

METCALF, JOSEPH, Ipswich, freeman 1635; reported in that year, and often after; died 1665, aged 60. By his will we learn that his wife was Eliz., his son, Thomas, born in England, probably; and grandchildren Joseph, Mary, and Eliz. His widow married, 1670, Edward Beacham.

METCALF, MICHAEL, Dedham, born 1580, at Tatterford, in Co. Norfolk; was a dornock weaver at Norwich, and free of the city, where all his children were born; married Sarah., 1616; had Michael, 1617, died soon; Mary, 1618 or 1619; Michael, again, 1620; John, 1622;

Sarah, 1624; Eliza, 1626; Martha, 1628; Thomas, 1629 or '30; Ann, 1631 or 4, died soon; Jane, 1632; and Rebecca, 1635; his wife was born at a village near Norwich, he says, 1593, but possibly the figures have been mistaken, as in examination one week before sailing of ship, called, it is thought Rose of Yarmouth, from Yarmouth, 1637, he calls him 45 years, and wife 39. Arrived at Boston "three days before mid-summer with wife and nine children, and a servant, Thomas Comberback, aged 16. He was freeman in 1640, or 1642. His wife died 1645, and he married Martha, widow of Thomas Piggs or Pidge; he died 1664.

METCALF, STEPHEN, New Haven 1630, a brick-maker, after 1647 probably remained; was in good repute.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Haven Gen., 26, 47; Amer. Ancestry, III., 181; VI., 77, 103; VII., 136; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 995-7; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 331; Bemis' Hist. of Marlboro, N. H., 570; Blake's Hist. of Franklin, Mass., 259-62; Clarke's Kindred Gen. (1896), 131-6; Chute's Hist. of Staten Island, N. Y., 412; Daniel's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 614; Dedham Hist. Reg., IV., 166-70; V., 22-31; Driver Gen., 391-432; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II., 329; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, Mass., II., 442; Goodwin's Gen. Notes, 157-62; Green's Kentucky Farm; Hamnett Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 775; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records, I.; Hyde Gen., I., 348-54; II., 1055-63; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, Mass., 502; Metcalf Fam. of Dedham (1867), 12 pages; Metcalf Fam. of Franklin (1894), 16 pages; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI., 171-8; XVI., 180; Read's Hist. of Swanzy, N. H., 405; Saunderson's Charlestown, N. H., 476-81; Savage's Gen. Dict., III., 202-4; Stearn's Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 826-4; Stearn's Hist. of Rindge, N. H., 602-4; Tuttle Gen., 433; Washington, N. H., Hist., 540-2; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 471-3; Whipple-Hill Families (1897), 87-9; Wright's Williams Gen., 34.

METHUP (with five variations):—Daniel, Watertown; married, 1664, Bethia, perhaps daughter of Anthony Beers; had Bethia, 1665; Mary, 1666; Daniel, 1668; Robert, 1671; Isaac, 1672; Sarah, 1673; Abigail, 1678; and Hannah, 1681. He died 1717, and his widow, 1711.

REFERENCES:—See Mettup—Bond's Watertown, 366.

MEW:—Ellis, New Haven; took oath of fidelity 1654; is one of the freeman 1660; by wife Ann, daughter of William Gibbons; had Ann; and Dodd, 135, tells no more. In his list of deaths is Ann, only child, 1681, and Ann, widow, 1704.

REFERENCES:—Austen's R. I. Gen. Dict., 133.

MICO:—John, Boston 1680, merchant; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Brattle; died 1718. His widow 1733.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dict., I., 239.

MIDDLEBROOK:—Joseph, Concord; went with Rev. John Jones to Fairfield, 1644; in 1670 was prop. there; died probably 1686. He married Mary, widow of Benj. Turney, the first; had son same name, and daughter Phoebe, wife of Samuel Wilson, the only heirs.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, II., 81; VII., 283; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Ct., 1246-8; Schwenke's Hist. of Fairfield, Ct.

MIDDLECOTT:—Richard, Boston; came from Warmminster, Co. Wilts, bringing son Edward; married here second wife Sarah, widow of Tobias Payne, who

had been widow of second Miles Standish, and daughter of John Winslow; had Mary, 1674; Sarah, 1678; Jane, 1682; was freeman 1690; named one of the councillors in the new chart. by Mather, and left out at first popular election; died 1704. His widow died 1738. Mary married Henry Gibbs; and next Othniel Haggell of Barbadoes; Sarah married, 1702, Louis Boncher; and Jane married, 1703, Elisha Cooke, Jr.

REFERENCE:—Payne and Gove Gen., 12.

MIDDLETON:—James, Dover 1658; removed to Maine, 1665.

MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, Boston; by wife Eliza, had Eliza, born 1673; Abigail, 1680; Alice, 1684; and Joanna, 1687. He died 1699, aged 74, as, says the gravestone found, 1850, in the wall of the tower of the Old South Church.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, VIII, 192; New York Gen. and Biog. Rec., XXVIII, 167, 239-40.

ARMS:—Arg., fretty, sa., on a canton, per chevron, or and sa., a unicorn's head, erased per chevron, gu and or, the horn, sa.

MIGHILL:—Ezekiel, Rowley 1691, son of Thomas of the same.

MIGHILL, SAMUEL, Rowley, son of Thomas, born before coming to our country; married, 1657, Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Toppan, of Newbury; was taxed in 1691.

REFERENCES:—Essex Inst. Coll., XXII, 214-9; Gage's Hist. of Rowley, Mass., 447.

MILBURNE:—William, Saco; was the minister 1685; accompanied Folsom, 137; probably died at Boston 1699.

REFERENCE:—Am. Ancestry, VII, 34.

MILBURY, or MILLBURY:—Henry, of York, 1680; had a family, for the will of William Dixon gave something to his children.

REFERENCE:—Calnek's Annapolis, N. S., 549.

MILDMAY:—William, son of Sir Henry of Graces, in Essex, H. C., 1647, though sent by his father, with a tutor from England, Richard Lyon, is ranked lowest in his class, yet had his A. M. in regular course. Sir Walter, of the same family, was founder, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, of Emanuel College, at the University of Cambridge, which supplied N. E. in its early days with some of the chief lights that illumined its churches and well be added the venerable Gov. Bradstreet.

MILES:—Benjamin, Dedham, son of Samuel; freeman, 1678.

MILES, JOHN, Concord 1637; freeman 1630; by wife had Mary, 1640. His wife died 1678, and he married Susanna, widow of John Rediat; had John, 1680; Samuel, 1682; Sarah, 1686; died 1693.

MILES, JOHN, Boston, minister of the first Baptist church; removed, 1683, to Swansey.

MILES, JOSEPH, Kittery; submitted, 1652, to jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

MILES, JOSEPH; arraigned as a Quaker 1659; may have been the passenger who took the oath of supremacy and allegiance, 1634, to pass for N. E. in the Mary and John, though it may be it was his son, for we hear not where the passenger sat down.

REFERENCES:—Allen's Worcester, Mass., 165; Am. Ancestry, VI, 15; Anderson's Waterbury, Ct., I, App., 90; Chapman's Trowbridge's Gen., 49, 51; Davis' Hist. of Wallingford, Ct., 852; Heywood's Westminster, Mass., 776-82; Hibbard's Hist. of Goshen, Ct., 405-502; Hill's

Hist. of Mason's, N. H., 295; McKean Gen., 126; Miles Family of Mass. (1840), 12 pages; Miles Family of Philadelphia (1895), 182 pages; Morris' Bontecon Gen., 109-13; Morton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 638; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Ct., 731; Pierce's Hist. of Grafton, Mass., 537-9; Potts' Carter Gen., 180; Rummel's Hist. of Sanborn, N. H., II, 482; Savage's Gen. Diet., III, 206, 8; Smith's Hist. of Del. Co., Pa., 485; Tuttle Gen., 163; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 368-70; Westminster, Mass., Centennial, 30.

MILK, or MILKE:—John, Salem; authorized chimney 1663.

REFERENCE:—Journal of Smith and Deane, 223.

MILLARD:—John, Rehoboth, tanner; had son of same name, perhaps before 1658. Baylis, II, 208.

MILLARD, THOMAS, Boston; had a lot for five heads, granted him at Mount Wollaston, 1639.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, I, 55; Loomis Gen. (1880), 803; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Ct., 160.

MILLER:—Abraham, Charlestown; had Susanna, baptized 1698. He was perhaps son of James the Scotchman.

MILLER, ALEXANDER, Dorchester, 1637; freeman 1638.

MILLER, ANDREW, Enfield, an early settler, died 1708, aged 66; had David, who married, 1713.

MILLER, ANTHONY, Dover; was rep. 1674-6.

MILLER, HUMPHREY, Reading; among early settlers; married at Cambridge, 1677, Elizabeth Smith.

MILLER, JOHN, Dover, 1647, was perhaps of Kennebec, 1665, as in Sullivan, 287, and swore allegiance to the King, 1681.

MILLER, EPHRAIM, Kittery, before 1690; had, besides Samuel, Martha, who married John Wentworth of Dover, and Mary, who married Ephraim Wentworth.

MILLER, GEORGE, Easthampton, L. I., 1660. Thompson.

MILLER, JAMES, Charlestown, perhaps son of Richard; married, 1673, Hannah, daughter of John George, who joined church 1677, and was then baptized; had James, born 1674; Hannah, 1677; Elinor, 1680; James, again, 1682; Richard, 1684; Eliz., 1686; John, 1688; Mary, 1690; and Ruth, 1693; and he died 1705, aged about 64. His widow died 1733, aged 78. This now may be confused with other James.

MILLER, JAMES, Norwalk, 1671, of whom we hear no more except that he lived at Rye 9 years after.

MILLER, JOHN, Dorchester, 1636; by some thought (not by Savage) perhaps son of Richard the first; had share in 1637, says Harris, of the lands in the neck, now South Boston; but he was more probably of Roxbury, for there is record of his daughter Mehitable, born 1638, and with wife Lydia he belonged to Eliot's church, of which he was an elder; was bred at Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge, where he took his A.B., 1627; freeman 1639, without the prefix of respect; brought from England John, born 1632, perhaps had there another child, or after coming here, may have had at Roxbury, or Rowley, some not mentioned; went to be minister, 1639, at Rowley, and was also the first town clerk there, where he had Lydia, born 1640; soon after accepted the call at Yarmouth, Cape Cod, yet he can hardly have been long resident there. At Roxbury again he was living; had Susanna, born 1647, who died at Charlestown, unmarried, 1660; Eliz., 1649; his wife died at Boston, 1658, and he died at Groton, 1663.

MILLER, JOHN, Rehoboth 1643; may have gone from Dorchester, but not so probable as that he was father of John, Ichabod and Robert, who all appear there in division of lands, 1668. His wife Eliz. was buried 1680.

MILLER, JOHN, Wethersfield, one of the first settlers about 1636; removed, 1642, to Stamford; there died very soon, leaving widow and sons John, Jonathan and Joseph, all living 1666.

MILLER, JOHN, Easthampton, L. I., 1650. Thompson.

MILLER, JOHN, Springfield; freeman 1690.

MILLER, JONATHAN, Springfield, 1678.

MILLER, JOSEPH, came in the Hopewell, Capt. Babb, 1635, from London, aged 15; perhaps son of some one that had come before; may have been of Dover, 1647, and may be same as the next.

MILLER, JOSEPH, Newbury; had wife Mary, who, Coffin says, had been widow of Capt. John Cutting, and died 1663; but in another place, 1664; and he died 1681.

MILLER, JOSEPH, Marlborough; freeman 1685; may be the man of Cambridge, who married Mary, only daughter of Walter Pope; had Thomas, born 1675; Samuel, 1678; and probably Joseph of Newton, who died 1711; and Jane, who died 1719. He died 1697; and his widow died 1711. Perhaps he was son of Richard.

MILLER, LAZARUS, Springfield, son of Obediah; took oath of allegiance 1678, as did at the same time Obadiah, and Obadiah, Jr.

MILLER, NICHOLAS, Plymouth, whose will of 1665 bears the name Hodges, also, may therefore be the same person borne in the list of those able to bear arms, 1643.

MILLER, PAUL, Boston; by wife Eliz. had Sarah, born 1692; and he lived not long after.

MILLER, RICHARD, Charlestown; came perhaps in 1637; and had grant of a lot, it is said, in 1638; but as neither Frothingham, in the history of that town, nor Budington, in that of the church, mentioned him, we may suppose he died early. Elinor, who joined the church 1643, may have been his wife or widow. She married Henry Herbert, and died 1667; and her daughter Hannah M. married, 1663, Nathaniel Dade, and after his death married, 1667, John Edmonds, and next, 1664, married Deacon Aaron Ludkin, long outlived him, and died 1717.

MILLER, RICHARD, Kittery; had Samuel, Martha and Mary; was dead before June, 1694, and his widow Grace married Christopher Benfield. Mary married Ephraim Wentworth. But she may, as also the brother and sister, belong to Ephraim M., as claimed by the Wentworths.

MILLER, ROBERT, a soldier under Capt. Turner, probably present in the Falls fight; may have come from Rehoboth, certainly from some eastern part; at Rehoboth had Solomon, born 1674; Mary, 1680.

MILLER, ROBERT, Boston; by wife Lydia had Lydia, born 1666; is possibly same as the preceding.

MILLER, SAMUEL, Springfield; freeman, 1690.

MILLER, SAMUEL, Rehoboth; married, 1682, Esther Brown; had Esther; and, perhaps, he had second wife, Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Belcher.

MILLER, SAMUEL, Kittery, son of Richard, or Ephraim.

MILLER, SYDRACH, Salem, 1629, a cooper; probably came with Higginson.

MILLER, THOMAS, Rowley, 1640; had license to sell wines next year.

MILLER, THOMAS, Boston, planter; had estate of

about three acres adjoining the town common; sold in 1668, to Thomas Deane.

MILLER, THOMAS, Springfield; married, 1640, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marshfield; had Sarah, born 1650; Thomas, 1653; Samuel, 1655; John, 1657; Joseph, 1659, died soon; Josiah, 1660; Deborah, 1662; Martha, 1664, soon; Martha, again, 1665; Ebenezer, 1667; Melitable, 1669; Joseph, again, 1671; and Experience, a daughter, in 1673; and he was killed by the Indians 1675, as may have been his son John next year, in the great Falls fight. Five daughters and four sons were married at Springfield.

MILLER, THOMAS, Middletown, an early settler; by wife Isabel, who died 1666, had Ann, who married about 1653, Nathaniel Bacon; and when above 50 years old took, 1660, second wife, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Nettleton of Branfield, a girl, probably not older than his daughter Ann; had Thomas, born 1666; Samuel, 1668; Joseph, 1670; Benj., 1672; John, 1674; Margaret, 1676; Sarah, 1679; and Melitable, posthumous, 1681. He died, 1680. Children named in division of estate are: Thomas, 14; Samuel, 12; Joseph, 10; Benjamin, 8; Margaret, 4; and Sarah, 1. His widow married a Harris, perhaps Thomas.

MILLER, WILLIAM, Ipswich 1640; probably removed with earliest settlers to Northampton; by wife Patience had Mary, Rebecca, died young; Patience, born 1657; William, 1659; Mercy, 1662; Ebenezer, 1664; Melitable, 1666; Thankful, 1669; and Abraham, 1672; was freeman 1690, and died 1690.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 440-2; Am. Ancestry, II, 81-6; III, 225; IV, 63; Baird's Hist. of Rye, N. Y., 428; Blake's Hist. of Franklin, Mass., 262; Bouton's Genealogy; Brown's West Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 168; Caulkin's Hist. of New London, Ct., 327; Chambers' Early Germans of N. J., 155-7, 448, 500; Douglas Gen., 96-9; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., 329; Hedge's Hist. East Hampton, N. Y., 305-11; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, Mass., 365; Maine Hist. and Gen. Recorder, VIII, 238-42; Miller and Morris Gen. (1876), 300 p.; Munsell's Albany Collections, IV, 148; Pott's Gen. (1805), 245-59; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 2; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 494; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal, 39, 42.

MILLERD, MILLARD, or MILWARD:—Benjamin, Joseph, Robert, and Samuel, Rehoboth, 1690.

MILLERD, THOMAS, Gloucester, a fisherman or mariner; was selectman 1642; removed to Newbury; had Ann, Rebecca and Elizabeth, after; did not sell his estate before 1652; died 1653.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, I, 55; Loomis Gen. (1880), 803; Sedgewick's Hist. of Sharon, Ct., 100.

ARMS:—Ermine, a fess, gules, between three wolves' heads, erased, azure.

CREST:—A wolf's head, erased, azure.

MILLET:—Thomas, Dorchester; came in the Elizabeth, from London, 1635, aged 30, with wife Mary, 20, and children Thomas, John, born 1635; Jonathan, 1638, died next month; Mary, 1639; Melitable, 1642; perhaps also Bethia, who married, 1660, Moses Ayres or Ayres (as Mr. Drake, in Geneal. Reg., V, 402, says), and died 1690. He was freeman 1647, and his wife, married in London, was daughter of John Greenway.

MILLETT, THOMAS, Gloucester, 1642; had John, Nathaniel, and Thomas, who were of adult age in 1664.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, III, 225; Driver Gen., 142-50; Washington, N. H., Hist. 547; Am. Ancestry,

IV, 9, 125; VI, 34; Wentworth Gen., I, 385-8.

MILLING:—Simon, Watertown, an old man; had five children—Simon, Richard, James and John, all baptised 1680. No mother mentioned; may have been dead, and he had lately removed thither. Rare will be the mention of the name.

MILLINGTON:—John, Windsor; married, 1608; Sarah Smith; removed to Suffolk, where had John, 1675; Henry, 1679; and probably others.

REFERENCE:—Stiles' Windsor, II, 493.

MILLS:—Simon, Windsor, 1639; married, that year, probably second wife Joan; wife died childless. Date of his death unknown.

MILLS, JOHN, Boston; came probably in the fleet with Winthrop, for among the members of the first church his name is No. 33, and his wife Susanna next; admitted as freeman 1630, and was sworn 1632. His daughters Joy and Recompense, were baptised in 1630, being the first on our church record. He removed to Braintree, and with wife was recommended in 1641, to church there; was town clerk, 1653. Susanna, his wife, died 1657, in her 80th year. He made his will, 1678, in which he names daughters Mary Hawkins and Susanna Davis, and his son John is charged to bring up one of his sons, unto earning, that he may be fit for the ministry, which was, he says, the employment of my predecessors, to third, if not fourth, generation.

MILLS JOHN, Scarborough; had John, James, Sarah, and Mary, who were all charged with neglect of public worship; and Sarah's defense subjected her to stripes.

MILLS, PETER, Windsor; in a tradition of very light esteem, probably a modern exercise of wit, said to have come from Holland; a tailor, with the name of Van Molyn (turned into English Mills), when relations between the two nations had long been hostile, strangely said to have been so late as 1606; married before 1672. Dorcas, daughter of Edward Sessinger, who died 1688; had Peter, and probably other children, perhaps Samuel, certainly Ebenezer, who died 1687; Return died 1689; and Eleazer 1698, all probably young, date of birth not seen. Married, 1601, a second wife, Jane Warren, or Fannin, of Hartford; he died 1702.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, III, 208; IV, 185; N, 186; XI, 196, 207; XII, 41, Brown's W. Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 91-104; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 330; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 766; Mills Genealogy (1896), 36 pages; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 213-5; Vinton Gen., 341-.

MILNER:—Michael, Lynn; came in the James, from London, 1635, aged 23; removed to Long Island, 1640, says Lewis.

REFERENCES:—Calnek's Annapolis, N. S., 551; Cope Gen., 58, 135-7.

ARMS:—Sul., three snaffle bits, or.

CRESTS:—(a) A snaffle-bit, of the shield. (b) A horse's head, coupé, arg., bridled and maned, or, charged on the neck with a besant.

MOTTO:—*Addit frenâ feris.* (He reins in the untamed beasts.)

MILOM, or MYLOM:—Humphrey, Boston 1648; by wife Mary, Savage thinks, daughter of John Gove, of Roxbury, had Mary, 1652; Constance, 1653; Abigail, 1660; Hannah, 1663; Ruth, 1666; beside Mary and Sarah; was a cooper; in his will, 1667, names Mary and five daughters, of whom Constance married John Alcock.

MILTON:—George, New London, 1603.

MINARD:—Thomas, Hingham, 1630. Lincoln.

MINGAY:—Jeffrey, Hampton; freeman, 1640; represent., 1650; died 1658. Ann, probably his widow, married Christopher Hussey, and died 1680.

MINGO:—Robert, Newbury; by wife Elizabeth had Thomas, born 1689; and Robert, 1697. Savage thinks the name identical with MINGAY.

MINOR, or MINER:—Thomas, Charlestown 1632, son of William of Chew Magna, in Co. Somerset; one of the founders of the church, in Frothingham, 70, as well as Bindington, 184, said to be dismissed for that purpose from Boston church that year; removed to New London soon after 1645; had married, 1634, Grace, eldest daughter of Walter Palmer; had John, 1635; Thomas, Clement, born 1642; Manasseh, Ephraim, Joseph, Judah, Samuel, Ann, Elizabeth, Eunice, and Mary. He was a very valuable man; representative for Stonington. A diary kept by him, for several years, furnishes some good information. Sometimes in Connecticut this name is Myner; and in 1834, nine of the family had been graduated at Yale.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, V, 162; Caulkins' Hist. of New London, Ct., 326; Hayden's Virginia Gen., 371; Minor's Meriwether Gen., 46-51; Orent's Hist. of Stratford, Ct., 1248.

ARMS:—Gul., a fess, arg., between three plates.

MINORD:—James, Boston; by wife Mary had Amander, a son, 1645.

MINOT:—George, Dorchester, son of Thomas, born 1594, at Saffron, Walden, Co. Essex; was an early settler; freeman 1634; representative, 1635; ruling elder 30 years; died 1671. By wife Martha had John, 1626; James, 1628; Stephen, 1631; all born in England, and Samuel, 1635. His wife died 1657, aged 60.

REFERENCES:—Potter's Concord, Mass., Families, 12; Whittemore's Orange, N. J., 372; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 216-8.

MINTER:—Tobias, New London, son of Ezer; came from Newfoundland, 1672; died next year.

MINTER, TRISTRAM, New London; died before 1674, when his widow married Joshua Baker.

MIRABLE, —, Charlestown, 1651; had wife Elizabeth, who was one of the friends of Matthews. Perhaps the true name was Marble, whom See. Yet in the will of George Knower, Mary Mirable is called his daughter.

MIRIAM:—John, Boston; was a selectman, 1691.

MIRICK:—James, Newbury, 1636; had Hannah, 1657; Abigail, 1658; Joseph, 1661; Isaac, 1665; Timothy, 1666; and Susanna, 1670. Coffin says he was born 1612; but it is not known when he died.

REFERENCES:—Cogswell's Henniker, 646; Jackson's Hist. of Newton, Mass., 366; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass, 685.

MITCHELL:—Edward, Hingham; came in the Diligent, 1638, but we know no more of him, except that he was from Old Hingham.

MITCHELL, EXPERIENCE, Plymouth, a youth; came in the Ann, 1623; had been one of the goodly company at Leyden, where he left a brother Thomas, who died there. Perhaps he was under the care of Francis Cook, at least he is of his company, in partaking share of cattle, 1627, and soon after married his daughter Jane; was of Duxbury, after 1631, and long after removed to Bridgewater; died there 1680, aged above 80 years. His children were Elizabeth, who married, 1645, John Wash-

burn; Thomas; Mary, married, 1652, James Shaw, and died 1679; Edward, Sarah, Jacob, John and Hannah, but the order of birth is uncertain, and so may be the mother, for he had second wife Mary.

MITCHELL, JONATHAN, Cambridge; came with his father, Matthew, in the James, from Bristol, 1635, being then 9 or 10 years; was bred at Harvard College, where, 1647, he had his A. B.; ordained 1650; married 1650, Margaret, widow of Rev. Thomas Shepard, his predecessor, but was before betrothed to Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Cotton, who died; had children Margaret, 1653, died next year; Samuel, 1660, Harvard, 1681. It is certain he had Jonathan, Harvard, 1687, who died 1695; and Margaret, again, who married, 1682, Stephen Sewall of Salem, and only through her is the blood of the distinguished ancestor come down.

MITCHELL, MATTHEW, Charlestown; came in 1635, with Rev. Richard Mather, in the James, of Bristol, bringing wife and children David and Jonathan; perhaps more; removed to Concord, and soon Springfield; there signed compact with Pynchon and others in 1636; soon after to Saybrook, for a short time, where in the Pequot war he was protected by Lyon Gardiner, but he says the Indians took one of the "old man's sons, and roasted him alive." He was represent, in 1637, one of the assist, of the Col. that year.

MITCHELL, THOMAS, Block Island 1684; was troubled by a French invasion, 1689, as Niles, a fellow-sufferer, tells in his Indian wars, 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., VI. 272. He lived there many years.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM, Newbury; married, 1648, Mary Sawyer; had Mary, 1649; John, 1651; William, 1653; and Elizabeth, posthumous, 1655. He died 1654; and his widow married Robert Savoy in 1656.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, II, 86; III, 161; XI, 116, 176; XII, 31; Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me., 247-56; Hanson's Old Kent, Md., 119; Hinchman's Nantucket Settlers, 83-7; Livermore's Hist. of Block Island, R. I., 337; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, Mass., 241-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 219-21; Wooden Genealogy, 53-8, 69-72.

MITCHELSON, oftener MITCHELSON, or MITCH-ENSON (as the vulgar made it):—Edward, Cambridge 1636; artillery company 1639; Marshall-Gen. of the Colony 1654, at salary of £50, for many years; had the sad office of executing the Quakers; though he was by Mitchell's reg. in full communion with the church, yet not found; in the list of freemen; died 1682, aged 77. By wife Ruth Bushell, who came 1635, aged 23, in the Abigail, had Thomas, 1637, died soon; Ruth, 1638, who married John Green; Bethia, 1642, who married Daniel Weld; Edward, 1644, H. C., 1665, lost on voyage to England, next year; and Elizabeth, 1646, who married Theodore Atkinson, Jr., and, in 1676, Henry Deering.

MITCHESON, WILLIAM, Cambridge; married, 1654, Mary Bradshaw; had Mary, 1655; Thomas, 1657; and Alice, all baptised 1663; Ruth, 1663; and Abigail, 1666; and he died 1668.

REFERENCES:—Mitcheson, Paige's Cambridge, 610-2.

MITTEN:—Michael, Falmouth, 1637; associated with George Cleves, whose only child, Elizabeth, he married; had Ann, who married Anthony Brackett; Elizabeth, born 1644, married Thaddeus Clarke; Mary married Thomas Brackett; Sarah married James Andrews; and Martha, married John Graves, who removed from Kittery to Little Compton; beside only son Nathan-

iel, who was killed by the Indians, 1676, unmarried. He was constable in 1640, freeman 1648. See Winthrop II, 302. He died 1660. His widow married a Harvey.

REFERENCE:—Austin's Allied Families, 170.

MIX, or MEEKS:—Thomas, New Haven 1643; married, 1649, Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Nathan; 4 Turner; had John, the eldest, born 1649; Nathaniel, 1651; Daniel, 1653; Thomas, 1655; Rebecca, 1658; Abigail, 1659; Caleb, 1661; Samuel, 1664; Hannah, 1669; Esther, 1668; died within two years; and Stephen, 1672, H. C., 1690. He died early in 1691.

MIX, WILLIAM, New Haven, perhaps brother of the first Thomas; married Sarah, daughter of William Preston; had Benjamin, 1650; Nathaniel, 1651; Sarah, 1654; Mary, 1656; Thomas, 1659; and probably others; and died before 1685. The name was first written Meekes.

REFERENCES:—Blake's Jonathan Mix, 78-98; Davis' Hist. Wallingford, Ct., 853-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 222.

MIXER:—Isaac, Watertown; came in the Elizabeth, from Ipswich, 1634, aged 31, with wife Sarah, aged 33, and son Isaac, 4; was freeman, 1638; had born here Sarah, who married John Stearns. He was selectman 1651; died about 1655, and his widow died 1681.

REFERENCES:—Bond's Watertown, Mass., 367-70, 878; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 223; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 366.

MOGER:—John, Brookhaven, L. I., 1655. Thompson.

REFERENCE:—Orent's Stratford, Ct., 1250.

MOHONAS:—Teague, Boston; perhaps a fisherman; appointed administrator, 1651, on estate of Matthew Collane, who died at Isle of Shoals.

MOISES:—Henry, Salem, 1676, a householder.

MOKUM:—Robert, Boston; by wife Hannah had William, 1668; may be the same as Mokey, which Mr. Felt found at Ipswich, 1639.

MOLT:—James, a soldier in Philip's war, under Capt. Turner, at Hatfield, 1676.

MONK:—Christopher, Boston; by wife Mary had Christopher, 1686, perhaps died soon; Thomas, 1690; Ebenezer, 1692; Susanna, 1696; and Mary, 1700. He had been a mariner, was neighbor of Mather, who, in his Magn. VI, 7, has wisely given the relation of capture by Algerine in August, 1681, and recapture next month.

MONK, GEORGE, Boston, vintner, at the Sign of the Blue Anchor; by wife Lucy, who was daughter of Thomas Gardner, and widow of John Turner, had George, born 1683; and William, 1686. By second wife Elizabeth, widow of John Woodmansey, who survived, he had probably no children. He died 1698.

REFERENCE:—Wentworth Genealogy I, 528.

MONTAGUE, or MOUNTAGUE:—Griffin, Brookline, 1635, then a part of Boston, called Muddy River; was of Cape Porpoise in 1653, when he swore fidelity to Mass. By his will, probated 1671, gave all to wife Margaret.

MONTAGUE, RICHARD, Boston; said to be son of Peter, of the parish of Burnham, Co. Bucks; by wife Abigail had Sarah, 1646, died four days after; Martha, 1647; removed to Wethersfield; there had Peter, 1651; thence to Hadley; 57 years old in 1671; freeman 1681, and died that year.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, XII; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 908; Montague Family of Virginia (1804), 494 p.; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XIX,

318; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 224; Titcomb's Early New Eng. People, 268.

ARMS:—Arg., three fusils, conjoined in fess, gu., between three pellets.

MOODHE:—Thomas, Boston, 1684; one of the Scot's Charit. Soc.

MOODY, or MOODEY:—William, Newbury; came in 1634; a saddler, from Ipswich, Co. Suffolk; freeman 1635; had wife Sarah and children Joshua, probably born in England; Caleb and Samuel; was probably a proprietor, of Salisbury, 1650; died 1673.

MOODY, JOSHUA, Portsmouth, son of William, born in England, Harvard College 1653; was first minister, of the first church; ordained, 1671; was called to preach the Gen. Election sermon of Mass., 1675; and by strange driven to Boston, and settled, 1684, at first church, the same year. Of his humane boldness, in the delusion of 1692, extraordinary instance is preserved, in Eliot's Biog. Dict. Allen in Biog. Dict. says, that "his zeal against witchcraft delusion occasioned his removal from the church where he was preaching." His wife was daughter of Edward Collins of Cambridge, prob. Martha; his daughter Martha married, in 1680, Jonathan Russell; and Sarah married, 1681, Rev. John Pike, and died 1686. He died while on a visit to Boston, 1697.

MOODY, DEBORAH, the lady who purchased, in 1640, the plantation of John Humphrey, at Lynn; was a member of Salem church, which admonished her, for error, as to baptism of infants, making her life so uncomfortable that she removed, after 1643, to the Dutch Col. and settled on Long Island, where Sir Henry Moody lived, who may have been her son, but more certain in Wood's Hist. is called one of the original patentees. There she resided long; had from Gov. Stuyvesant allowance to nominate magistrate, in 1654, for Gravesend, as Increase Mather had from King William to dictate for Mass. in her new charter.

REFERENCES:—Alden's Am. Epitaphs II, 120; Am. Ancestry, VII, 206, IX, 197; Eliot, Me., Early Settlers, 17-23; Fogg's Eliot, Me., Settlers, 13, 19; Kimball Gen., 85-8; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 225-7; Wentworth Genealogy, 170; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 767.

MOONE:—Robert, Boston, tailor; by wife Dorothy had Ebenezer, 1645.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 133; Walker Genealogy, 170.

MOORCOCK, or MORECOCK:—Nicholas, Wethersfield; probably came, 1635, in the Elizabeth and Ann, from London, to Boston, aged 12, with Bennett, 16, and Mary, 10, who may have been brother and sister, certified by the minister of Beninden, in Co. Kent; one of this name married a daughter of Thomas Burnham of Windsor.

MOORE, or MOOR:—Francis, Cambridge; freeman, 1639; brought wife Catherine, who died 1648; had children Francis, Samuel, John, and perhaps Ann, also Thomas, named with John in the will of brother Francis; married second wife 1653, Elizabeth, widow, perhaps, of Thomas Periman. He died 1671, aged 85, and his widow died 1683, aged 84. Ann married James Kidder.

MOORE, GEORGE, Scituate; had been a servant of Edward Dotey; at Plymouth, 1630, kept the ferry on Jones River in Kingston 1633-8; had much land 1642; fell distracted in 1664, when guardians had power to sell some of his estate, and died 1677 suddenly.

MOORE, GOLDIN, Cambridge, 1636; freeman, 1641; married Joan, widow of John Champney; had Hannah,

1643; Lydia, and Ruth; was a settler on the farms, 1642, now Lexington; removed to Billerica; died there, 1698, in 80th year.

MOORE, MILES, Milford, 1646; removed as early as 1657, to New London; freeman 1663; left descendants through daughter Miriam, wife of John Willey; besides Abel.

MOORE, RICHARD, Plymouth; brought by Elder Brewster, with a brother, both as servants, in the Mayflower, 1620; the brother died in a few weeks; at the division of cattle, 1627, when the name of every man, woman and child is given, he was still associated with Elder Brewster; but by Gov. Bradford's Hist., 451, he married in 1651; had four or five children living. Gov. Bradford did not mention names of children or mother. Perhaps he removed to one of the newer settlements. Winsor's Duxbury tells that he sold his land, 1637; and after long search, Savage is convinced that he is the Richard of Beane, in history of Scituate, called Mann, as the other four passengers with this baptismal name of Richard were all then adult. See Mann.

MOORE, RICHARD, Cape Porpoise, now Kennebunk; had grant of 400 acres in 1647, and less than 20 years after was of Scarsborough; had wife Bridget; became pauper 1679, and died 1681.

MOORE, THOMAS, Portsmouth, one of the first settlers sent by John Mason, the patentee, 1631.

MOORE, JONATHAN, Boston, youngest son of Ann, widow of William Hibbins, the assistant in the will of his mother, 1656, shortly before her execution, for the preposterous crime of witchcraft, speaks of him and his brothers John and Joseph, as if all were in England, and in the codicil acknowledges "the more than ordinary affection 'of this one,' in the time of my distress," as he had arrived to attend the result of the execrable fanaticism. She was probably the richest person ever hanged in this part, and the prejudice against witches long slumbered.

MOORE, JASPER, Plymouth, servant boy of Gov. Carver, who died soon after arriving in the Mayflower, by careless reading often supposed to be son of the Governor, who had no children, though many thousands have prided themselves on being his descendants.

MOORE, JEREMY, Hingham; came in 1638, by the Diligent; was from Wymondham, a large town in Co. Norfolk; removed to Boston, 1643; was freeman, 1645; died before 1660, leaving Jeremiah, Samuel, and Mary, who married John Cotton.

MOORE, JOHN, Newtown, Long Island, 1656; was then first minister, says Riker's Hist.

MOORE, JOHN, Dorchester, 1630; came in the Mary and John, probably, for he was freeman, 1631; a deacon; went with Warham, 1635, to Windsor; was there a chief man; mentioned often in 1643, 1665; died Sept., 1677. He had Abigail, 1630; Mindwell, 1643; and John, 1645; had, probably, older daughters: Hannah, who married, 1648, John Drake; and Elizabeth, who married Nathaniel Loomis; Abigail married, 1655, Thomas Bissell; Mindwell married, 1662, Nathaniel Bissell.

MOORE, ISAAC, Norwalk; one of the first settlers; had first been of Farmington; married at Hartford, 1645, Ruth, daughter of John Stanley, a sergeant in 1649, may be that youth of 13, who came in the Increase, 1635, from London, to Boston; was representative for Norwalk, 1657; had Ruth, 1657; Sarah, 1662; Mary, 1664; Phoebe, 1666; no sons; went back to Farmington, 1660; was a deacon; married daughter of Rev. Henry Smith, who had been widow of three husbands.

MOORE, WILLIAM, Exeter, 1645; was a representative in the Assembly of New Hampshire.

MOORE, WILLIAM, York, 1652, when he submitted to the Massachusetts government to 1680, when he took the oath of allegiance to his Majesty.

MOORE, WILLIAM, Westbury, 1669; may be the same who, at Norwich, married, 1677, Mary, widow of Thomas Howard, who was killed at the great battle of Philip's war, 1675; married daughter of Thomas Wellman; had Elizabeth, 1678; Experience, 1680; Martha, 1682; Joshua, 1683; William, 1685; and Abigail, 1687. His wife died 1700, and he married, in 1700, Mary, widow of Joshua Allen of Windham, who died 1727; and he married, 1728, Tannison Simmons, and died 1729.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 443; American Ancestry I, 56; II, 86; IV, 126; V, 102, 225; XII, 60; Barry's Hist. of Framingham, Mass., 334; Campbell's Spotswood Family of Va., 20-3; Cleveland's Hist. of Yates Co., N. Y., 517; Davis Genealogy, 36, 122-4; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 333; Foote's Hist. of Va., first series, 506; Green's Kentucky Families; Harris Hist. of Lancaster Co., Pa., 399; Littell's Passaic Valley Genealogies, 294; Mitchell's Hist. of Bridgewater, Mass., 248; New York Gen. and Biog. Rec., XV, 57-68; Old Northwest Gen. Quarterly II, 104-6; Power's Sangamon Co., Ill. Settlers, 528-30; Roberts' Old Richland, Pa., Families, 171-3; Stearns' Hist. of Ashburnham, Mass., 831; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 508-10; Wymann's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 683.

MOORES:—Edmund, Newbury; Coffin says, came 1640, aged 26; by wife Ann, who died 1676, had Martha, 1643; Jonathan, 1646; Mary, 1648; Edmund, who died 1656; Richard, 1653; Sarah, 1661.

MOORES, MATTHEW, Newbury; married, 1602, Sarah Savory; had Sarah, 1663; William, 1666.

MOORES, SAMUEL, Newbury; married, 1653, Hannah Plummer, who died 1654, and he married, 1656, Mary Hiley, daughter of William of the same.

REFERENCE:—Hayward's Hancock, 772.

MOREHOUSE, or MOOREHOUSE:—John, Fairfield; ensign in 1676.

MOORHOUSE, JONATHAN, Fairfield; married Mary, daughter of Edward Wilson, before 1684.

MOOREHOUSE, THOMAS, Wethersfield, 1640; perhaps was at Stamford next year, but in 1653 at Fairfield.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, VII, 7; Collamer's Genealogist, 17; Morehouse Genealogy (1895), 40 p.; Todd's Hist. of Redding, Ct., 208.

MORFIELD, or MOORFIELD:—John, Hingham; came in the Diligent, 1638, from old Hingham.

MORELL:—William; came, 1623, with Robert Gorges, to Weymouth; soon went to Plymouth, after Gorges left him and home within a year. His verses, Latin, and translated into English, show he was a fair scholar; and his prudence was proved by not producing the ecclesiastical commission he had to rule on this side of the water.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IX, 160; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 141.

MOREY:—Riger, Providence, 1640; had early been one of Salem church; by wife Mary had Bethia, Mehitable, Roger, 1640; Thomas, 1652; Hannah, 1656; he died 1668.

MOREY, GEORGE, Duxbury, 1640; died that year; may be the passenger, 1635, from London, aged 23, by the Trulove.

MOREY, JONATHAN, Plymouth; married, 1659,

Mary, widow of Richard Foster, daughter of Robert Bartlett.

MOREY, BENJAMIN, Wickford, 1674; was some relation, probably, of Isaac Heath, of Roxbury, who names Mary and Benjamin in his will, 1691.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, II, 87; Bolton's Westchester Co., N. Y., I, 238; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, Mass., III, 73; Morey Genealogy (1890), 30 pages.

MORGAN:—Miles, Springfield; by family tradition, said to have arrived at Boston, 1630, with two brothers, from Bristol; by wife Prudence had Mary, 1645; Jonathan, 1646; David, 1648; Pelatiah, 1650; Isaac, 1652; Lydia, 1654; Hannah, 1656; Mercy, 1658; his wife died 1661. He married, 1670, Elizabeth Bliss, daughter of Thomas; had Nathaniel, 1671; died 1690.

MORGAN, ROBERT, Salem, 1637; admn. of the church, 1650; June that year had baptised Samuel, Luke, Joseph, and Benjamin, and December following Robert; Bethia, 1653; Anton, 1663; was one of the founders of the church at Beverly, 1667. His will, 1672, names wife Margaret, son Samuel w. s. f. Norman, sons Benjamin, Robert, Bethia, Joseph, and Moses.

MORGAN, JAMES, Roxbury, 1640; married Margery Hill; had Hannah, 1642; James, 1644; John, 1645; Joseph, 1646; Abraham, 1648; was freeman 1643; removed to New London; was representative 1657, when he swore he was fifty years old; representative for the last time in 1670.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, III, 36; IV, 180; Clement's Newtown, N. J., Settlers; Daniels' History of Oxford, Mass.; Meade's Old Churches of Virginia, II, 302; Paxton's Marshall Genealogy, 290; Temple's History of Northfield, Mass.

ARMS:—Vert, a lion, rampant, or.

MORLEY:—John, Braintree; freeman, 1645; removed, 1658, to Charlestown, he and his wife being recorded into the church that year. He names in his will his sister, Ann Farmer. In his wife's will is more instruction for genealogy, as she mentions her brother Joye (perhaps meaning Joseph) Starr, her sister Ann Farmer, her sister Suretrust Rous, nephew John Starr, cousins Mercy Swett and Simon Eyre, Elizabeth, wife of John Fernside, and Elizabeth and William Edmunds. No doubt she was sister of the first Comfort Starr.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IX, 22; Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, III, 333.

MORRILL:—Abraham, Cambridge, 1632; perhaps came in the Lion, with brother Isaac, 1638; removed with original proprietors to Salisbury, where, in 1650, only four men were taxed higher; died 1662. He married Sarah, daughter of Robert Clement of Haverhill; had Isaac, 1646; Jacob, 1648; Sarah, 1650; Abraham, 1652; Moses, 1655; Aaron, 1658; Richard, 1660; Lydia, 1661; Hepzibah, 1663, posthumous. His will names wife Sarah, children Isaac, the eldest, Abraham, Jacob, Moses, Lydia, and Sarah, besides his brother, Job Clement. His estate was £507. Lydia married Ephraim Severance.

MORRILL, ISAAC, Roxbury, brother of Abraham, said to have been born 1588; came in the Lion, 1632, bringing wife and probably Sarah and Catharine; freeman, 1633, by wife Sarah had here Isaac, 1632; died next year; Isaac, again, 1634, died young; Hannah, 1636; Elizabeth, 1638; Abraham, 1640, Sarah married Tobias Davis, 1640; Catharine married, 1647, John Smith; and Hannah married, 1652, Daniel Brewer. His will names grandchildren John, Isaac, Francis, Mary and Abraham Smith, and Sarah Davis.

REFERENCES:—Bourne's Hist. of Wells, Me., 750; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 371; Hoyt's Salisbury, Mass., Families, 251-6; Little's Hist. of Ware, N. H., 94; Morrill Family, Cambridge, Mass., (1880) Chart; Ruml's Southampton, N. H., II, 480-93.

MORRIS:—Edward, Roxbury, married, 1655; Grace Burr; had Isaac, 1650; Edward, 1650; Grace, 1661; Ebenezer, 1664; Eliz., 1666; Margaret, 1668; Samuel, 1671; Martha, 1675; was representative 1678-1686; removed to New Roxbury, since called Woodstock; died 1692; when administered his estate was great. Grace, his daughter, married Benjamin Child, 1682; and Elizabeth married, 1685, Joshua Child; and Margaret, in 1689, John Johnson.

MORRIS, RICHARD, Boston, 1630; came probably in the fleet with Winthrop; he and his wife were very early of the church Nos. 64 and 5; freeman 1651, with title of sergeant, and so perhaps a hired officer at Roxbury soon after, and was representative 1635-1637; but, favoring the cause of Rev. John Wheelwright, was disarmed, and with that heresiarch went to Exeter, 1638; dismissal was granted, 1639, to Wheelwright and eight others, including him, "unto the church of Christ at the Falls of Pascheataqua, if they be rightly gathered and ordered." The spelling is Morriss.

MORRIS, THOMAS, New Haven, 1639; by wife Elizabeth had John, Hannah, 1642; Eliz., John, Eleazer, 1648; Thomas and Ephraim, twins, 1651; and Joseph, 1656; wife died 1668, and he died 1673. Hannah married, 1652, Thomas Lupton.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, III, 66; IV, 243; V, 108, 172; VI, 16; Bolton's Westchester Co., N. Y., II, 455; Morris Family of Woodstock (1887), 423 p.; Shour's Fenwick's Colony, N. J., 161-3; Stanton Genealogy, 265; Thomas Genealogy (1877), 121; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal, III, 72; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 685.

ARMS:—Quartered, 1st and 4th: Gu., a lion, guardant, or. 2d and 3d: Arg., three torteaux.

MORRISON:—Andrew, New Haven, 1699.

MORRISON, DANIEL, Newbury, 1660; by wife Hannah had Daniel, 1661; John, 1663; Hannah, 1666; Ebenezer, 1667; and Mary.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Genealogy (1894), 76-9; Am. Ancestry, III, 37, 177; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, Me., 534-6; Harris' Hist. of Lancaster Co., Pa., 401; Leonard's Gen. of W. Smith, appendix; Strobridge Genealogy, 159-226.

MORSE:—Anthony, Newbury, a shoemaker of Marlborough, Wiltshire; arrived at Boston, 1635, in the James from Southampton; said to have been born 1606; freeman, 1639; by wife Mary had Anthony, Benjamin, 1640; Sarah, 1641; Hannah, 1642; Lydia, 1645; died; Lydia, again, 1647, died in a few months; Mary, 1649; Esther, 1651; Joshua, 1653; had second wife Ann, who died 1680; he died 1686. Sarah married Amos Stickney. Esther married Robert Holmes, 1669.

MORSE, DANIEL, Watertown, son of Samuel, born in England, 1635; removed to Dedham; there by wife Lydia Fisher had Obadiah, 1639; Daniel, 1641; Jonathan, 1643; Lydia, 1645; Bethia, 1648; Mary, 1650; at Medfield had Bathsheba, 1653; Nathaniel, 1658; Samuel, 1661. His original parchment deed conveyed, with consent of wife Lydia, to John Hull, part of his estate in Medfield, 1666. His last residence was in Sherborn, where he died, in 1688, aged 70.

MORSE, JOHN, Boston, tailor; married, 1652, Mary

Jupe, niece of Robert Keayne; had Mary, 1654, was probably the freeman of 1654, and went home, but came back in the Speedwell, 1659, aged 49, and may be the person whose death is mentioned in 1657. In that ship at that time, came the first Quakers.

MORSE, SAMUEL, Dedham, perhaps brother of Daniel; came in the Increase, from London, 1635, aged 50, with wife Elizabeth, aged 48, and son Joseph, who died 1654; he gives wife Elizabeth all his estate, but after her life to be divided among children John, Daniel, and Mary, wife of Samuel Bullen.

MORSE, WILLIAM, brother of Anthony; came with him in 1635, in the James from Southampton, had been a shoemaker at Marlborough; by wife Elizabeth had Elizabeth, 1655; Ann, perhaps before her, yet may be the daughter named by Coffin, 1641; perhaps John or Jonathan, Joseph, Timothy, 1647; Abigail, 1652. Ann married Francis Thoria. Mather Magn., VI, 68, exults on the wondrous diabolical operations within and without her dwelling, of which all were traceable to a roguish person. It was Increase Mather that first published the full relation of those follies as wonders, much of the evidence, how the devil was played in 1679, for which poor tormented Elizabeth was sentenced to be hanged for a scapegrace, but happily pardoned before the grim adversary's full triumph was gathered.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Walpole, N. Hampshire, 337-9; Am. Ancestry, III, 225; Amundson Genealogy, 49-53; Ballou's History of Milford, Mass., 910; Barry's History of Framingham, Mass., 335-7; Bond's Watertown, Mass., 317-4; 850, 805; Chase's History Chester, New Hampshire, 506-9; Daniel's History of Oxford, Mass., 624; Hale Genealogy, 87-90; 172-80; Lapham's History of Paris, Me., 680-2; Leonard's History of Dublin, N. H., 370-6; Morse Family Meeting (1895), 44 pages; Preble Genealogy, 258; Wakefield Genealogy, 158.

MORTIMER, MORTIMORE, or MALTIMORE:—Edward, Boston, merchant; by wife Jane had Dorcas, 1674; Edward, 1676; Elizabeth, 1678; Richard, 1680; Jane, 1686; and Robert, 1688. He is highly commended by John Duntion, who says he came from Ireland.

MORTIMER, RICHARD, Boston, perhaps brother of the preceding; by wife Ann had Mary, 1664.

MORTIMER, THOMAS, New London; was constable 1680; had wife Eliza, and two daughters—Mary, who married Robert Stoddard, and Elizabeth married Abraham Willey. He died 1710.

REFERENCES:—Thomas Gen. (1896), 452; Welles' American Family Antiquity, II, 241-60.

MORTON:—Charles, Charlestown, eldest son of Rev. Nicholas, who died at Southwark, near London, having a parish; descended from an ancient family at Morton, in Co. Notts, where was the seat of Thomas Morton, secretary of Edward III; was born 1629, in Cornwall, bred at Wadham, Coll. Oxford; settled at Bisland, in his native county, as minister; ejected in 1662; he lived several years at Newington Green, near London, engaged teaching in private seminary, until 1680, when he embarked for Boston, and was ordained; a nephew, Nicholas, Harvard College, 1680, died at Charlestown 1680, had come a year earlier than his uncle. He was chosen vice-president of the college.

MORTON, GEORGE, Plymouth, born at Austerfield, in Yorkshire; baptised 1590, no doubt related to the previous family; came in the Ann, 1623; married at Leyden, 1612, Juliana, daughter of Alexander Carpenter, four

or five children, comuel with Experience Mitchell, for eight in the division of lands, 1624; died same year; widow married Manasseh Kempton, and thought to have been sister of Gov. Bradford; died 1655, aged 81, beside children Nathaniel and Patience, who married in 1633, a fellow passenger, John Fannee, friend of the celebrated Elder; John, 1616; Sarah, 1618, married, 1642, George Gouham; and Ephraim, before mentioned.

MORTON, JOHN, Boston; by wife Martha had John, 1649.

MORTON, JOHN, Salem, petitioner against imposts, 1668.

MORTON, NATHANIEL, Plymouth, eldest son of George, born in England, 1613; came with his father; freeman 1635, and that year married Lydia Cooper; had Remember, 1637; Mercy, Lydia, Elizabeth, 1652; Johanna, 1654; and Hannah, besides Thezer and Nathaniel, who both died in early youth. He was secretary of the colony from 1645-1685; first wife died 1675; he married, 1674, Ann, widow of Richard Templar, of Charlestown, who survived him; died 1660, aged 66.

MORTON, RICHARD, Hartford, blacksmith; was freeman there, 1660; had Richard and Thomas; removed, 1670, to Hatfield; had John, 1670, died soon; Joseph, 1672; John, again, 1674, died young; Abraham, 1676; Elizabeth, 1680; Ebenezer, 1682; and Jonathan, 1684; was freeman 1690; died 1710. His widow Ruth died 1714; all his executors lived at Hatfield.

MORTON, THOMAS, Plymouth; came in the Ann, 1623, in company with George, who may have been his brother; is called junior in the division of cattle, 1627; the other Thomas is not named; was residing there 1641.

MORTON, THOMAS, Braintree, the pettifogger of Clifford's Inn, London; came June, 1622; seems much to have displeased all the settlers in other plantations; perhaps in no small degree for calling his plantation Merry Mount; was seized and sent home, 1628, for causes well set down by Gov. Bradford in Hist. Coll., III, 62; soon returned and followed similar courses, and by Gov. Winthrop was sent off; he was infatuated with New England, punished and died in poverty at York, 1646. He published New England Canaan, one of the most amusing, and not least valuable books descriptive of our country.

MORTON, WILLIAM, New London, one of the first settlers in 1646; constable 1658, and after; died 1668 without children.

MORTON, WILLIAM, Windsor; freeman in 1609; died 1670; had William, who died before his father; John, Thomas, who died before his father; left children.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IV, 234; VIII, 203; IX, 74, 101; Collin's Gen., III, 3; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 187-62; Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, 35; Lincoln's History of Hingham, Mass., III, 75; Martin's History of Chester, Pa., 142-6, 157; Morton Family Ancestry (1894), 101 pages; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 243, 5; Watkin's Gen., 18, 30-4.

MOSES:—Aaron, New Hampshire, 1600, perhaps son of John; crav, jurisque, of Mass. that year.

MOSES, HENRY, Salem; married Remember, daughter of Edward Gyles; had Hannah, 1660, died next year; Henry, 1662; Elizabeth, 1664; John, 1666; Remember, 1668; Edward, 1670; Ebenezer, 1673; and Samuel, 1677.

MOSES, JOHN, New Hampshire, 1658.

MOSES, JOHN, Windsor, 1617; married, 1653, Mary Brown; had John, 1654; William, 1655; Thomas, 1650; both the last died before the father; Mary, 1661; Sarah,

1663; Margaret, 1666; Timothy, 1671; Martha, 1672; Mindwell 1676. He died 1683, and his widow 1689; his daughter Mary married, as his second wife, Samuel Farnsworth, in 1685.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IV, 52; VII, 104, 142, 174; IX, 82; Ballou Gen., 206-303; Moses Gen. (1800), 138 pages.

MOSIER, or MOSHER:—Arthur, Boston; by wife Rebecca had Lydia, 1678; Thomas, 1679; Samuel, 1683.

MOSK, HUGH, Falmouth, 1640, came perhaps in the Jane from London, eight weeks' voyage; was inhabitant of Newport, 1660; engaged in the purchase of Misquamut; died before 1660, leaving James and John. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Harnden, of Newport, as second wife, unless another Hugh be intended, in her will filed 1685.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, I, 50; Paul's History of Wells, VI, 124; Corliss' N. Yarmouth, Me.; Pierce's History of Gorham, Me., 191.

MOSMAN:—James, Wrentham; by wife Ann had Elizabeth, 1675; died soon. He probably removed to Roxbury; ther had Timothy, 1670; and Elizabeth, 1661; it is not certain if by the same wife, or whether other children had not been born.

REFERENCES:—Eaton's Thomaston, Me., 336; Heywood's History of Westminster, Mass., 798-803.

MOSS:—John, New Haven, 1630; signed the original comp., 1643; had John, probably 1640, died young; Samuel, 1641; Abigail, 1642; Joseph, 1643; Ephraim, 1645; Mary, 1647; Mercy (male), 1649; John, again, 1650; Elizabeth, 1652; Esther, 1654; Isaac, 1655. He was represent, 1667-70, and then removed to Wallingford, 1670, of which he was represent, 1671-3, yet continued prop. at New Haven; died 1707, aged 103.

MOSS, JOSEPH, Portsmouth, Mass., 1665.

MOSS, JOSEPH, Boston; by wife Mary had Joseph, 1687; and Joseph, again, 1686.

REFERENCES:—Anderson's Waterbury, Ct., I, 92; Leavenworth Genealogy, 68-73; Sharpless Genealogy, 183; Shourd's Fenwick Colony, N. J., 173-5.

MOTT:—Adam, Hingham, a tailor from Cambridge, England; came in the Defence, 1635, aged 39, with wife Sarah, 31, and children John, 14; Adam, 12; Jonathan, 9; Elizabeth, 6; and Mary, 4; was first of Roxbury; freeman 1636; went, 1638, to Rhode Island with family; there had, perhaps, more children, and was with Adam, Jr., John, and Jonathan; perhaps his son lived at Portsmouth as freeman, 1655.

MOTT, JOHN, Newport; perhaps brother of the first Adam; signed the compact at the same time with him, 1638; was of Block Island, or one of the same name, 1684.

MOTT, NATHANIEL, Scituate; able to bear arms 1643; removed to Braintree; married, 1656, Hannah Shooter; had Nathaniel, 1657.

A Margaret Mott came in Speedwell, 1656, aged 12.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, I, 56; VIII, 72; IX, 220; Austin's Rhode Island Dictionary, 135, 344; Lunker's Long Island Genealogies, 252-60; Deane's History of Scituate, Mass., 313; Mott Genealogy (1800), 418 pages; Rhode Island Historical Magazine, V, 34-6; VII, 280-93; Talcott's New York and New England Families, 610-5.

MOUTID:—Hugh, New London, 1660; shipbuilder; married, 1662, Martha, daughter of John Cott; had

been perhaps first at Barnstable; died 1662, leaving widow Martha, and six daughters. Susanna married, 1683, Daniel White; and Mary, in 1693, Joseph White, and the mother of the girls married the father of their husbands, as his second wife.

MOULD, SAMUEL, Charlestown; by wife Mary had Mary, baptised 1684, the mother having been, in 1687, aged 20.

REFERENCE:—Coit's Genealogy, 28.

MOULDER:—Nicholas, Boston, merchant; by wife Christian had Nicholas, born 1672. He was abused as a Quaker, by Gov. Bellingham, and removed to whence he came. They abused him, changing his Christian name, for the Friends' record proves that it was Edward, born 1664, and at Boston Nicholas, 1671, who probably died soon; and Nicholas, again, by Boston record, June, 1672.

REFERENCE:—Coit's Genealogy.

MOULTHROP, or MOULTROP:—Matthew, New Haven, 1639; by wife Jane had Matthew, Elizabeth, and Mary, perhaps the first two born in England; Elizabeth born 1638, and Mary in 1641; were baptised in 1642. He died 1668, and his widow died in 1672. Elizabeth married, 1663, John Gregory.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, VIII, 16; Dodd's History of East Haven, Ct., 137-9; Sharp's Hist. of Seymour, Ct., 224-6.

MOULTON:—Benjamin, Hampton, son of William; took oath of fidelity, 1678; was living in 1690.

MOULTON, HENRY, Hampton, 1640, probably son of John, born in England. His will, 1654, names wife Mary, Savage thinks daughter of Edward Hilton; children Jonathan and David.

MOULTON, JACOB, Charlestown, 1663, says Barry.

MOULTON, JAMES, Salem; joined the church 1637, as did wife Mary next year; had baptised James, 1638; Samuel, 1642; was freeman 1638; lived at Wenham, 1667. His will, 1679, names two sons and daughter Mary Friend.

MOULTON, JEREMIAH, York, perhaps son of Thomas; took oath of allegiance 1681; representative 1692, and after of the Council, 1727, in 77th year.

MOULTON, JOHN, Newbury; came from Ormsby, in Co. Norfolk, near Great Yarmouth; embarked 1637; called husbandman, aged 38, wife same age, Ann; five children, Henry, Mary, Ann, Jane and Bridget; two servants, Adam Goodwin, 20, and Alice Eden, 19; had John, baptised 1638; removed to Hampton, 1639; there had Ruth, baptised 1640, died 1651; had other children, William and Thomas, Jane and Bridget; were twins, who died on same day; aged 64. Corion Mathier wrote to Woodward of the Royal Soc. a memoir of these maidens. His will, 1650, names wife Ann; sons Henry, John, and Thomas, daughters Mary Sanborn, Ann, Jane, Bridget, and son Sanborn.

MOULTON, ROBERT, Salem, a shipbuilder; came 1629, in fleet with Higginson, but went to Charlestown; freeman 1631; was one of the first selectmen, and representative at the first court, 1634, and for Salem in 1637; was that year disarmed as a friend of Wheelwright; died 1655, leaving Robert and Dorothy, wife of one Edwards, as also grandson Robert, named in his will.

MOULTON, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1631, perhaps brother of Robert; lived on Malen side; had wife Jane, and child John; baptised 1633; Martha, 1637; Hannah, 1641; Elizabeth, 1642; beside Jacob, who died 1657. A

daughter Mary, Savage thinks, married, 1655, Thomas Mitchell.

MOULTON, THOMAS, Newbury, 1637; removed with Rev. Mr. Bachiler, in 1639, to Hampton; by wife Martha had Thomas, baptised 1639, and Daniel, 1641; was freeman 1639; died 1695.

MOULTON, THOMAS, York; constable 1691.

MOULTON, WILLIAM, Hampton; came 1637, aged 20, as servant of Robert Page of Ormsby, Co. Norfolk, and his daughter Margaret; had Joseph, Benjamin, Hannah, Mary, Robert, and Sarah, who was born 1650; all mentioned in his will, 1664, besides provision for unborn child, perhaps called Ruth. Mary married, 1674, Jonathan Haynes of Hampton, who died soon, and he next married, same year, Sarah, daughter of W. Moulton.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, III, 200; VI, 74; XI, 43; Daniels' History of Oxford, Mass., 625; Dow's History of Hampton, N. H., 800-78; Emery Genealogy (1890), 70-91; King Genealogy (1897), 43-70; Moulton Genealogy (1873), 44 pages; Moulton Genealogy (1893), 99 pages; Temple's History of N. Brookfield, Mass., 688.

MOUNTAIN:—Richard, Boston; had wife Abigail, who joined the church April 4, 1646.

MOUNTFORD, MUNFORD, or MUMFORD:—Benjamin, Boston, merchant; came, it is said, 1675, in the Dove, from London, aged 30; artillery company, 1679; was one of the wardens of King's Chapel, 1690; died 1714.

MOUNTFORT, EBENEZER, Boston, 1670, when the sec. church was burned; his house was also burned.

MOUNTFORT, EDMUND, Boston, tailor; by wife Elizabeth had Edmund, 1664; Henry, 1666; Benjamin, 1668; John, 1670; Sarah, 1672; Hannah, 1673; Joshua, 1675, and Jonathan, 1678.

MOUNTFORT, HENRY, brother of Edmund; by wife Ruth, perhaps daughter of Elder John Wiswall, had Henry, 1688, died young; in his will, 1691, names Ebenezer, then minor, as only child, yet remembering two sisters in England, Hannah and Sarah.

MOUNTFORT, JOHN; took oath of allegiance 1671.

MOUNTFORT, WILLIAM, Boston, mason; by wife Ruth had Ruth, 1671; Lydia, 1672; William, 1677; Elizabeth, 1679; Naomi, 1681; perhaps one not rec. in Philip's war.

REFERENCES:—Bridgeman's Granary Burying Ground, Boston, Epitaphs, 112; Vinton's Giles Genealogy, 148; Whitmore's Copps. Hills Epitaphs; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal.

MOUNTJOY:—Benjamin, Salem; died 1659.

MOUNTJOY, WALTER, Salem; married, 1672, widow Elizabeth Owen.

REFERENCE:—Garrard Genealogy, 103-7.

MOUSALL:—John, Charlestown, 1634; with wife joined church; also freeman, 1635; artillery company, 1641; deacon and selectman, 1642; removed to Woburn; died 1665. Possibly he was tempted to Salem; a John Mousall had grant of land there 1630, and a church member 1640, Ruth Mousall, names closely resembling. His daughter Eunice married, 1640, John Brooks. His will, 1660, probated 1665, names wife Joanna, son John and John Brooks, executors, with mention of grandchildren Sarah, Eunice, and Joanna Brooks.

MOUSALL, JOHN, Charlestown, son probably of Ralph, born in England; by wife Elizabeth had Elizabeth, 1650; was perhaps soldier in Moseley's Comp., 1675; died 1704, aged 74.

MOUSALL, RALPH, Charlestown, brother of the first John; came, perhaps, in the fleet with Winthrop, he being No. 72, and wife Alice No. 73 in the list of Boston church members, desiring adm. as freeman, 1630; was sworn the May following, when the name appears Mashell, and in *General Reg.*, VII, 30, Moushole. He was one of the founders of the church at Charlestown, representative in 1630, but, being a favorer of Wheelwright, was ejected, yet later recovered his reputation; was deacon 1657, leaving John, who was probably in England; Thomas, baptised 1633; Mary Goble, Ruth Wood, and Elizabeth. His will, 1633, names cousins, Nathaniel Ball and Mary Wayne, in a codicil, mentions son Thomas, having a son born. His widow died 1697.

REFERENCES:—*New England Historical and Gen. Register*, XLVII, 462-7; *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, III, 250; *Wyman's Charlestown, Mass.*, II, 688-92.

MOUSSETT:—Thomas, Boston; by wife Catherine had Peter, born 1687; was probably a Huguenot, and one of the four ruling elders of that communion. The name is not found in Boston any more, though he owned land in Roxbury, 1698, and lived at Braintree.

MOWER:—Richard, Salem, 1638, probably passenger in the *Blessing* from London, 1635, aged 20; a mariner; joined the church 1642; had Samuel and Thomas baptised that year; Caleb, 1644; Joshua, 1646; Richard, 1648; Susanna, 1650; Christian, 1652; was freeman 1643; employed by government 1654; had Mary, born 1662; was living 1699.

REFERENCES:—*Cleveland's Yates Co.*, 377; *Mower Genealogy* (1897), 12 pages; *Wall's Reminiscences of Worcester, Mass.*, 351; *Washburn's Hist. of Leicester, Mass.*, 384.

MOXON:—George, Springfield, 1637, the first minister; came from Yorkshire; had been bred at Sidney College, in the Univ. of Cambridge; took his A. B. 1623; with wife Ann sat down first at Dorchester, after being freeman, 1637; was attracted to Springfield by his former neighbor, Pynchon, who was intimate; had three sons, Union, 1642; Samuel, 1645, and another, 1647, whose name is not mentioned in the record, but elder children Martha and Rebecca were, in 1651, said to be bewitched by Mary, wife of Hugh Parsons, who was, on trial, found not guilty.

MOWRY:—John, may be written Morey; at the London customs house Morey; a passenger, aged 10, in the *Blessing* from London, 1635; spelled with a "w."

REFERENCES:—*Am. Ancestry*, V, 110; VI, 121; VII, 19; *Austin's R. Island Gen. Dict.*, 346-9; *Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass.*, 911; *Mowry Family of R. I.* (1878), 343 pages.

MOYSE:—Joseph, Salisbury. His wife Hannah died 1655.

MUDDLE, or MUDDLES:—Henry, Gloucester; died before June, 1693, when inventory was taken. Philip, Gloucester, perhaps son or brother of preceding, petitioned against imposts, 1698.

MUDGE:—James, one of the "Flower of Essex," under Capt. Lothrop, killed by the Indians 18th Sept., 1675, at Bloody Brook.

MUDGE, JERVIS, Wethersfield, 1643; married, 1640, the widow of Abraham Elsen; removed to New London; died there, 1652, leaving that widow and two sons, probably born of a former wife.

MUDGE, THOMAS, Malden, 1658; had Samuel, born 1658; and perhaps Martha, wife of Rev. Michael Wig-

glesworth. A George Mudge died, 1685, at Malden or Charlestown.

REFERENCES:—*Bang or Hist. Mag.*, IV, 103; *Mudge Genealogy* (1865), 8 pages; *Mudge Geneal.* (1868), 443 pages; *Phoenix's Whitney Geneal.*, II, 1013; *Temple's Hist. of Northfield, Mass.*, 503.

MUDGE:—Thomas, Salisbury; married, perhaps, for second wife, 1605, Sarah Morrell, eldest daughter of Abraham the first; had Mary, 1607; and Temperance, 1670; was freeman, 1600. Another Thomas, Salisbury, perhaps a son, or the same, by wife Ann, had William, 1606; Thomas, 1609, probably died soon; Thomas, again, 1700.

REFERENCES:—*Dearborn's Parsonsfield*, 380; *Hoyt's Salisbury, Mass., Families*, 202; *Little's History of Weare, N. H.*, 943.

MULFORD:—John, Easthampton, L. I., 1650; one of the first settlers, says Wood, 44; perhaps went home for some time, and came again in the *Speedwell*, 1656, from London, when the name appears Mulfoor; was chosen Assist. 1658; had commission from Conn. as a magistrate, and 1674 as a judge.

MULFORD, THOMAS, Easthampton; by wife Hannah, had John, born 1670; Patience, 1674; Ann, 1677; his widow died 1718.

MULFORD, WILLIAM, Easthampton, L. I., 1650.

REFERENCES:—*Freeman's Cape Cod*, 375; *Mulford Genealogy* (1880), 12 pages, reprint; *Southold, N. Y., Record*, 172; *Suffolk County, N. Y., History*, 30-2.

MULLIGAN, MULLEGIN, or MULLEKIN:—Hugh, Boston; by wife Elinor had Robert, 1681; in 1684 was admitted member of the *Scot's Charit. Soc.*

MULLIGAN, ROBERT, Rowley, perhaps brother of the preceding; by wife Rebecca had Robert, 1688; John, 1690; Mary, 1692; and others.

MULLERY:—John, Boston; by wife Abigail had Elizabeth, 1672; John, 1674; Ann, 1677; Abigail, 1681; Susanna, 1684; Robert, 1686; Joseph, 1688; besides Sarah, baptised 1660, and Benjamin, 1661.

MULLINER:—Thomas, New Haven, 1640; was a gr. purchaser of Branford, by its Indian name of Totoket in that year; had division of lands there in 1646 and 8.

MULLINER, THOMAS, New Haven, probably son of the preceding; sold out his lands at Branford, 1651; by wife Martha had Martha, 1656; and Elizabeth, 1658; removed, 1658, to West Chester, and was living there in 1691 with wife Martha.

MULLINS, or MOLINES:—William, Plymouth; came in the *Mayflower*, 1620, with wife, two children, Joseph and Priscilla, and a servant, Robert Carter; but the wife died a few days before or after him, who died 1621; and the sons and servant died the same season, but his daughter Priscilla married John Alden, and had eleven children.

MULLINS, WILLIAM, Duxbury, 1642; had lands in Middleborough, 1664. Good estate as well as character is told of the pilgrim.

MULLINS, WILLIAM, Boston; married, 1650, Ann, widow of Thomas Bell.

REFERENCES:—*Littell's Passaic Valley*, 207; *Winsor's History of Duxbury, Mass.*, 283.

MUMFORD:—Edmund, Boston; married Elizabeth, widow of Joshua Carvithy, 1603.

MUMFORD, STEPHEN, Newport; came from London, 1604, and was the same preacher of the sect of the seventh day Baptists which prevails in a part of the State.

MUMFORD, THOMAS, Newport; had Thomas, 1650; Pelag, 1650; George, and Abigail, who married, 1682; Daniel Fish. Yet he does not appear a constant resident at Newport, though he joined with Brenton, John Hull and others in purchase of Pettaquamscutt. Possibly the name is the same as Mountfort. The name of his wife is not known, nor the time of his death, but it was before 1692.

MUMFORD, WILLIAM, a Quaker, whipped at Boston, 1677.

REFERENCES:—*Ahl. Ancestry*, V, 195; *Cleveland's History of Yates Co.*, N. Y., 466-8; *Narragansett Hist. Reg.*, IV, 135; *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, III, 253, 204.

MUN, or MUNN:—Benjamin, Hartford; served in the war with the Pequots, 1637; removed to Springfield; married, 1640. Abigail, widow of Francis Ball, daughter of Henry Burt; had Abigail, 1650; John, 1652; Benjamin, 1655; James, 1657; Nathaniel, 1661; died 1675. His widow married Lieut. Thomas Stebbins, and his daughter Abigail married Thomas Stebbins, Jr.

MUN, DANIEL, Milford; died 1660, leaving will. Inventory of his estate £42.

MUN, SAMUEL, Woburn, 1680, wheelwright; may well be of different family, from any preceding; he came from Milford; had Jane and Amy, baptised 1680; Mary, 1681; Daniel, 1684; Samuel, 1687. In modern times the name has double "n."

REFERENCES:—*Baldwin Gen. Supp.*, 1122-4; *Longmeadow, Mass., Centennial*, 75; *Shaw's Hist. of Essex Co.*, N. J., II, 725-8.

MUNDAY, or MONDAY:—Henry, Salisbury; freeman, 1640; was rated, 1652, higher than any other inhabitant but one. He has prefix of respect in town record.

MUNDAY, WILLIAM, passenger in the *Mary* and *John*, 1631; may have been father of the preceding; at least we know that several of the early settlers at Salisbury came in that voyage.

MUNDEN:—Abraham, Springfield; married, 1644. Ann Munson; had Mary, 1645; he was drowned at Enfield Falls, the same year. This daughter was complained of, 1670, at Northampton, for "wearing silk, and that in a flaunting manner."

MUNGER:—Nicholas, Guilford; married, 1650. Sarah Hull; had John, 1660; Samuel, 1668.

REFERENCES:—*Adams' Fairhaven, Vt.*, 435; *Temple's History of Palmer, Mass.*, 517.

MUNJOY, or MUNGUY:—Benjamin, at Boston master mariner, or ship carpenter, 1655; his estate, administered in Essex Co., 1659, by his wife's brother, was £19, 2, 5.

MUNJOY, GEORGE, Boston, master mariner, or ship carpenter, 1647; son of John of Abbotsham, near Bideford, Devonshire; adm. of the church 15th May, and same month freeman; married Mary, only daughter of John Philips, Boston; had John, baptised 1653; George, 1656; when church record calls him John; and Josiah, 1658; next year bought the Noah's Ark Tavern in Boston, but removed soon to Casco, to have charge of the great purch. from Cleves, by his father-in-law; had at Falmouth, Mary, brought up to Boston for baptism, 1665; and Hepsibah, besides sons Phillips, Benjamin, Peleah and Gershon; all living in 1675, when the Indian war began. He died 1681 leaving widow Mary. Mary married John Palmer of Falmouth; Hepsibah married a Mortimer; and the widow married Robert Lawrence, and, in 1690, Stephen Cross.

MUNJOY, WALTER, Marblehead, 1668; petitioner against imposts.

REFERENCES:—*Heywood's Westminster*, 804 6; *Mame's History Soc. Collections*, I, 170.

MUNNINGS, or MULLINGS:—Edmund, Dorchester; came in the *Abigail*, 1635, aged 40, with wife Mary, 30, and children Mary, 9; Ann, 6; and Malahiel, 3; at Dorchester had Hopeskill, 1637; Returned, 1640; and Takheed, 1642. He was a proprietor late as 1658, but Savage thinks he had gone to Malden, Co. Essex; was connected there with Joseph Hills.

MUNNINGS, GEORGE, Watertown; came from Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, in the *Elizabeth*, 1634, aged 37, with wife Eliza, 41; and children Elizabeth, 12; Abigail, 7; freeman 1635; perhaps had Rebecca, who married, 1652, Edmund Maddocks, at Boston; was active in church and town; lost an eye in service, Pequot war, 1637; was an original prop. of Sudbury, but resided at Boston, 1645; several years kept the goal; died 1658; will, made day before death, gives estate to his wife Johanna.

REFERENCES:—*Bond's Watertown*, 374; *Savage's Gen. Dict.*, III, 255.

MUNROE, or MONROE:—Alexander, whose place of residence not sure; had before 1651, lawsuit in Mass. with Elias Parkman.

MUNROE, WILLIAM, Cambridge, in the part now Lexington; freeman, 1660; by wife Martha had John, 1660; Martha, 1667; William, 1660; and George; by second wife Mary, he had Daniel, 1673; Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, 1678; David, 1680; Eleanor, 1683; Saran, 1685; Joseph, 1687; and Benjamin, 1690. He died 1717, aged 92. It has been conjectured (see *Savage*) that he was a prisoner, taken by Cromwell at the decisive battle of Worcester, 1651, shipped in November, to be sold here; where the 272 unhappy men arrived the May after; Hugh, John, Robert, and another without baptismal name, all Monrows, formed part of the sad freight. Of his daughters, Martha married, 1688, John Come of Concord; Hannah, 1692, Joseph Pierce, as his second wife; Elizabeth married a Rugg; Mary married, perhaps, a Farwell; Eleanor married, 1707, William Burgess of Charlestown; and Sarah married a Blanchard.

REFERENCES:—*Barry Hanover, Mass.*, 353; *Cutter's History of Arlington, Mass.*, 277; *Hudson's History of Lexington, Mass.*, 144-61; *Munroe Genealogy* (1858), 15 pages, reprint; *Spooner's Mem. of W. Spooner*, 93; *Ward's History of Shrewsbury, Mass.*

MUNSON, or MONSON:—Richard, New Hampshire; was one of the petitioners in the winter 1689-90 for Mass. jurisdiction.

MUNSON, THOMAS, Hartford, 1641; removed next year to New Haven; had Samuel, baptised 1643; and Hannah, 1648; was representative 1660, 0, 70-5, and served in the Indian war. He died 1685; in division of estate, another child named Elizabeth, wife of Richard Higginbotham; Hannah married, 1667, Joseph Tuttle, Susan, who came in the *Elizabeth* to Boston, 1634, aged 25, was probably his wife.

REFERENCES:—*Anderson's Waterbury, Ct.*, 62; *Munson Family Remin.* (1887), 88 pages; *Munson Family Reunion* (1866), 43 pages; *New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg.*, XXIX, 130-41; *Trowbridge Genealogy*; *Tuttle Genealogy*, 672.

MUNT, or MOUNT:—Thomas, Boston, 1635; mason. His wife Dorothy died in 1640, and by wife Elinor he had Faith, who died soon; and Faith, again,

1645; besides two more daughters, names not seen. He died 1664. His widow married, 1668, Thomas Hill. Faith married, 1660, Clement Short.

MURDOCK.—Robert, Roxbury; married, 1692, Hannah Stedman; had Hannah, 1693; Robert, 1695; John, 1699; Samuel, 1698; Benjamin, 1701; removed, 1703, to Newton; there had Hannah, 1705. He is by Jackson supposed to have come from Plymouth Col. His wife died 1727; had second wife, Abigail; died 1754, aged 89.

REFERENCES.—Am. Ancestry, VIII, 215; IX, 38, 162; Buckingham Genealogy, 177-9; Egle's Notes and Queries, 2d ser., II, 42-5; Hedges' History of East Hampton, N. Y., 316; Keyes' West Boylston, Mass., Reg., 30.

MURPHY.—Bryan, Boston, an Irishman; married, 1661, widow Margaret Mahone.

REFERENCES.—Am. Ancestry, I, 50; IV, 216; VII, 28; Lincoln's History of Hingham, Mass., III, 76.

MURRY.—James, Dover, 1658.

MUSGROVE.—Jabez, a soldier under Capt. Turner, 1676; at Hatfield, shot by an Indian, with a ball "in the ear, and out at his eyes." He may have come from Concord, for one Mary Murry died there, 1649, but in 1680 he was of Newbury.

REFERENCES.—Harris' Lancaster, Pa., 404.

MUSHAMORE.—Portsmouth, 1677. Mary, perhaps his daughter, married that year Christopher Kenniston.

REFERENCE.—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 258.

MUSSELWHITE.—John, Newbury; came in the James, 1635, from Southampton; called in the custom house record of Longford, which is near Salisbury, Wilts, laborer; was first of Ipswich; freeman 1639; died 1671, leaving estate in Lavenstock, close to Salisbury, to brothers, Thomas, John, and sister Eda.

REFERENCES.—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 258.

MUSSEY, or **MUZZEY**.—Abraham, a passenger who took the oath of supremacy and allegiance to pass for N. E., 1634, in the John and Mary of that year.

MUSSEY, **BENJAMIN**, Malden, perhaps living some time in that part of Boston called Runney Marsh; married Alice, daughter of Richard Dexter; had Benjamin, 1657; Joseph, 1650.

MUSSEY, **ROBERT**, Ipswich, one of the first settlers; freeman 1634, died 1644.

MUSSEY, **THOMAS**, Cape Porpus, 1631-8-, in which last year he swore allegiance to the King.

Among Cambridge proprietors, 1632, appears Esther Mussey, a widow, who married, 1635 or 6, William Rosco, Rosco, or Rescue, probably his second wife. He sold part of her estate, as her husband, 1636. Often this is spelled Muzzy or Muzzey.

REFERENCES.—Barry's Framingham, 338; Morse's Mem. Appendix, 52; Ward's History of Shrewsbury, Mass., 373.

MUSSELLOWAY.—Daniel, Newbury, an Irishman; had been, 1645, servant to Joseph Plummer; married, 1652, Ann, widow of Aquila Chase, who died 1687; and by second wife, Mary, had Daniel, 1688, lived three days; Daniel, again, 1699; and John, 1693; and died 1711. Coffin thinks this name has become Siloway, and was easily mistaken for Musselwhite.

MUSTE.—Edward, Mass., of whom no more is found than that he was admitted freeman, 1634.

MYCALF.—James, Braintree; married, 1657 or 8,

Mary, Farr; had James, born 1650; and twin sister Rebecca, who married, 1670, Richard Thayer.

MYATTE, **MYGATT**, sometimes **MAYGOTT**, or **MEGOTT**.—Joseph, Cambridge; came in the Griffin, with famous Cotton and Hooker, 1633; freeman, 1635; removed to Hartford; representative, 1658, and often after; deacon; calls his age 70, in 1666; had only two children, Jacob thought, born 1633; and Mary, 1637, his widow Ann, born 1602, survived him; he died 1680, aged 84. Mary married, 1657, John Denning, the sec.

REFERENCES.—Baldwin's Gen. Supp., 1294-5; Mygatt Gen. (1853), 116 pages; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Ct., 738, 40.

MYLAM, or **MILOM**.—Humphrey, Boston, 1648; by wife Mary, daughter, perhaps of John Gore, of Roxbury, had Mary, born 1652; Constance, 1653; Abigail, 1660; and Sarah; was a cooper; in his will of 1667, names Mary and five daughters, of whom Constance married John Alcock; one of his wives, if he had two, was daughter of John Gore.

MYLAM, **JOHN**, Boston, probably elder brother of the preceding; a cooper; freeman 1630; by wife Christian had Benjamin, baptised 1636, died at 4 years; Constance, 1638; John, 1640; Eliaph, 1642; baptised Eleazer, Samuel, 1644; Ebenezer, 1646; Samson, 1649; and Joseph and Mary, twins, 1652; by another wife, Mary, had Sarah, 1656.

MYLES.—John, Swaney; came from Swansea, in Wales, 1662; first formed his ch. at Rehoboth, 1693; died 1683, leaving widow Ann, daughter of John Humphrey, and children John, Susanna, and Samuel, then, says his will, at Harvard College, 1684.

NALY.—Richard, Kittery; disfranchis, 1669, as a Quaker.

REFERENCES.—Hayden's Virginia Gens., 730.

NANEY, or **NANNY**.—Robert, Boston; sert by Robert Cordele, a goldsmith of Lombard St., London, in the Increase, 1635, aged 22; was first at Dover, perhaps, or Saco; had good character before coming, in 1652, to Boston. By wife Catharine, daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright, had John, 1654, died soon; John, again, 1656; Joseph, 1658; James, 1659; Mary, 1661; Elizabeth, 1663; and he died same year; his will, made five days before, names wife and children only Samuel, who was born before his father came from the E., and Mary, and one anticip.; so probably the others died early. He was a merchant, owned estate in Barbadoes, perhaps in company with Richard Hutchinson of London, whom he calls uncle; by inventory, show £1,089, 14, 14. His widow married Edward Naylor.

REFERENCE.—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 260.

NARRAMORE.—Richard, Mass.; master of the Ketch Sparrow, 1687; brought persons from the Bahamas; suspected of piracy by Sir E. Andros, our Gov.

NARRAMORE, **THOMAS**, Dorchester, 1604, a fisherman; perhaps brother of preceding; removed to Boston, where wife Hannah joined the sec. church, 1681; by her had Hannah, 1671; Sarah, 1672; James, 1674; John, 1679; Sarah, 1686. Probably he removed to New Hampshire and early in 1690 prayed for jurisdic. of Mass.

REFERENCES.—Barrus' Goshen, Mass., 150; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, N. H., 440.

NASHE.—Edward, Norwalk, 1654; in 1672 had 10 children in his family, probably others. He is not in the list of freemen 1660, though accepted conditionally, 1664, yet had good estate.

NASH, FRANCIS, Braintree, a soldier of Capt. Johnson's company, 1675.

NASH, GREGORY, Charlestown, 1630; came probably in fleet with Winthrop; he and his wife died following February.

NASH, ISAAC, Dover, 1657, perhaps removed to York; there died, 1662. His widow, Phoebe, married John Pierce.

NASH, JACOB, Weymouth, son of James; by wife Abigail had Joseph, born 1669; Alice and Benjamin, twins, 1685; Sarah, 1688; beside Alice, and perhaps more; was freeman, 1666; representative, 1686 and 60. Jacob, Weymouth, son of James, probably, was freeman, 1686.

NASH, JAMES, Weymouth; fondly thought to have been a settler there, in 1628, but may have been 1638; freeman, 1645; had James, Jacob, and perhaps other children; was representative, 1655, 62 and 7.

NASH, JOHN, New Haven, 1642, son of Thomas, born in England; had by wife Elizabeth, daughter probably of Edmund Tapp, of Milford, who died 1670, Elizabeth, baptised 1647; Sarah, 1649; Mary, 1652; Hannah, 1655; was lieutenant, 1652; representative, 1665; at the first Ct. after the union, and in 1672, chosen an assist., in which place he was cont. acc. the custom of ann. elect. to his death, 1687. Elizabeth married, 1676, Aaron Cook; Sarah married, 1689, Thomas Yale; Mary, 1679, Philip Paine; and Hannah married, 1673, Elizalet Ball, and next, 1680, Thomas Trowbridge.

NASH, JOHN, Salisbury, 1660; had probably been 8 years before at Newbury.

NASH, JOHN, Boston, cooper; married Rebecca, daughter of Laurence Smith, of Dorchester; had Mary, 1667; John, 1672.

NASH, JOSEPH, Weymouth; by wife Elizabeth, daughter, probably, of John Holbrook; had Joseph, born 1674, probably died young, if, as Deane says, he removed to Boston; there had Joseph, born 1678, and had estate at Scituate in 1670, but Deane probably was in error (see Savage), for Joseph, Scituate, son of the preceding, married, 1700, Hannah, daughter, probably, of John Curtis; had Joseph, born 1701; John, 1703; Hannah, 1705; James, 1708; Elizabeth, 1709; David, 1712; Mary, 1713, died soon; Ephraim, 1715; Mercy, 1718; Simeon, 1720; Elisha, 1722; and Mary, 1724. He died 1732, aged 58, says the gravestone.

NASH, JOSHUA, Boston; married, 1650, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Porter; had Thomas, born 1660; Elizabeth, 1662; Sarah, 1664; Robert, 1666; and Joseph, 1672.

NASH, ROBERT, Boston, butcher, in 1643; had been of Charlestown; died 1661. His wife was Sarah, and daughter Elizabeth married, 1654, John Conney.

NASH, SAMUEL, Plymouth, 1630, perhaps, but certain in beginning of next year; he was taxed half as high as Capt. Standish; in 1643 was of Duxbury; was sheriff of the Cgl. 1652; representative, 1653, and was living in 1682, in his 80th year. His daughter married William Clark; another daughter married Abraham Sampson.

NASH, THOMAS, New Haven, 1643, or earlier; had in 1639 been at Guilford; died 1658. His wife Margery, daughter of Nicholas Baker, of Herts, died 1656, and by his will, 1657, names eldest son John; Joseph, Mary, wife of Roger Allen; Sarah, wife of Robert Talmage; and Timothy, all brought from England.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 88; IV, 28;

Bliss Gen., 950; Judd's Hist. of Hadley, Mass., III, 78; Nash Gen. (1853), 304 pages; Steele Gen. (1890); Wheeler's Hist. of North Carolina, II, 1; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 995.

NASON:—Richard, Kittery, 1649; submit, 1652 to Mass.; was ensign 1653, and in 1656 chosen representative, but disallowed by the General Court, and three years later was fined for receiving Quakers, and disfranch. He had John, Joseph, Benjamin, and Baker; named in will, 1694, prob. 1696, in which he names wife, who had been widow of Nicholas Fellett, and not mother of these children.

REFERENCES:—Nason Gen. (1850), 8 pages; Old Elliott Monthly Me., III (1899), 4; Pierce's Hist. of Gorham, Me., 195; Trask's Elias Nason Memoir, 36 pages.

NAYLOR:—Edward, Boston, merchant; came perhaps not before 1645; married Catharine, widow of Robert Namcy, daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright; had Tabitha, born 1667; and Lydia, 1668. His estate was taken in 1673, in execution for debt to John Freake.

REFERENCE:—Pott's Gen. (1895), 404.

NAZITER:—Michael, Saco, 1666; had Michael, born 1664; John, 1666; and Jane; his daughter, probably, married, 1669, Richard Peard.

NEAL:—Andrew, Boston, 1664, a taverner; by wife Milcent had Sarah, 1665; Mary, 1666; Andrew, 1668; Elizabeth, 1670, died soon; Elizabeth, 1671; and Mary, again, 1674.

NEAL, EDWARD, Weymouth, 1662; may have removed to Westfield; there by wife Martha, daughter of Edmund Hort, had Deborah, 1670; Abigail, 1672; Mary, 1675; Martha, 1677; Edward, 1679; Esther, 1680; Elizabeth, 1683; and he died 1698. His daughter Abigail married, 1694, Ephraim Stiles, the sec.

NEAL, FRANCIS, Falmouth; married a daughter of Arthur Macworth; had Francis, 1693; and Samuel, who survived; was great propr. at Scarborough, 1657; representative, 1670; removed from the Indian devastation, to Salem, and died 1696, leaving widow.

NEAL, HENRY, Braintree, 1640; by wife Martha had Martha, born 1643; Samuel, 1647; Henry, 1650; and by a second wife, Hannah Pray, perhaps sister of John of the same, married, 1650, had Abigail, 1657; Hannah, Joseph, 1660; Sarah, 1661; Mary, 1664; Rachel, 1666; Deborah, 1667; Benjamin, 1669; Ruth, 1670; Lydia, Elizabeth, 1675; Joanna, 1680; Rebecca, no date, and five more of unknown names. Ruth married, 1680, Ebenezer Thayer. In the will, probated 1691, is provision for four sons, for wife Hannah, and for eleven daughters, Abigail Scott, Hannah, wife of Nehemiah Hayden; Sarah Mansfield, Mary Thayer, Ruth Thayer, Deborah, Lydia, Rebecca, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Joanna; but to the last six, perhaps children of the surviving wife, only £50 cash was given. The boast on his gravestone is, that he was father of 21 children, but far better is it thought to provide for 15.

NEAL, JOHN, Salem, freeman, 1642, but Felt does not include his name with church members; perhaps had united with some other church, before going thither; he had baptised there John, 1642; John, again, 1644; Jeremiah, 1646; Lydia, 1650; Jonathan, 1652; Mary, 1655; and John, again, 1658; and Joseph, 1663, died 1672. As Mary is among church members, 1647, she was perhaps his wife, only child of Francis Lawes, and she married next Andrew Mansfield.

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